Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV.....NO. 13,871. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1896.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1895, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

MR. BAYARD MAY RESIGN

Rumor that the Ambassador Will Vacate His Office.

WILL RETIRE IF HE IS CENSURED

Republicans Talk of the Resolution Pending in the House—Officials of the State Department Silent.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—It is reported that Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, has authorized President Cleveland to announce his resignation in case the House of Representatives shall adopt the resolution censuring him for his utterances in speeches delivered in Edinburgh and Boston.

In its comment on the subject, The Morning Post displays sympathy with Mr. Bayard. It contends that, according to the view of the Republican majority, the business of an Ambassador in Europe is to declare that the American people are the highest product of civilization, and to dare anybody else to dispute this opinion at his peril. It adds that the affair is apparently another illustration of the humors of a Presidential election.

The Standard will say that there is a painful want of dignity in the manner in which Mr. Bayard's official critics display their resentment. The resolution, the dispatches to the embassy, and the curtness with which Mr. Bayard is taken to task exhibit the harsher side of public life in America in an unpleasing light. The paper expresses sympathy with the Ambassador, and says it hopes that if he retires America will share the regret that this country will feel.

The Daily News will to-morrow comment upon the fact that Ambassador Bayard has issued to the press his correspondence with the Washington Government anent the speeches delivered by him at Edinburgh and Boston, which called forth the resolution of censure adopted by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives. The paper says that Mr. Bayard has shown by his action that he is as much without fear as his ancient namesake, the Chevalier Bayard, who was "without fear and without reproach."

It adds that many of those who read the correspondence with candor will think that he is almost equally without reproach. It concludes: "He makes merry at the expense of Congress. We firmly believe, for the sake of our great kindred people, that the affair will come to nothing. All the same, Mr. Bayard had better not do it again."

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS SILENT.

Say Nothing About Mr. Bayard's Intentions—Republicans' Views.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Reticence does not accurately describe the disinclination of the Department of State to talk about the report that Ambassador Bayard has declared that he will resign his office if the House of Representatives adopts the resolution censuring him for his speeches at Edinburgh and Boston. The department is dumb. The facts will surely be known from the other side of the Atlantic in due time, which is apt to be much earlier than the State Department will willingly allow the newspapers of the United States to be informed about the matter. From other sources are obtained expressions casting doubt upon the truth of the report, but in such a way as to justify the impression that perhaps at some time since the Ambassador was attacked by the majority in the House Mr. Bayard offered to the President to submit his resignation if it should be felt that his continued occupation of the position at the Court of St. James's was in any way embarrassing to the Administration.

President Cleveland had not evidently acted upon any suggestion for the recall of Mr. Bayard up to Jan. 20, for on that date, when he sent to the House the answer to the House resolution of inquiry of Dec. 28, he distinctly stated with regard to the inquiry as to whether any steps had been taken to deprive him of his position, that nothing had been done except what was set forth in the correspondence submitted. More than a month had then passed since the rumpus about Mr. Bayard's speech at Edinburgh, delivered Nov. 7, had begun in the House.

The speech had then been fully discussed, and every reason that can be quoted for justifying Mr. Bayard to resign was as good then as now. Only in England, and with persons who do not know that the resolution of censure is to be passed by the members of the party that feels bound to disapprove of Mr. Bayard right or wrong, can the extremity of censure be accepted as at all impairing the high standing of the Ambassador.

Mr. Bayard's resignation now would add greatly to the notoriety of the gadfly politician who sought to achieve prominence by stinging a prominent object. He already boasts of his prowess, without waiting to verify the report. So thirsty are the other Republican politicians for revenge upon Mr. Bayard, that they are insisting that his intimation that he will resign if condemned has turned many members of the House against him since Saturday. This report reveals the pettiness of the spirit animating the majority when it is compared with the assertion that in the Foreign Affairs Committee the Republicans would have reported a general resolution deprecating the making of speeches by Ambassadors, if the Democrats would have consented to join in reporting it.

Because the political friends of Mr. Bayard would not agree to make a unanimous report to censure him by implication, when they did not think that he should be censured at all, the "youngsters" of the Foreign Affairs Committee were determined that he should be censured individually and by name, and the "youngsters" may have their fling.

Mr. Bayard has had so much experience at home with the sort of men who are now seeking to discredit him abroad for the truths he has spoken about the evils that have been developed by the corrupting protection policy, that it is doubted by some of his friends whether he will feel called upon to abandon his post because a noisy Massachusetts Representative asserts that he will not be able to hold up his head in case some 200 Republicans vote that they did not like what he said about the debasing influence of class legislation in the name of protection.

The same men, or men of the same sort, misrepresented and denounced him while he was Secretary of State, and would have been glad then if he had resigned to signify his sensitiveness to such assaults. The Ambassador is responsible to the Administration that sent him to England, not to the party that hopes to be able, in 1897, to send a Wanamaker or some other strong protectionist to take the place of the present Ambassador.

Mr. Barrett of Massachusetts, who introduced the Bayard resolution, said when he heard of the London story:

"This is no surprise to me. I have been positive from the beginning that affirmative action of censure could result in no other issue. Mr. Bayard could not hold up his head in England long as Ambassador after such a vote. If he thinks to gain sympathy in the House by this announcement, he is mistaken. He has simply weakened the cause of his friends, who have announced their intention of fighting the resolution on the ground that the House has no right to thus express its opinion on an officer in the executive department. Mr. Bayard now admits that right by announcing his intention to be governed by its exercise.

"The resolution will pass the House, every Republican will vote for it and a great majority of the Democrats do not conceal their dislike for him. If the result is the sending to Great Britain of an American Ambassador who puts America, our interests, and our reputation higher than the mere truckling to the so-called British aristocracy, it will not only fully justify the action precipitated by the resolution introduced by me, but will be a timely lesson to all American diplomatic representatives hereafter not to forget that they bear the commission of the American people."

Representative McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) who offered the resolution of inquiry calling for the correspondence, said:

"If the President had administered a rebuke to Mr. Bayard, although a mild one, I believe that nothing would have been done by the House. But, since it appears that no action has been taken and the House has Mr. Bayard's speeches before it in response to its resolution of inquiry, the House is bound, in justice to itself, to pass such a resolution as the case requires. Personally, I shall take no pleasure in seeing Mr. Bayard retire from a position for which he has shown a good deal of fitness, but his speeches were an affront to the great Nation he represents, and, since the President has been silent, it will devolve upon the House of Representatives to make such a declaration as the National honor demands."

"Were I the Ambassador to Great Britain and the circumstances as they are in this case, I would certainly resign," said Senator Frye, (Rep., Me.)

"I hope," said Senator Cullom (Rep., Ill.,) "that Mr. Bayard will keep his word; but it seems more to me like what the boys call a 'bluff.' If he is in earnest, he will return, for the House will certainly pass those resolutions. Mr. Bayard, after making the speeches he made, ought to come home anyhow, and not wait for the House to rebuke him. He has shown himself to be un-American and not in sympathy with his own nation and the people. The passage of these resolutions will weaken his prestige in Great Britain and show to the people of that country that the American representative has misrepresented the sentiments of the United States."

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, who was Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee during the past two Congresses, and who is now its ranking Democratic member, stated that whatever he had to say regarding the matter would be contained in his speech defending Mr. Bayard when the resolutions of censure shall come before the House. He will assert in this speech that the action of the House is unprecedented, and that it is an invasion of the executive power. He will also produce data showing that it has been the habit of American Ministers to England for fifty years to make public speeches.

MR. UHL MAY SUCCEED RUNYON

Reported that the Assistant Secretary of State Is to be Ambassador to Germany.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The information leaks out of the Department of State that the probable successor to Ambassador Runyon is to be Assistant Secretary of State Uhl. No confirmation of this report can be obtained from the department. Mr. Uhl's friends, however, are quite certain that he is to have the place, and it is assumed that it has been offered to him and that his acceptance is delayed only until his successor as Assistant Secretary can be selected.

Mr. Uhl has had a good preparation for the position as the executive head of the department under Secretary Gresham and Secretary Olney. He has conducted much of the correspondence with our Ambassador at Berlin, and has been particularly familiar with the contention about the privileges of insurance companies.

His departure would throw upon the Secretary a great deal of business that probably would not be intrusted to a new man in whom full confidence had not been established, but as the tendency has been of late to restrict confidences in the department, it is to be assumed that the necessity for performing a greater amount of labor will be enjoyed by the Secretary.

Promotion to the office of Ambassador will enable Mr. Uhl to round out his term of service in a highly honorable post, and in the event of a Democratic success at the polls might indicate him to be the Ambassador for a longer term than March, 1897.

Potter Palmer a Candidate.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The Executive Committee of the Democratic Central Committee had a meeting to-day at the Sherman House. Potter Palmer was indorsed unanimously for the German mission, and the President was requested to make the appointment.

Maine Prohibition Illustrated.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 3.—The Rev. Rollin T. Hack, pastor of the Second Parish Congregational Church, created a decided sensation last evening in preaching before the Civic League, by exhibiting stereopticon pictures taken by himself of places in which he said he had bought liquor. The pictures showed hotels, restaurants, and corner dens, and formed a startling demonstration of how far the prohibitory law has become a dead letter in this city. The speaker told of seeing fifteen intoxicated boys come from one saloon, and said that at one place where twenty people were drinking at the bar, he saw a patrolman open the door and look in, and then go away.

Mayor Names No Committee Yet.

There were no further developments yesterday in the Mayor's office as to the affidavits presented by Germain, Berliner, and others in reference to the Mayor's offer of $500 reward for proof of the use of patronage in securing political ends.

Mayor Strong said he had not made up his mind about the appointment of a committee of three non-partisans to investigate the matter.

Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's Secretary, was in Geneseo yesterday on law business.

Reassignment of Justices.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The appointment of Justice Peckham to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States necessitated a partial reassignment of Justices to the several circuits, and the following changes were announced to-day by the Chief Justice: Justice Peckham to the Second Circuit, vice Brown; Justice Brown, to the Seventh Circuit, vice Harlan; Justice Harlan, to the Sixth Circuit, (his original circuit).

The Best Article

sent us from the land of Bobby Burns is Train's famous bottlings of Glenlivet Whiskey. It's clean, old, and mellow. H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton St., Sole Agents.—Adv.

GOLD FOR THE NEW BONDS

Exchange Declines and It Can Be Imported on Good Terms.

OUTLOOK FOR FOREIGN PURCHASES

Senate's Action on Silver Not Understood in Germany—Indications that the Home Bidding Will Be Lively.

Intending bidders for the new Government bonds were busy yesterday completing their plans. While definite information of amounts and premiums could not be obtained, various items of interest came to the surface.

A sharp decline in exchange was one of the important indications. Sterling rates were twice reduced. They fell altogether a full cent per pound, closing at $4.87½ to $4.87¾, at which imports of gold are easily possible without loss and perhaps with some profit.

It was said that large offerings of bills by foreign houses which intend to bid for the bonds accounted mainly for the movement, although rates for call loans, which touched 8 per cent. and closed at 5 per cent., and a good supply of grain and cotton bills, helped the decline. The gratifying feature in the rate is that gold may at last be imported on good terms.

As against this sign that foreign participation in the loan may be large, it was said at the agency of the Deutsche Bank, which had subscribed for $25,000,000 under J. Pierpont Morgan's syndicate plan, that no instructions had been received to bid to-day. Saturday's action of the Senate on silver seems to have been magnified abroad out of all proportion to its importance. It was said at the agency that the power of the Senate to ratify treaties and to pass on nominations had created in Germany the impression that the Senate was the representative body in this Government, and that explanations from here seemed powerless to set financial understanding right.

Much appeared to brighten the outlook in prospect of lively home bidding. John A. Stewart was said to have received subscriptions for $30,000,000, on which he will name the premium. He represents trust and insurance companies, banks, and individuals. Bankers who think they should decide on the premium, and, on that account, have not joined Mr. Stewart, will certainly make substantial bids. These interests, with those of group and individual bidders, rushed applications for blanks to the Sub-Treasury yesterday and kept clerks well employed all day in handing them out.

It was said that the Chemical Bank would bid 110 for $2,000,000 of the bonds. The City Bank, the largest gold holder, will bid on its own account and for correspondents and customers. Bids for good amounts will be forwarded through the Chase and Hanover Banks. Many of the other gold holders among the banks, for themselves or as agents, will appear among the bidders.

Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank, went to Washington yesterday, taking with him the bids for the Government bonds made by a group of institutions comprising the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the National Union Bank, and a number of the customers of the trust companies and the bank, aggregating a large sum.

Nothing is definitely known of the intentions of J. P. Morgan & Co., except that various applications have been made to that house by intending bidders, wishing to avail themselves of the offer in Mr. Morgan's letter dissolving the syndicate of the services of the house in facilitating operations. To some of the applicants Mr. Morgan has replied that bidders seeking his agency must provide gold without recourse to the Treasury.

Opinions regarding premiums differ widely. Bids will be made as low as 106. There are no recent reports of any above 111, although doubtless many will be higher. An attempt was made in the Stock Exchange yesterday to have it appear that the bonds of this class issued last February were sharply declining. Quotations were reported at 113, closing at 112 bid. The process known as washing must have been used to make these quotations, but orders for the bonds at 113 could not be filled at any time, nor were those desirous of buying led to hope that they could do so at anything under 114.

Little is heard of the probable aggregate of bids. Bankers see no use in guessing at something that must soon be exactly known Even those who seem confident that bank, trust company, and individual grouping will result in oversubscription of the issue do not care to figure out their conclusions. It is simply assumed that the bids will foot up a large total at a good average premium, and every one in the financial district hopes that this may be so.

The gold received by the Umbria, amounting to nearly $2,000,000, was delivered yesterday at the Sub-Treasury. A larger receipt is expected by the Majestic, due to-morrow.

Gold Reserve $47,792,649.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day was $47,792,649.

United States Money in Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Treasury circulation statement issued to-day makes the amount of gold in the United States, outside of the Treasury, $499,110,535. The amount of all kinds of money in circulation is placed at $1,589,720,807, an increase since Jan. 1, 1896, of $10,513,883. The per capita circulation is $22.47.

Silver Campaign in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 3.—United States Senator Marion Butler, who is State Chairman of the Populist Party in North Carolina, sent out an address to-night to the members of the Populist Party in North Carolina and to all others in this State opposed to a single gold standard, advising them to unite and vote so that the eleven electoral votes of North Carolina in the forthcoming elections shall be given to candidates favoring the free-coinage of silver.

Innocent Man Was Lynched.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 3.—Lizzie Hickman, a notorious woman, who died here yesterday, left a confession that Lee Sellers, lynched here eleven years ago for the robbery and murder of Drummer Edward Mains, was innocent, and that she lured Mains to an isolated spot, where Isaac Wright, an outlaw, committed the deed. Wright disappeared at the time, and all efforts to locate him have failed.

Justice Keogh on the Bench.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Justice Martin J. Keogh took his seat on the bench in Westchester County for the first time this morning at the opening of the Circuit Court, and was warmly and cordially welcomed by his brother lawyers of the county, in which the entire days of his law practice were passed.

ACTRESS ATTACKS ACTRESS

Mrs. Harriet Dowd Shoots at Lillian Marion of Daly's—Called Her to the Stage Door.

Mrs. Harriet Dowd, twenty-three years old, who described herself as an actress of 54 West Twenty-fourth Street, a very pretty woman, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night, charged with shooting at Lillian Marion, an actress, at present at Daly's Theatre, who in home life is Lillian Swain, daughter of Prof. George E. Swain of 261 West One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

Neither Miss Marion nor Mrs. Dowd would make any statement to clear away the mystery in the case.

About 7:45 o'clock Mrs. Dowd, accompanied by her husband, John, who is twenty-seven years old and an actor employed in Daly's Theatre, reached the stage entrance of that theatre, on Twenty-ninth Street, a few doors east of Sixth Avenue.

According to the doorkeeper, Mrs. Dowd asked for Miss Marion. They had met before, and the people about the theatre believed them to be on excellent terms. Miss Marion went to the door leading to the street, and, seeing Mrs. Dowd and her husband standing on the steps, walked outside, expecting, as she afterward said, "that Mrs. Dowd was going to treat."

As she stepped out of the door, Mrs. Dowd aimed a revolver at her head and pulled the trigger. There was a flash and a sharp report. Actors and actresses who were in their dressing rooms rushed to the door, and a crowd gathered from the street. In the excitement Miss Marion managed to get away.

Mr. and Mrs. Dowd walked to the gate of the railing which is in front of the house, where they were stopped by Detective Handley of the Central Office, who had heard the shot at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue and hurried to investigate. He placed Mr. and Mrs. Dowd under arrest, and took them to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where, upon being searched, a large-calibre revolver was found in Mrs. Dowd's pocket. Four of the five chambers were filled.

Sergt. Shire, after taking Mrs. Dowd's pedigree, decided to hold her and her husband pending the arrival of Miss Marion. About 9 o'clock Miss Marion, accompanied by her father, arrived at the station house. Miss Marion appeared to be greatly excited.

The Sergeant had Mrs. Dowd and her husband brought before the desk again, and asked Miss Marion if she would make a charge of felonious assault against Mrs. Dowd. Miss Marion hesitated a moment, and then answered that before doing so she would like to have a talk with the prisoner.

The Sergeant permitted the women to hold a private conversation.

Prof. Swain said his daughter was a lady, and that he had spent much money in bringing her up and educating her, and demanded of Mrs. Dowd if she knew anything against his daughter. Mrs. Dowd did not reply, and then the professor announced that he would make the charge against her.

Sergt. Shire could not entertain his complaint, so the professor insisted upon his daughter making a complaint against Mrs. Dowd, and the latter was locked up and the husband permitted to go. As Mrs. Dowd was being led to a cell, she said: "If you make a charge against me I will tell something."

Miss Marion stated to several friends in the station house before she left that she was very anxious to have a talk with Mrs. Dowd and would endeavor to do so in court. The professor said that his daughter had been a member of Daly's company and had met Dowd there. They might have had a flirtation, but he was sure there was nothing wrong in it.

Miss Marion played in "A Trip to Chinatown," and is to appear next week in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Grand Opera House, in the rôle of Puck.

COULD NOT CRITICISE SEWELL

A New Jersey State Senator's Speech Prevented by an Adverse Vote on His Monroe Resolution.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—In the Senate to-night Mr. Daly presented a concurrent resolution that "we heartily indorse the position taken by President Cleveland in reaffirming the Monroe doctrine in the present controversy between Great Britain and the United States relating to Venezuela, and we believe that no time is better than the present for asserting the principles therein involved."

On motion of Mr. Stokes, the resolution was tabled, in spite of many efforts by Mr. Daly to speak on the subject.

It is understood Mr. Daly intended to indulge in a sharp criticism of the attitude recently assumed by United States Senator Sewell, and that his resolution was tabled in order to suppress his speech.

Both houses of the Legislature were in session to-night.

COMPLAINT AGAINST JESSE HOYT

Posted at Produce Exchange for Failing to Meet a Mercantile Obligation.

Notice was posted yesterday at the Produce Exchange of the inability of Jesse Hoyt to meet his mercantile obligations. All contracts with him thus became closed. The notice occasioned much surprise, because Mr. Hoyt is reputed wealthy and also because he had not been active in exchange trade for the last two years. Following close on a notice on Jan. 2, suspending him from the privileges of the board room for non-payment of assessments for the gratuity fund, the inference of traders was that yesterday's course, amounting to a notice of his failure, resulted from Mr. Hoyt's neglect to look after his Exchange interests rather than from insolvency.

The notice came about through complaint by E. B. Cuthbert & Co. of 1 Exchange Court that Mr. Hoyt had not settled a transaction through that firm in which he was understood to be indebted about $2,000. No complaint reached the Exchange from any other quarter, even after the posting of the notice, so that, so far as has appeared, the amount claimed by E. B. Cuthbert & Co. is the extent of Mr. Hoyt's mercantile indebtedness.

Mr. Hoyt's father, Jesse Hoyt, died several years ago leaving a large fortune, some of which had been gathered in grain speculation. The son's legacy was supposed to be at least $250,000. He traded in grain at times for several years, but other matters interested him more and gradually he withdrew from activity in that line. The claim of E. B. Cuthbert & Co. against him will be pushed by a suit already brought. Mr. Hoyt has no office. His residence is at 257 West Seventy-third Street.

Resigned as Drum Major.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Dan Treacey, who has been Drum Major for the past five years in the Military Academy Band, handed in his resignation a few days ago and is now a private in the ranks of the field musicians. The cause of his resignation is a mystery. The place of Drum Major is much coveted, as the duties are light and the wages good. Few could wield the Drum Major's staff as gracefully as Dan. His flourishes and curlicues were the admiration of all the girls on the post. Musician Woodward of the band has been appointed to the vacant position.

Prominent Colombians Arrive.

On board the Columbian Line steamship Finance, which arrived yesterday from Colon, was Gen. C. M. Sarria of the Colombian army, and Señor J. A. Arango, Jr. Their mission is believed to be secret. One report was they were coming to visit Nixon's ship yard, where a war vessel is being built for the Colombian Government.

Henry Clay and James Crow,

Founder of the Old Crow Rye Distillery, passed many a pleasant hour, enlivened by that famous beverage, Old Crow Rye. This whiskey is made to-day at the same distillery, after the same formula, and thousands pronounce it the best rye whiskey in the world. H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton St., sole receivers.—Adv.

HARRISON NOT IN THE RACE

Announces He Does Not Want to be President Again.

MAKES A PUBLIC DECLARATION

Insists that His Name Shall Not Be Presented in the St. Louis Convention.

LETTER TO JOHN K. GOWDY OF INDIANA

Some of His Fellow-Townsmen Doubt that He Means All That He Says—Might Be Persuaded.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 3.—Ex-President Harrison announced to-night that he was not a candidate for the Presidency. He handed a letter containing the announcement to Capt. John K. Gowdy, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who had called on him at his house by invitation. The letter is as follows:

The Hon. John K. Gowdy, Indianapolis, Ind.:

In view of the resolutions passed by the State Central Committee at its recent meeting and of the fact that delegates to the National Republican Convention are soon to be chosen in this State, I have concluded that some statement from me as to my wishes and purposes should now be made to my Indiana friends.

Hitherto I have declined to speak to the public upon this matter, but scores of friends to whom I have talked and many scores more to whom I have written, will recognize in this expression the substance of what I have said to them. To every one who has proposed to promote my nomination, I have said, "No; there never has been an hour since I left the White House that I have felt a wish to return to it."

My Indiana friends have been most devoted and faithful, and I am their grateful debtor. The Republican Party has twice in National Convention given me indorsement, and that is enough. I think the voters of our party are now entitled to have a new name.

For the sentiment, great or small, that has been manifested for my nomination. I am grateful, and of that wider respect and kindness—breaking party lines—which have been shown me in so many ways, I am profoundly appreciative.

I cannot consent that my name be presented or used in the St. Louis Convention, and must kindly ask my many friends to accept this as a sincere and final expression upon the subject.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Indianapolis, Feb. 3, 1896.

Some of those to whom this letter was shown to-night were disinclined to regard it as settling, beyond doubt, that Mr. Harrison does not want the nomination for the Presidency.

It was a current comment on the letter that it had a sort of Blaineish tone, and there were those who were unkind enough to suggest that Mr. Harrison was "playing a deep game," hoping that in the end the convention at St. Louis might insist on his candidacy and finally persuade him to consent to be the Republican standard-bearer.

NOT A DECISIVE LETTER.

Washington Politicians Think Harrison Still Has Expectations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Friends here of ex-President Harrison who have learned to night that he has written a letter to Chairman Gowdy of the Indiana Republican State Central Committee, declaring that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency, say they are not surprised. Senator Elkins, when he learned of the letter late to-night, said he had been expecting a declaration of this sort from Mr. Harrison.

"I have known for a long time that he was not a candidate," said Mr. Elkins.

"Mr. Harrison has been anxious that his friends should know that he is not striving for the nomination, but the public has been unwilling to believe that he is not in the fight. His letter ought to decide the matter."

Mr. Elkins, in discussing the subject of the Presidency with a friend a few days ago, said he knew Mr. Harrison would not be a candidate for the Republican nomination.

"Don't you know that I would be working for him if he was in the field?" said the Senator by way of clinching his statement.

A member of the Indiana delegation in the House said to-night that, while it might be true that Mr. Harrison had announced his intention not to be a candidate, it was very likely, in view of the many aspirants for the nomination, that there would come a time at the National Convention when the delegates would willingly turn to some man whose name had not been brought before the convention.

"If there shall be an opportunity like this," the Indiana man continued, "the friends of Mr. Harrison will see that he is brought to the front."

Several politicians whose attention has been directed to the Harrison letter say that it is very likely that the ex-President has taken this course in the hope that the friends of Reed, Allison, McKinley, and the other candidates will get into a deadlock and that the convention will turn to him as the most available compromise candidate.

When Mr. Harrison was in Washington a week ago he told an intimate friend that he was not trying to secure the nomination, but that the office was "too great for any American to decline."

THE NEWS RECEIVED IN ALBANY.

Morton's Friends Expect to Gain Through the Action of Harrison.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Information that ex-President Harrison had written a letter in which he declined to be a Presidential candidate, was given to numerous Republican friends of Gov. Morton here to-night.

Col. Cole, the Governor's private secretary, expressed no surprise. He said he had not supposed Mr. Harrison would make an open declaration of that nature, but such an attitude toward the nomination had been expected by some of Gov. Morton's friends.

Senator Ellsworth, the Republican leader, said: "That's what every one expected."

Speaker Fish said that he thought the declaration of Mr. Harrison would result favorably to Gov. Morton.

Assemblyman Cutler and Senator Malby agreed that some of the votes which had been counted for Harrison would come to Morton.

WORKING FOR GOV. MORTON.

Ex-Postmaster Van Cott's Trip South—Mr. Hackett Sets a Figure.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and at present the engineer in chief of Gov. Morton's Presidential boom, is of the opinion that Mr. Morton will go into the St. Louis Convention with at least 200 votes, and that he will steadily grow stronger.

A letter that was received in this city yesterday by one of Mr. Morton's managers brought the information from New-Orleans that the sixteen delegates of Louisiana were not solid for Reed or anybody else, but are equally divided between Morton, Reed, McKinley, and Allison.

Ex-Postmaster Van Cott has been in Louisiana. He is now said to be in Alabama, and is in charge of the Morton boom there and in Georgia.

"If Corneel is in the South, that looks like business," was the comment of an old politician last night. "Corneel," is the politicians' pet name for the ex-Postmaster.

A few big Philadelphia politicians have been in this city recently. They are keeping in touch with Mr. Platt, but they are keeping very quiet about individual "booms."

Senator Quay is said to insist that he will have all but four or five of the delegates from Pennsylvania.

The convention in that State is slated for the third Wednesday in April. Senator Quay will undoubtedly go as one of the delegates at large. It is understood that he has selected State Senator Boies Penrose of Philadelphia as his candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator Cameron, who will retire at the end of his term.

New-Jersey Republican Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—The Republican State Convention met here to-night and decided to hold the convention for the election of delegates to the National Republican Convention April 15, if Taylor Opera House in this city could be secured for that date.

RICHARD PECK ON THE ROCKS

The Fast Sound Boat in Trouble Off Whitestone Point—Was on Her Way to New-Haven.

The Richard Peck of the New-Haven Steamboat Company, known as the fastest steamer on the Sound, ran foul of the rocks at Whitestone Point, about 8:30 o'clock last night, while bound from this city to New-Haven.

It is supposed that the pilot lost his bearings in the blinding snowstorm.

There was a stiff gale blowing at the time, and the snow was coming down so fast that it was impossible to see more than a few feet.

The steamer left Pier 25, East River, at her usual time, 4 o'clock, and was due in New-Haven at 8:15. She had a large compliment of passengers on board.

The boat anchored off East Twenty-sixth Street, waiting for the storm to abate. But as their seemed no chance of the snow ceasing she continued on her way.

It is not believed that she is damaged much.

Some of the passengers were frightened and took their chances in getting off the vessel in rowboats. A number of New-Yorkers came down on the 11:25 train over the Long Island Road.

At the offices of the company in this city at midnight nothing had been heard of the Peck going aground.

KILLED BY AN ELECTRIC SHOCK

Sudden Death of Josiah V. Gove at Newark, N. J.—May Have Been Trying to Steal Wire.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 3.—Josiah V. Gove of Lynn, Mass., was found shocked to death at the foot of an electric light pole, in front of 398 Belleville Avenue this evening. Gove had ascended the pole and cut some of the wires, and received a shock which knocked him from the pole to the pavement, and he was either killed by the shock or by the fall.

Gove was fully equipped as a lineman. He and another man drove to the pole in a wagon, and, while Gove ascended the pole, the other man stood on the ground close by. After Gove fell the second man remained long enough to enter White's feed store, close by, and notify a clerk there. He asked the clerk to notify Miss Belle Murray, 53 William Street, this city, of what had happened. He also told the name of the man killed, but did not tell his own name.

He then entered the wagon and drove away. It was supposed the wagon was one of the electric company's, so no attempt was made to stop the man. It was later found the wagon did not belong to any of the companies, and that Gove was not employed by the electric company or by the trolley company. From this it is believed the men were trying to steal the wires.

Miss Murray, when seen, said she knew Gove, but could not imagine who the other man was, nor what Gove was doing on the pole.

COLLECTOR KILBRETH'S MISSION

In Washington to Advise the Treasury Regarding Bids of Contractors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Collector Kilbreth of New-York reached Washington on an early train this morning, and was one of the first callers upon Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin, who had charge of the matter of the bids for the cartage contract for the New-York Custom House. Mr. Kilbreth was asked to come to Washington to consult with Mr. Hamlin concerning the responsibility of the various bidders, and the likelihood of Contractor Kehoe, who has made the lowest bid for the work, being able to perform the service in a satisfactory manner. Mr. James Boyle of the Ninth Assembly District of New-York, who is Kehoe's counsel, appeared before Mr. Hamlin and argued in behalf of his client.

The case was taken under advisement. Mr. Kilbreth returned to New-York this evening.

DATE FIXED FOR BOUNTY CASES

Arguments in Behalf of Sugar Planters to be Heard March 2.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The sugar bounty cases will be argued in the Supreme Court of the United States when the court reconvenes on the first Monday in March.

There are two of them, appealed by the United States from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, involving about $6,000 and $8,000, respectively. Upon an agreed state of facts, the court there gave judgment for the planters upon their certificates from the internal revenue division that they were entitled to the bounty. The court's decision affirmed the Constitutionality of the legislation by Congress.

The case will be argued in the Supreme Court of the United States by Joseph H. Choate for the sugar planters and probably by Solicitor General Conrad for the Government.

A Sea Dog at Great Neck.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Feb. 3.—The first sea dog seen here in a year appeared on the rocks at Stepping Stones Bar, at King's Point, Saturday. John Higgins saw the animal, which resembles a sea lion, with the difference that its head is covered with long hair. They are common in other climates, but are seldom seen hereabout.

Run Down by a Train.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Mrs. Mary Jones and Albert Defassey were killed at Mount Riga to-day by being struck by a locomotive on the Philadelphia and Reading Road. The couple tried to drive across the track in front of a train.

A Pure, Honest Wine,

made by natural process of fermentation: GREAT WESTERN CHAMPAGNE, $12.50 a case, less than half price of imported. All grocers and wine dealers. H. B. KIRK & CO., 69 Fulton.—Adv.

S. B. FRENCH SELF SLAIN

Former Police Commissioner Found Dying In His Room at Home.

POSSIBLY AN ACCIDENT, SOME THINK

His Career as a Country Merchant, a Forty-Niner, and a Politician—Active in the Affairs of This City.

Stephen B. French, known chiefly as a Stalwart Republican and confidant of the late President Chester A. Arthur, and through his career of two terms as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, died yesterday, shot through the heart.

While he was self-slain, and the circumstances of his death point to suicide because of despondency brought about by disappointment in business and lack of hope in the future, there is a bare possibility that the fatality was due to the accidental discharge of a pistol.

Mr. French, with his wife and their son Lester, lived in an isolated villa on the southwest corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street and the Western Boulevard. The house was given to Mrs. French in 1879 by her husband. One Summer in later years it was occupied by Gen. Howard Carroll.

While Mr. French and his family were away last Summer burglars ransacked the place and stole articles worth several hundred dollars. Mrs. French remembered this a couple of weeks ago when many accounts of house robberies were published, and as there was no firearm in the house, she asked her husband whether it would not be prudent to have a weapon of defense at hand.



Died of a Self-Inflicted Pistol Wound at His Home in This City.

"Yes," he replied, "it might. The unexpected happens and one should be prepared. Come to think of it, I have a pistol at the office, and I'll bring it home."

Mr. French that evening brought from his office, 47 Broad Street, a revolver of .38 calibre, and it was placed on the mantel of the sleeping room of the suite occupied by himself and wife. This was on the second floor at the angle of the Boulevard and the street, which at this point pitches sharply toward the Hudson River behind the stables of Francis Seagrist, the contractor. The windows of the sleeping room are on the street, and those of the other rooms of the suite, a parlor dressing room, are on the Boulevard.

The pistol was unloaded when put on the mantel, and it might have remained in that harmless condition, but for Mrs. French. Finding that although Mr. French had brought cartridges, the chambers of the weapon were empty, she laughingly reminded her husband about having an unloaded revolver to depend upon in an emergency. He said that this was the safest way to keep a revolver, and that it could be prepared for heroic service at prompt notice. Mrs. French demurred to this, saying that she might be required to act suddenly, and he, with the revolver and several cartridges, showed her the mechanism of the arm, and how to load it, but when the lesson was ended all the cartridges were returned to the box.

Mr. French had been singularly unlucky as a speculator and broker for several months, although he counted on more than one large venture which he managed for friends and acquaintances who had faith in his judgment and ability, to bring him good returns.

His losses of late had been on small, sharp margins, but ten days ago one came to him of more than ordinary importance. His family say that the amount did not "go into the thousands," and that it was a disaster that Mr. French would, as a rule, not have considered grave. Business acquaintances said, however, that, while the sum was comparatively small, the money used in speculating was borrowed from a man who would not likely be easy in regard to repayment. Besides the loss came after a number of small ones and it was generally believed that Mr. French was in such a financial strait that he had to avoid persons he liked to entertain and places he was in the habit of visiting.

The day of the larger loss he returned home, moody and discouraged, and his wife and son failed to cheer him. His wife the next day was surprised when she discovered that Mr. French still harped on his ill fortune, and urged him to be philosophical. She was cast down when he discussed his business affairs gloomily, and rebuked him with wifely indignation when he said that perhaps she would be better off without him.

Mr. French was a source of solicitude to his wife and son for several days, but toward the middle of last week he began to be cheerful, and appeared to have become resigned to his buffet of fortune. On Saturday he was as cheery as ever when he started for his office, and down town he appeared to many who had remarked him as anxious for several days as having regained his effusive good humor.

Nothing to occasion inquiet in his regard was noticed by his family on Sunday, which was passed tranquilly at home. Mr. French dined heartily, and in the evening read newspapers. He retired early. The last seen of the revolver before the tragedy was on the mantel at the head of the bed. The cartridges were in the drawer of a chiffonier.

Lester French breakfasted and started for his father's office early yesterday morning. Mrs. French went down stairs at 9:30 o'clock. Her husband was then preparing to dress, and said that he would join her in a few moments in the dining room. He appeared to be a little dull, but had not spoken

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Many People Could Become Rich If They Only Knew How.

Statistics show that 95 per cent. of all persons engaged in business in the United States fail!

In other words, only 5 per cent. of all our business men are fortunate enough to make a competency and keep it.

Do you know what is the cause of this?

Wise men who have investigated the matter tell us that the men who succeed are men of brains, with strong nerves and great will-power. The men who fail are the weak, irritable, dyspeptic persons.

Is there any way in which such people can improve their health? Yes; undoubtedly there is. Many people have fortunately discovered that it is quite possible, and some of them are giving others the benefit of their experience.

Mr. Selden Fish, a prominent Chicago attorney, recently said: "I was completely broken down through too close application to business, when I was persuaded to try Duffy's pure malt whiskey. Before many weeks had passed I was completely restored to health. I am convinced that this whiskey is nature's great remedy for any wasting disease."

Mr. E. C. Avilla of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I used to suffer terribly from severe headaches and nervous prostration, but I have been completely restored by the use of Duffy's pure malt whiskey."

It should be remembered that ordinary food and drink cannot supply the great vital force which people with active brains and bodies require. This great, stimulating principle, however, is contained in Duffy's pure malt, and that is why every person who takes it receives such wonderful benefit. There is nothing like it for building up the health and giving weak, weary people new life and vigor.

of any business affair pertaining to his office or his home.

Breakfast was ready shortly after Mrs. French appeared, and it had been waiting ten minutes when she was startled by a thought that her husband's delay was strange. She was quick to reach their rooms, and uttered a piteous cry when, upon entering the bedroom, she saw Mr. French lying at the foot of the bed gasping and with a pistol in his right hand.

She remained long enough to determine that he could not recognize her; that there was a blur or burn of powder on the left side of his night shirt, and that he was shot in the region of the heart.

Her exclamations as she ran down stairs brought to her two servants, to whom she hastily told the happening to her husband, and one of them ran to the Boulevard, calling for aid, while the other went to Mr. Seagrist's stable. The first saw Policeman Charles F. Thompson of the Thirtieth Precinct, and signaled to him with a handkerchief. The other found Mr. Seagrist's coachman, Peter Coyne. Thomsen, going to Mr. French, found that he was still breathing, but the revolver had dropped from his hand.

Mr. French was lifted to the bed, and continued to breathe for several minutes, but died just before the arrival of Drs. Franklin of the Montefiore Home and Lewalu of the Manhattan Hospital. Presently Coroner Hoeber and his assistant, Dr. Huber, came. They decided that the pistol bullet traversed both the heart and lungs, and that an autopsy was necessary. The legal formalities were observed in taking the statements of Mrs. French, the servants, and Coyne. No one explained precisely the manner of Mr. French's death, and its determination as a suicide or an accident will be left to a Coroner's jury.

As soon as Lester French could be informed of his father's fate news of it was sent to his brothers and sisters, Eugene French of Helena, Mon., and Mrs. August Mathez, children by Mr. French's first marriage, and Mrs. Mary Prentis Cox and Stephen B. French, Jr., who is a student in the New-York College Law School. Arrangements for the funeral will be made to-day.

Stephen B. French's chief characteristics were bonhomie, which won him hosts of friends; tenacity as a business man and politician; a faculty as a raconteur, which, because of his checkered experiences and travels, made him a rare acquisition at a social gathering; open-handedness and a disregard for minor details, which in time left him without fortune. It has often been said that if "Steve" French could have regained all that he had at various times possessed he would have been a multi-millionaire.

Mr. French was born at Riverhead, Suffolk County, L. I., Jan. 16, 1829, so that when he died he had entered his sixty-eighth year. His father, Peter French, who was a Canadian of Huguenot descent, was a Suffolk County trader of credit and widely known, and had large interests in a fleet of whaling ships. His mother came of a family of Hollanders, who settled in Orange County, N. Y.

When Stephen B. French was a babe his parents removed from Riverhead to Sag Harbor, where he received the little schooling by teacher he ever had, as at the age of thirteen he was clerking for John Budd, one of the whaling magnates of Long Island. A year and a half later he was in the office of Thomas Brown, a typical country merchant and storekeeper of those days, but young French had the whaling fever, then very prevalent among lads of his age, and his father, when he was little over fifteen, consented to let him go on a voyage for blubber and bone.

His ship was the Acasta of Sag Harbor, and in three years it took young French to Brazil, Chile, and the vast whaling grounds of the South Pacific. He had decided to devote his life to whaling, but on reaching home in 1847 he learned of his father's death. His mother was disconsolate and lonely because his elder brother, too, had run away to sea, and her entreaties curbed for a time his adventurous bent, and he promised to remain at home, and went into business as a country merchant.

He was almost reconciled to store life and content to be filial, when his roving instincts were appealed to by news of gold finding in California, and he became a "forty-niner." Sailing from Sag Harbor Feb. 8, 1849, in the ship Salina, with ninety adventurous comrades, French reached San Francisco exactly six months later to acquire and lose half a dozen fortunes in less than five years.

At that time French was as rugged, strong, and dauntless as any of the wild spirits with whom he associated, and no venture inspired him with fear or a regard for consequences, while his entire career in California was unsullied. He took a hand at everything that promised reward, from working on Denison's Exchange to gold mining expeditions in whaleboats, and he lost one day to gain all back in another.

Among many of his ventures the profits of which were lost in speculation, were keeping a hotel in San Francisco, buying and equipping a vessel for the hugely-profitable Sandwich Island trade, establishing an express line to the gold mines, storekeeping in Marysville, and a tentative voyage to the Sandwich Islands, where he found his brother, whom he had not seen for eight years.

Returning to Sag Harbor in 1854 French settled down, establishing the mercantile business of H. & S. B. French, and married his first wife, who died in 1865. He interested himself in politics and public affairs first as a Whig, and afterward as a Republican. In 1867 he married Miss Julia Prentis of New-London, Conn., who survives him.

The first public office held by Mr. French was Treasurer of Suffolk County. It came to him by appointment in 1868, when Joseph H. Goldsmith resigned. By election he continued in office to 1874, when he was a candidate for Congress in the First District against D. Metcalfe, but was defeated by a vote of 12,184 against 11,002. Next year, in the general Republican rout, he was defeated for the office of County Treasurer, although he ran 600 ahead of his ticket. His opponent won by 12 votes.

By this time French was considered such a factor in Republican politics that his friends, among whom were Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Thomas Murphy, and Roscoe Conkling, sought public office of more importance for him, and in 1876 President Grant appointed him Appraiser of the Port of New-York, thus launching him into metropolitan politics, and identifying him with the faction known as the Stalwart Republicans, opposed to James G. Blaine, Alonzo B. Cornell, Judge William H. Robertson, and others. His chief mentors in this new field were Gen. Arthur, Thomas Murphy, De Witt Clinton Wheeler, Jacob Hess, and Roscoe Conkling.

As Appraiser French was ousted by President Hayes. Gen. Arthur was intent on the success of his confidant, and early in 1879 managed a scheme to get him into the Police Board in place of Col. Joel B. Erhardt, who was holding over on a term of the late Henry Smith, which should have ended May 1, 1877. Edward Cooper was Mayor, and there was a dead-lock in the Board of Aldermen, the confirming power.

By a union of Republican and Tammany Hall Aldermen May 29, 1879, the dead-lock was broken, and the nominations of French for Police Commissioner, Jacob Hess for Charities Commissioner, and Cornelius Van Cott for Fire Commissioner were confirmed. The confirmation was denounced as a "deal" between Gen. Arthur and John Kelly, but Gen. Arthur said that Mayor Cooper selected Mr. French from a list of fifteen names that was submitted to him. Mr. French met as colleagues in the Police Board Commissioners W. F. Smith, MacLean, and Wheeler.

Mr. French succeeded himself as Police Commissioner Nov. 24, 1884, through his nomination by Mayor Edson and his prompt confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. On the same day John McClave was confirmed, and he ousted Joel W. Mason. In May, 1889, Mayor Grant decided to do away with non-partisanship in the Police Board, and appointed James J. Martin to succeed Mr. French.

As a Police Commissioner, Mr. French was easy-going, and so generous to his friends in the matter of appointment as to escape suspicion that has attached to other officials. He was soon in trouble in office and in a dead-lock, his partner being Mr. Wheeler, and at the board meetings there were tart, but polite, sallies between him and Mr. MacLean. Mr. French's removal was demanded in common with that of his associates, because he did not appoint Inspectors of Election, but the situation was bridged over by a compromise just before election day.

Later Mr. French was in greater peril. Mayor Grace preferred charges against him for neglecting to see that the streets were kept clean, the Police Department at that time having charge of this work. There was a trial, and Mr. French was defended by Senator Conkling, Col. George Bliss, and David Dudley Field as his principal counsel, but the Mayor approved the charges and sent them to Gov. Cornell, Mr. French's Half Breed enemy. The Governor magnanimously declined to act.

The relations between Gen. Arthur and the New-York Stalwart Republicans were cordial until the assassination of President Garfield in 1881. When Vice President Arthur became the Chief Executive of the Nation he was frank with his loyal followers, and told them in such a way that they could not be offended that they must recognize that he had a dignity to maintain that would suffer were he any longer identified with local politics. The hint was taken, and French and others who had been openly the President's associates were not too conspicuous at Washington, while zealous in their old friend's interests.

There has always been a story that French and Gen. Arthur became estranged because of a request by French to be appointed Collector of the Port of New-York. This story has been denied by those who should know the facts.

A feature of French's political career was what is known as the "proxy" incident in September, 1882, when the Republican Party in this State was divided into "Stalwarts" and Half Breeds." The Administration candidate for Governor was Judge Folger.

The State Committee met at Saratoga and the test of the strength of the rival factions was the selection of its Chairman. Every vote on each side was needed. French, who was at Saratoga, said that Judge W. H. Robertson, who was regarded as a Half Breed, would support Folger, and sent him this telegram:

SARATOGA, Sept. 19, 1882.

Hon. W. H. Robertson:

It is of the utmost importance that you come here on the 3:30 train. State Committee meets here to-night. Answer you will come.

COMMISSIONER.

The committee met, and by and by Mr. French handed the Secretary, John W. Vrooman, this telegram:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19.

The Hon. S. B. French, Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga:

Please act as my proxy at the meeting of the committee, and oblige

W. H. ROBERTSON.

French's eligibility as proxy for Judge Robertson was not questioned, while the Half Breeds were in consternation at the supposed desertion of their prominent ally. The result was that the Folger candidate was elected to the Chairmanship by two votes, because one Half Breed followed what he believed to be an example set by Judge Robertson.

At the State Convention Folger was nominated to be snowed under by votes for Grover Cleveland. The result would not have been different if Cornell had been the Republican candidate, but this he would have been but for the telegram which purported to come from Judge Robertson.

Judge Robertson discovered that forgery had been used in making French his proxy, and he sent this telegram too late to Gen. Husted:

Gen. James W. Husted, Saratoga:

Stephen B. French has no authority, and never had, to represent me in the State Committee. His unauthorized appearance was an insult to the Westchester delegates and a fraud upon me. It is machine tactics over again.

W. H. ROBERTSON.

There was an investigation and threats of criminal prosecution, but they came to naught. French insisted that he acted in good faith, that he thought the proxy telegram was in response to his, and that it was regularly delivered, but it was found that it was written on a sending and not on a receiving blank, and the forgery was established while the authorship of it was never proved.

Mr. French had held no office since 1889. He had offices as a broker and held confidential relations at various times with important men in the financial world, and often used in speculation money intrusted to him by friends who were capitalists.

He is credited with making several paying ventures. Just before he ceased to be Police Commissioner he had paid election bets amounting to $40,000. Within a few months through the generous support of a Broad Street firm he cleared $11,000.

He always bet very large sums on municipal, State, and Presidential elections, and the report after the election of Garfield was that his winnings amounted to $125,000.

A member of his family, discussing his death, said last night:

"I cannot believe that French was a suicide. I know how he loved and revered his wife, and he would not have left her alone in the world. I hate just as much to believe that he was suddenly deprived of reason. Never in his life did anything that he ever did indicate that this could be. He had been unfortunate to an exasperating degree, but I know that, had he lived, plans that he had well laid would have brought him a large amount of money to a certainty."

MANHATTAN HOSPITAL MANAGERS

Gov. Morton Sends to the Senate the Seven Nominations—Henry E. Howland Gets the Long Term.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The final official act of the State Government necessary to bring the New-York City insane under State care was consummated to-night. It was the appointment by Gov. Morton of the Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital under the law passed by this Legislature establishing the present New-York City asylums as a State hospital. This bill was the same as the one which Mayor Strong failed to sign last year. The result of the operation of the law will be to save the taxpayers of New-York City over $1,500,000 annually.

Heretofore New-York City has paid for the care of its own insane, and the taxable property in the metropolis was also compelled by law to bear its burden of the expense of caring for the insane in the other fifty-nine counties in the State which had previously come under State care.

The names of the Managers of the new institution sent to the Senate to-night were the following residents of New-York City: Henry E. Howland, for the term of seven years; George E. Dodge, for the term of six years; Eleanor Kinnicutt, for the term of five years; John McAnerney, for the term of four years; Isaac N. Seligman, for the term of three years; Alice Pine, for the term of two years, and George S. Bowdoin, for the term of one year.

The nominations were referred to the Finance Committee.

Something About the Appointees.

Henry E. Howland is a member of the law firm of Anderson & Howland. His career as a New-York lawyer extends over nearly forty years. He was graduated from Yale forty-one years ago. He succeeded Dr. Depew as President of the Yale Alumni of this city. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen, and was appointed in 1874 by Gov. Dix to a place on the bench of the Marine (now City) Court. He served during the war as a Captain of the Twenty-second Regiment.

John McAverney was born in Rhode Island in 1838, but moved to South Carolina early in life. He served in the Confederate Army, and at the close of the war came to New-York, engaging in the hardware commission business. He was elected President of the Savannah and Memphis Railroad in 1871, and was subsequently interested in other Southern roads. For twenty-five years he lived in Jersey City, and took active part in local politics. He now lives in New-York. He is President of the Seventh National Bank.

George E. Dodge is a prominent lumber merchant, with offices at 45 Broadway.

Isaac N. Seligman is a banker, at 21 Broad Street.

Eleanor Kinment is widely known as a philanthropist. She is interested in many charitable institutions, and a contributor to several magazines.

The Populists and Socialism.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

Tom Watson of Georgia declares that he is alarmed at the growth of Socialism in the Populist Party, and that if it cannot be cured of this vice he will have to leave it.

Biliousness

Comes from torpidity of the liver, which prevents digestion and causes food to ferment in the stomach. Perfect relief is found in

Hood's Pills

Which cure all Liver Ills. Price 25c.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Hamburg given to the GERMAN EMPEROR and the GERMAN PRINCES."

N. Y. TIMES.

MARRIED A SECOND TIME

Dr. Bevan and Miss Barber Have Two Ceremonies Performed.

UNITED THE FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO

Leading Society People Attend the Wedding Last Night in Barberton—Reason for the Double Ceremony.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 3.—Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, a well-known and wealthy physician of Chicago, was married to Miss Anna Laura Barber, the only child of O. C. Barber, President of the Diamond Match Company, at the Barberton Inn, Barberton, Ohio, to-night.

The ceremony to-day was performed in the doorway leading from the large reception hall into the reading room of the Inn. The 300 guests were assembled in the reception room, the ceiling and walls of which had been hung in smilax, while the reading room was hung in white over pink, the walls being banked with pink roses, and overhead was suspended the monogram "B. B." The floor was also covered with white.

While the orchestra of twenty-five pieces was playing Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's party descended the wooden staircase, and, sweeping down the reception hall joined the bridegroom's party at the doorway of the reading room. In the bride's party as bridesmaids were Misses Margaret and Frances Robinson, and as maid of honor Miss Laura Robinson, all of Chicago daughters of John K. Robinson, Vice President of the Diamond Match Company, and cousins of the bride. Little eight-year-old Eleanor Robinson carried the train of the bride, who was leaning upon the arm of her father. The ushers who preceded her were from this city—Charles B. Raymond, Kenyon B. Conger, Lewis Miller, Jr., and George C. Kohler. They prepared the way for the bride and her attendants by stretching broad bands of white satin ribbon.

The bride was attired in a simple but costly and elegant gown of white satin cut en traine, slightly low in the neck and trimmed with tulle. She wore a veil of tulle, and her brow was crowned with a coronet of orange blossoms, while the same flowers decorated her corsage. She wore no jewels except a girdle of pearls around her waist.

The bridesmaids and maid of honor were gowned in pink satin skirts, and waists of pink tulle, trimmed with rhinestone buckles and buttons. Little Eleanor Robinson wore white tulle over pink.

The bridegroom was accompanied by his best man, E. Walker Herrick of Chicago, and the officiating clergyman, Archdeacon William B. Brown of Cleveland. The ceremony of the Protestant Episcopal Church was used, the father of the bride, O. C. Barber, giving her away. After the ceremony a reception was held, and a magnificent collation was served.

Dr. and Mrs. Bevan left for the East, while a special carried the Chicago guests home. Guests were present from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities.

When Mrs. George S. Newberry, mother of A. D. Bevan, arrived in Barberton this morning, to attend the Bevan-Barber nuptials, she wore at her belt a bag containing several hundred dollars in money and $2,000 worth of jewels. When she alighted from the carriage at the Barberton Inn the bag had disappeared. No trace of the thief has yet been found.

The ceremony to-night was the second one that has taken place. Miss Barber and Dr. Bevan were actually united in marriage last Friday morning in Chicago. When O. C. Barber applied Thursday for a license for the wedding at the office of the County Probate Judge in this city he was unable to declare his daughter a resident of Summit County, or of Ohio. Mr. Barber gave up his residence here five years ago on account of tax laws. A license was accordingly refused by Judge Stuart.

Dr. Bevan was notified, and he secured a license in Cook County, Ill., but the State law of Illinois stipulates that when a license is issued there the marriage shall take place in the State. There was no alternative, and Thursday night Miss Barber went to Chicago and was made Mrs. Bevan in the Lakota Hotel, where she is to reside. She was back in Barberton Saturday morning. It was given out that she had gone to Cleveland, and only the families of the two principals knew to-night that they were witnessing a second marriage ceremony.

IN FAVOR OF THE METRIC SYSTEM

The Astronomy Section of the New-York Academy of Sciences Discusses Congressman Hurley's Bill.

The New-York Academy of Sciences held its first regular meeting for this month in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, last night.

The evening was devoted to the section of astronomy and physics. Prof Alfred M. Mayer, who was to have read a paper, was absent. Prof. Harold Jacoby submitted, but did not read, a paper "On the Reduction of Astronomical Photographs, Taken near the Pole of the Heavens."

The greater part of the evening was taken up with a discussion of Congressman Hurley's bill, making obligatory the use of the metric system of weights and measures. Prof. J. K. Rees read the bill, which provides:

That from and after July 1, 1897, all the departments of the Government of the United States, in transaction of all business requiring the use of weight and measurement, shall employ and use only the weights and measures of the metric system, as legalized by act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

Sec. 2. That from and after July 1, 1899, the metric system of weights and measures shall be the only legal system of weights and measures recognized in the United States.

Sec. 3. That the tables in the schedules annexed to the bill authorizing the use of the metric system of weights and measures, passed July 28, 1866, shall be the tables of equivalents which may be lawfully used for computing, determining, and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system.

Prof. Rees said that Mr. Hurley, who represents a Brooklyn district, was formerly employed as a weigher and measurer in the Customs Service, and fully realizes the advantages of the change. Prof. Rees also said:

It is a peculiar coincidence that I recently received a letter from a gentleman in Wisconsin whose son, a Representative in Congress, was about to present a similar bill, which, however, asks for the use of the metric system exclusively in the Customs Service after July 1, 1896, and in all business after July 1, 1900.

The new Congressman from Utah, I understand, also favors the metric system. A clause in the Utah State Constitution requires that the metric system be taught in a simple manner, the people hoping that this may lead to its more general use.

After some discussion as to whether Mr. Hurley's bill was the most satisfactory one that could be drawn under existing circumstances, a resolution was adopted to the effect that it was the sense of the section of astronomy and physics that the use of the metric system should be made obligatory in public transactions as soon as possible, and asking the Council of the Academy of Sciences to take such steps as were feasible in the matter.

Call to the Rev. G. M. Evans.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 3.—After being a year without a pastor the East Avenue Baptist Church of this city has extended a call to the Rev. G. M. Evans of Chester, Conn. He has accepted the call, and will begin his duties here March 1. The installation will take place in the second week of March.

Mr. Evans is thirty-eight years old, and is a Welshman by birth. He has been at Chester for three years. He is an able preacher, and only preached here once as a candidate when he was accepted. The Rev. L. I. Giffin, the former pastor of the church, has gone to Granville, N. Y.

WAS READY FOR THE SNOW

Col. Waring Had Been up Nights Planning for Its Removal.

A LARGE FORCE SOON AT WORK

Good Progress Made and the Efficiency of the System Demonstrated—The City Divided into Districts.

Traveling snowstorms which desire to avoid the rush-and-go of a one-night stand would do well to keep away from New-York hereafter. There was a time when a snowstorm could come here and hold the boards for a week or more. But since Col. Waring planted his think box in the Street Cleaning Department old dates have been canceled, and now nothing short of a howling blizzard has a ghost of a show for even a second night's performance.

The little thing in the way of a snowstorm that blew into New-York yesterday by way of the Erie Railroad evidently had not heard of Col. Waring, or it would have gone by on the south. It intended, no doubt, to start in with a matinée, and then fill in one or two spare nights with a comedy of slush and slipperiness, winding up with the usual gratuitous distribution of souvenirs in the shape of sore throats and colds in the head.

Col. Waring, however, was lying in wait, and before the snowstorm had got fairly settled he tackled it in a way that made it wriggle. Its pin feathers flew forty ways at once.

For a month or more Col. Waring has been sitting up of nights figuring out how to get rid of a snowstorm quickly. Little by little he evolved his plans. A week ago he announced that he was all ready for the word go. Then along came a wee bit of a snow—it was Friday night, the night of the French ball. Col. Waring pounced down on it, followed by his contractor, Herbert Tate, but there was not enough snow to keep them busy or fairly to test the new system. A small dose of his Rough on Snowstorms settled the question. There were only 300 cartloads of that little snowstorm, and they were dumped in the rivers in a jiffy.

As Col. Waring looked out on the thick flying flakes yesterday afternoon he felt good. The more it snowed the better he felt. At last, at the end of an hour, City Hall Park was covered with a white mantle three inches thick.

Then it stopped snowing, and Col. Waring at once telephoned to Contractor Tate to come over to the new Bureau for Removing Snow and prepare to work the wonders that had been prepared.

The plan, in theory, was very simple. All of the city below Forty-second Street was divided into six districts, each running from river to river. In each district was a branch office of the Snow Bureau, where was a register containing the names of men willing to come at an hour's notice, day or night, to shovel snow. There were also on the registers names of men who would appear with carts to carry off the snow, and of men who could handle snow plows. Of plows there were forty for use over granite and Belgian-block streets, and ten for use on asphalt. In all, there were 5,000 shovelers and 3,500 carts registered. There had been registered, also, the names of 120 men to serve as foremen of as many gangs of fifty persons each. Each foreman was to get double the wages of a shoveler or cartman.

At the head office—the Bureau for Removing Snow—in City Hall Park, were maps of each district, with minute directions on the margins, telling the foremen just what routes their forces were to follow. The plows were first to go such and such a way. Then each gang was to begin shoveling at such and such a place, and go along such and such streets. Then the carts were to come along, and were to gather up the snow in this, that, or the other place.

The whole work was to begin at 8 P. M., simultaneously, as near as possible, over the entire city below Forty-second Street, and in a general way the work was to begin at Broadway, and the gangs were to work thence both ways, to the two rivers. Every street was to be cleaned.

Such was the plan of Col. Waring.

At 6 o'clock Contractor Tate was seated at a table at the Snow Bureau, surrounded by immense stacks of brass chips. There were enough chips to run every poker game between East New-York and the Golden Gate. Each chip was numbered, and was to be given to a shoveler or cartman or plowman. Piled around the contractor, also, were maps, books, and a host of other things. At another table was John C. Soley, head Snow Inspector. The telephones began to buzz, and soon every branch of the bureau below Fourteenth Street was bustling with preparation. Men began to pour into the chief bureau, anxious to shovel snow. These scenes were duplicated at every one of the branch bureaus. From every direction came men with carts and men with shovels. There were long processions of them in all of the principal thoroughfares, all wending their way to the branch bureaus or to various other points of rendezvous.

The work of removing the snow began shortly after 8 o'clock, and was kept up all night. The first plow made its appearance on Nassau Street at 8:30. Five minutes later a plow went along Park Row. At 9 o'clock a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES took a ride up Broadway in a cable car. At different places along that highway, especially in the dry goods district, and at Canal Street, the snow had been put in piles, and some of it had been taken away in carts. The snow was piled in a number of the side streets.

Union Square and Madison Square had not been reached by the plows at 9:30, and the snow lay thick in Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets. But there were signs of the plow all along Lexington Avenue, above Twenty-third Street. Coming down on the Third Avenue cable car the reporter encountered the first gang of shovelers at Astor Place. Signs of them then rapidly grew more frequent. Already they had gone through Fourth Street and piled the snow in large mounds. Further down the plows and shovelers and carts were at work on the Bowery. By 10 o'clock the shovelers had begun to descend on Park Row. Below Fulton Street the city was then well cleared of snow, and so the work went on everywhere through the entire night.

Some of the foremen were very much puzzled by the marginal directions on their maps. One of them stood in the front door of THE TIMES Building pondering. He rubbed his nose along the directions, scratched his head, and swore.

"I hardly know by these blamed figurations," he said, "whether I'm below Fourteenth Street or across on the other side of the Bronx."

In many parts of the city, the work was somewhat delayed by the unfamiliarity of the foremen with the elaborate directions.

It was estimated by Mr. Soley it would cost at least $15,000 to remove the snow. The contractor was paid 56 cents for each cubic yard removed.

Sound-Money Protest in Texas.

From The Waco (Texas) Democrat.

Chairman Dudley is trying to force the free-silver issue upon us "whether or no." When he appointed the two silver Democrats on the board to take the place of the sound-money men he was then contemplating this scheme. He is now openly asserting that there will be but one convention. The time-honored custom of holding a nominating convention after the National platform has been promulgated he proposes to ignore. He does not intend that we shall have a chance to indorse or renounce the National platform. It might not serve his purpose. Dudley's tricks should be watched with care, and he should be made to understand that he is not the whole Democratic Party of Texas by a big sight.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

The New-York Telephone Subscriber is without a peer among the telephone users of the world.

No other telephone system on the globe has so large a number of subscribers, served by such a well-equipped plant.

Underground Metallic Circuits, Long Distance Telephones, Improved Switchboards give a permanent, rapid, and efficient service, unapproached elsewhere.

All subscribers are furnished with the same class of line and instrument equipment,—the rates vary according to the amount of use of the service.

Minimum rates for 600 messages: Party line, $75; direct line, $90.

14,000 Telephones in New-York.

The next quarterly issue of Subscribers' List closes March 1st.

An agent will call on request.

THE METROPOLITAN Telephone and Telegraph Co., 18 CORTLANDT STREET.

COFFEE AS A BEVERAGE

The Retail Grocers Told of Its Discovery in Abyssinia and Its Spread Throughout the World.

Cornelius Morrison, a coffee broker, read a paper on "Coffee" before the New-York Retail Grocers' Union in its hall in East Fifty-seventh Street last night. He said that coffee had been used as a beverage in Abyssinia from time immemorial, and had been brought thence to Arabia by wandering Arabs about the fifteenth century. From Arabia it was brought into Egypt and Constantinople. Leonhard Rauwolf was probably the first to make coffee known to Europe by the account of his travels published in 1573. The first coffee house established in Europe was in Constantinople in 1551, and the first one in London was opened in 1652. The first one in Marseilles was established in 1671, and there were several in Paris in 1672.

The important offices which coffee fulfills, he said, were to allay the sensations of hunger, to produce an exhilarating and refreshing effect, and to diminish the waste of the animal frame. In all coffee-growing countries the grounds of the coffee as well as the infusion were used, owing to the large amount of nutrition in the grounds.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the consumption of coffee was general among the fashionable and upper classes in England and on the Continent of Europe, and as new sources of supply were opened, the use of the beverage became general to the common people. For more than fifty years after its introduction into Europe, Arabia furnished the entire coffee supply of the world. Then the Hollanders in the second decade of the eighteenth century made their appearance in the markets of Europe with the product of Java. The culture then extended to the West Indies, and thence to South America. Brazil not only soon overtook Java, but continued to advance until at the present time more than one-half of the coffee consumed in the world comes from Brazil. Java now holds the third place in the production. Venezuela and the United States of Columbia take second place.

The speaker then gave a very interesting explanation of the mode of raising coffee and of preparing it for the market. Coffee, he said, was now grown in nearly all the tropical countries and islands of the world. The coffee plant, although of hardy growth, was not without enemies, among the chief of which were the borer, the bug, and leaf fungus. Drought, damp, and rot also affect and injure the plant. In some countries shade trees were necessary in order to protect it from excessive heat. In Venezuela and Central America it was necessary to give the plants shelter of overhanging trees. The limit of the average productiveness of the coffee tree was about thirty years, but the best results are from the seventh to the fifteenth year. Coffee grows best in the uplands, usually on mountain sides, from 1,500 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The countries which consumed the most coffee per capita were: Holland, 12 pounds; United States, 8½; Germany, 5¼; France, 3¾; Austria, 4, and Belgium, 8. The largest Brazil crop was in 1891-92, amounting to 7,400,000 bags. The largest visible supply of the world was in April, 1884, amounting to 5,650,000 bags, and the smallest visible supply was in May, 1891, 1,730,000. The total consumption of the world per year was 10,730,000 bags.

At the business meeting of the union the President called the attention of the members to the bill now pending in the Legislature to give delicatessen stores permission to be open all day Sunday, and it was decided to discuss the matter at the next meeting. The union will probably oppose the passage of the bill, as the members think half of the stock of a grocery store comes under the head of prepared food, and if the delicatessen stores were allowed to keep open all day Sunday they think the grocery trade would be harmed.

At the suggestion of L. J. Callanan, the President was directed to appoint a committee of three to go to Albany to get legislation stopping the granting of "stoop line" privileges to peddlers and pushcart men, and freeing the grocers from the necessity of going to the Board of Aldermen to get permission to display their goods for sale outside their stores but inside their stoop lines.

SHORT WORK WITH SILVER BILL

That Seems to be the Plan of the House Managers—There May Be a Little Fight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Unless the members of the Ways and Means Committee shall change their minds over night, they will dispose to-morrow of the Free Coinage bill sent from the Senate by at once reporting it back to the House, with a recommendation that the House disagree with the amendment to the Bond bill made by the Senate. The silver men do not look for a better report than that. No one really expects that the committee will ask for a committee of conference, for the disagreeing votes of the Senate and the House are so diametrically apart that a conference would suggest only a hidden desire on the part of the sound-money House to enter into a dicker with the silver men of the Senate to devise another "makeshift" of the sort provided by the ingenuity of Mr. Sherman in 1890.

Mr. Reed is described in an afternoon paper as having been "trapped" by the silver men of the Senate by the sending to him of this silver bill. Just how this is to be made out doesn't appear, but the silver men, who ought not to have had any doubt about where Mr. Reed stood on the question of free coinage, insist they will show him up to the silver States as an "uncompromising gold bug" before the Silver bill shall be killed finally.

It is plain that the silver Republicans are to make an effort to develop the full silver vote of the House on this measure. There probably will be no better opportunity to demonstrate exactly the strength of the silver crowd. Mr. Hartman, the young and enthusiastic Montana member, estimates the Republican silver vote at anywhere from 30 to 50. As the Democratic vote is substantially for silver, there may be mustered a vote of 125 to 130 for a free-coinage measure.

The proposed caucus of Republican silver men will hardly attract the entire vote of members who are inclined to vote for free coinage. There are a few of the Republicans who hesitate to bolt the party on this question before the National Convention. The Democrats probably will not have a caucus, for there would be a division in the caucus, and caucuses do not hold Democrats after they have been held.

Just to what extent Mr. Dingley will encourage the desire to make speeches on the Silver Bond bill remains to be ascertained. A silver debate would be in the way of a great many measures in which members are interested, and, as the Speaker is more anxious for the House to get through than he is for it to legislate on general subjects, particularly on subjects involving expenditures, and as he has set his mind upon an adjournment by the 1st of June, it may be assumed that the debate will be permitted to run only just for the length of time that he and his associates and the Committee on Rules think they can allow it to go conveniently.

Not one member of the Republican end of the Ways and Means Committee expects to see the amended bond bill made into a law.

RALLY FOR THE BOOTHS

Carnegie Music Hall Crowded with Their Friends.

DR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW PRESIDED

Addresses, Too, by Bishop Andrews, the Rev. Dr. Strong, and Mayor Strong—Words of Appreciation from All.

The friends of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth met in Carnegie Music Hall last evening to protest against the removal of the commander from his field of work in the United States. At least it was generally understood that it was a protest meeting, though the wording of the programme did not state so.

"Meeting of the friends of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth and of the work accomplished by the Salvation Army" were the words of the programme.

"This meeting is practically only a compliment to Commander Booth and his wife," said a member of the Salvation Army who was there. "We do not expect it to accomplish anything, for Gen. Booth is not going to change his orders to the army because of a mass meeting."

"There has been trouble at headquarters recently," continued the speaker. "A letter was issued by Staff Captain Marshall, the head of the auxiliary department, and sent to all the auxiliaries, saying that this meeting was arranged for against the wishes of Commander Booth, and that it was a meeting called under false pretenses. Commander Booth was asked about the letter, and he said: 'This letter was issued entirely without my knowledge or authorization.'"

Carnegie Hall was crowded. Not a seat in the boxes or in the galleries was empty. The enthusiasm was intense. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew presided.

The proceedings were opened by a prayer offered by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall of Brooklyn, and when that was over, Dr. Depew read the following cablegram received from Bramwell Booth in London:

Thanks for telegram. Gen. Booth traveling in India. Change in command indicates no disapproval whatever, but confidence. States, like many others, also changing this year. Remain true to world purpose of the army. The General relies on American auxiliaries honorably and heartily helping his son and daughter in carrying out their own declarations, and in their continued consecration to the whole world's salvation. Christ's love overcomes all side issues.

BRAMWELL BOOTH, Chief of State.

Dr. Depew followed with some remarks of his own.

"We have a habit of expressing our own views, regardless of what London may think," he said. "This is not said in a spirit of rebellion, but we think that the infant over here is large and alive and liable to kick.

"The last time I was here it was for the purpose of welcoming Gen. Booth, the commander in chief of the whole force, and all the soldiers were present in the uniforms of the army. It was an inspiriting meeting, because we were in the presence of one of the most remarkable men of our time.

"We did not like the Salvation Army at first. It took a long time for them to get a hold in the cities. It needed a ministering angel to lead them and they found one when Ballington Booth took command.

"Our meeting to-night is both to pay tribute to this superb work and to say in our own way to Gen. Booth, 'We recognize your power and we recognize the wonderful system under which you have created this great organization, but we are 3,000 miles across the sea, and we present the petition to you and ask you to consider whether these admirable leaders can be replaced by a stranger.'"

Applause burst from every portion of the vast audience at these words. Dr. Depew could not be heard for several minutes. When quiet was restored he added:

"We wish also to call to Gen. Booth's attention the fact that they are both naturalized citizens of the United States. We assert the Monroe doctrine."

In conclusion Dr. Depew said that Commander and Mrs. Booth had become accustomed to our habits and knew our ways, and he felt sure that their mission in this country was not yet completed.

The next speaker, the Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D., spoke in praise of the man whose "transcendant genius and Christian statesmanship had founded the Salvation Army," but said his order recalling Commander Ballington and Mrs. Booth had caused widespread sorrow.

"It would be an impertinence for us to pretend to understand the workings and the needs of the army as the General understands them," he said, "but we may know better than he the wants of America in this particular. The United States is one of the two great countries from which the resources for carrying on the work of the army throughout the world must be drawn."

Dr. Strong emphasized the fact that whatever changes might be made, the principles of the army would always remain the same.

Mayor Strong followed Dr. Strong.

"Soon after I was made Mayor," he began, "a girl in a poke bonnet called to see me. When I was a boy faces in poke bonnets were specially attractive to me, and I ordered the girl to be shown in. She was a Salvation Army lassie, and had I not been Mayor with several confidential men around me I might have been disposed to treat that poke bonnet the same as I used to when a boy.

"Anyway, this poke bonnet wanted a license to preach and she got it. Several days later another poke bonnet came, and another, and another. They all got their licenses to preach."

The Mayor admitted that one of them remonstrated with him for saying "damn," and he replied that he did not consider it swearing to say "damn." Coming down to the serious purpose of the evening, the Mayor said:

"I believe that Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth can do more good here in this country than in any other country on the face of the earth. I come here to-night with whatever dignity there is in the Mayor's office to protest against this recall."

Before introducing the next speaker, Bishop E. G. Andrews, Dr. Depew could not resist having a sly poke at the Mayor. It had reference, of course, to the poke bonnet, and went something like this:

When she tied her bonnet strings under her chin,
I'm afraid that she also tied Mayor Strong in!

The Mayor blushed, the great audience laughed heartily, and Bishop Andrews began his speech. He spoke eloquently of the good work of the Salvation Army, and deplored the proposed recall of the Commander and his wife.

William E. Dodge also spoke briefly. He read extracts from numerous letters received.

Letters were received from many prominent sympathizers who were unable to be present at the meeting. The Rev. Lyman Abbott wrote:

Pray accept my thanks for giving me the opportunity to join with others in expressing our deep regret at the recall of Commander and Mrs. Booth, and our earnest hope that in the interest of Christian and philanthropic work in the United States that recall may be countermanded. Under their wise and inspiring leadership the work of the Salvation Army in this country has been both widened in its scope and elevated in its character.

Frances B. Willard wrote:

The departure from our shores of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth will be a public calamity. No husband and wife have ever combined to set in motion among us so many forces for the good of humanity and the glory of God.

Postmaster Carlisle of St. Louis wrote:

I fervently trust that Gen. Booth, in his wisdom, will see fit to reconsider his order and permit the Commander and Mrs. Booth to remain here to carry out what they so nobly began.

John Fulton of The Church Standard wrote:

The Salvation Army is doing work among the helpless and forsaken that neither the Protestant Episcopal Church nor any other has ever done—work that no church is doing, or is likely to do. I rejoice in its good influence, which is largely due to the self-sacrificing labors of Mr. and Mrs. Booth, and I should regard their withdrawal from this country as a grievous injury.

The editor of The Independent wrote:

I trust that in some way, without violence being done to the rules of the Salvation Army, the Commander and Mrs. Booth will be spared for continued work in the United States.

Aaron M. Powell of the American Purity Alliance wrote:

I heartily sympathize with the object of the meeting, and hope that Commander and Mrs. Booth may continue in this country to carry forward their largely useful work. The rescue work which Mrs. Booth has done so much to promote I regard as especially valuable; it greatly needs, for the present, at least, her continued care and direction.

The Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren of this city, wrote:

I would emphatically indorse and express the great admiration I have for the work done by them in this city.

The Rev. A. H. Bradford, D. D., then offered the following resolution, which was adopted with great applause:

Citizens of New-York and vicinity, representing many churches and phases of faith, as well as auxiliaries of the army, assembled in the Carnegie Music Hall, on the evening of Feb. 3, adopt the following minutes concerning the work of the Salvation Army in the United States and the proposed removal of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth from this country:

The army to-day is a vital force for righteousness, and one of the most potent of the influences which are hastening the coming of the Kingdom of God in our land. It is reaching and uplifting multitudes whom the churches thus far have failed to reach; it is directing the attention of Christian people to the fact that often the social environment must be improved before spiritual natures can be made receptive to the truth, and it is everywhere an evangelistic agency of mighty and extending power.

We have gratefully observed the growth of the army, and are devoutly thankful for the victories, many and great, which it has achieved. Its influence among us for the last few years has always been on the side of temperance, social purity, righteous municipal and civic life; and it has ever regarded as its chief duty and privilege the proclamation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ to all classes and conditions of men.

We cannot fail to see that the wonderful expansion of the army is largely due to the remarkable comprehension of the needs and character of the people of this country possessed by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, and their adaptability to the same. They came to New-York comparatively unknown; they found the army small, divided, and without influence. They threw themselves, heart and soul, into their work; they became American citizens and identified themselves with American institutions. By their wisdom, fidelity, and "sweet reasonableness," they disarmed obstinate prejudices. They loved the American people, and in return won the love of all without regard to creed or social distinction. They have been welcomed in our churches, and have preached the Gospel in places high and low, in many of which it has seldom, if ever, been heard. The present success of the army in America is, under God, chiefly due to their wise and spiritual leadership. They have been personally trusted, and, therefore, wealth has been freely given and co-operation heartily accorded, which cannot but be seriously affected by their withdrawal from the country.

It is, therefore, with unfeigned surprise and sorrow that we have heard that Commander and Mrs. Booth have been recalled from the direction of the army in America. We do not wish to seem to dictate to the distinguished and justly honored General of the Salvation Army, but we do most earnestly hope that he may see his way clear to reconsider his order. If he fully understood the unique position which Commander and Mrs. Booth occupy in this country, which no one not a resident can adequately appreciate, we do not believe he would think it wise to transfer them to another field.

Therefore, we earnestly urge, if consistent with the best interests of the whole work, that Commander and Mrs. Booth be allowed to remain in the positions in which they have been so abundantly blessed of God, in which they have won the honor, gratitude, and love of the American people, and have led on with inspiring zeal all the members of the army in their work of rescue.

The audience then gave three cheers for the Commander and his wife, and the proceedings concluded at 10:30 o'clock.

Would Protect the Oyster Beds.

FREEPORT, L. I., Feb. 3.—The committee recently appointed at a mass meeting of oystermen has decided to get an opinion from Counselor Henry A. Monfort of Jamaica on the question whether the oystermen can be protected against the encroachments of the Brooklyn Water Department on the fresh-water streams in this neighborhood. Many of the oystermen have been obliged to run water pipes to their oytser beds.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS.
EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.
37 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

Sozodont
PURE AND FRAGRANT

a million killed

would make no impression on the number of the germs of consumption that exist in one affected lung. All germs are little enough, but those which cause consumption are very minute. Cod-liver oil won't kill them. We don't know a remedy which will. The germs float in the air and we can't keep from breathing them into our lungs. Then why don't all of us have consumption? Because a healthy throat, sound lungs, and a strong constitution won't allow the germs to gain a foothold.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, restores and maintains the strength, increases the weight, heals inflamed membranes and prevents serious lung trouble. This is why it is the food-medicine in coughs, colds, loss of flesh, and general debility.

50c. and $1.00 at all druggists.

SUFFERING IN ARMENIA

Twenty-seven Villages Destroyed Between Gurun and Chemerig.

CONVERSIONS IN BITLIS VILAYET

Reports of Distribution of Bread to the Famished in Various Localities — Reiterated Details of Cruelty.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The following is a translation of a letter received at Constantinople from a trustworthy source in Caesaria, and handed to The United Press correspondent at Constantinople:

"In the district between Gurun and Chemerig twenty-seven Armenian villages are pillaged and burned. Thirteen villages, five or six hours distant from Chemesek, such as Dendil, Boorhan, Ilkmen, Karageel, Lisanli, and Kayapoonar, are likewise plundered and ruined. Boorhan was attacked five times and Ilkmen seven times. The raiders carried the plunder from Dendil for three days continuously. They have even carried away the old mats and wooden spoons. No clothes, no bedding, no kitchen utensils, and nothing to eat are left to the surviving villagers.

"They had to live on herbs, which they cooked in the empty tins of the petroleum used by the enemy to burn their houses. In many villages the contents of granaries, which the plunderers could not carry away, were spoiled with petroleum and filth, so as to make it uneatable. In the district of Tonnooz, the Armenian villages, especially Kantavoz, Kazmakara, and Patriu, were pillaged and burned, the male inhabitants were butchered, and young women were ravished. Some of the villages were entirely ruined, so that there is no sign now that there were villages once.

No place inhabited by Armenians in this district has escaped except Talas and Chemenek. In the latter place the local Turks joined the Armenians to drive back the raiders, who, however, have carried away about 1,000 sheep and cattle and about 100 horse loads of wheat and flour from the neighboring mills. The Bishop of Caesaria gives the following figures as the result of the pillage and massacre of Oct. 30 in that city: Number of killed, 348; wounded, 190; number of young brides and unmarried girls ravished, 50; houses burned, 27; houses plundered, 447; shops pillaged, 250. Some of the ravished young women are not yet to be found; some of them have been brought back, one by one.

No Christian, as yet, Armenian or Greek, dares to open his shop in the City of Caesaria, despite the assurances the authorities are giving to the people that the plundered goods will be found and brought back to their owners. Judging from the wounded, it appears that all kinds of weapons and instruments were used. The first wounded person I took care of was an old man, who had a large wound made by a meat axe on the back of his neck, about two inches wide, reaching to the bones. Besides that, there were seven or eight other wounds about his head and face. He lived fifteen days and died in great agony. His wife and son also were wounded severely, and his two young daughters were ravished and brought back.

I know another woman whose husband had died in Nigde some twenty days before the massacre in Caesaria, and I was wondering how to let her know the sad news, when her house was attacked, herself killed, and her three young daughters ravished. Of these, only two have been brought back; the one most needed is still lost. She was educated in the Talas Mission School, and had been a teacher in Nigde for two years. Avedis Yeretzian, a medical doctor and pastor, his wife, eldest son, and brother-in-law were ruthlessly butchered and thrown into the flames of their burning house because they resisted the raiders. The Turks used thirty tins of petroleum to burn his house, which was quite a strong building, and in their efforts to save it the inmates exhausted all the water in the cistern.

In order to give an idea of the ferocity shown by the Turkish mob, the following incidents may serve as examples. The wife of a Turkish military Captain happened to be looking from a window when the massacres were going on in the city. She was so much affected by the scenes that she lost her head, and ever since that day her only words have been: "Oh, savage Turks! Oh, beastly Turks!"

In one house there were four young women. The Turks attacked the house and carried away two, leaving the other two to be carried next time. The two young women, seeing that there was no way of escape, burned the taudir, (Oriental oven dug in the floor of the room,) threw themselves into the flames, and were burned alive.

Conversions in Bitlis Vilayet.

Authentic reports have been received from the districts of Spargord, Mamardank, Khizan, and Gargar in the Bitlis vilayet to the effect that a wholesale conversion of the Armenian population to the ranks of the Islam has taken place there. During the recent reign of terror several Sheikhs of Khizan, assisted by their hordes of fanatical followers, among them at least one officer known to the writer, ravaged that whole region and simply terrorized the helpless people into declaring their faith in Mohammed.

First of all, they murdered a certain Sahag Vantabed, as true and brave a man as ever lived, thus cutting off the last hope the people had. They flayed the body, filled the skin with straw, and hung it on a tree in front of the beautiful monastery which for twenty-six years he had occupied and defended at the daily risk of his life. Some, at least, (the number is not known,) followed his noble example and surrendered their lives instead of their Christian faith. The official figures in the possession of an ecclesiastical prelate of these districts give the number of converts to Islam as 800 families, which would mean at least 4,000 individuals. News of this same grave character comes from Harpoot, whence it was least expected; also from Sert and other places.

For twelve months past those in the interior have been faithfully sending their warnings and urging immediate and effective action, but evidently to no purpose. The representative diplomats at Constantinople no doubt thought they understood their own business, and so they did, if it was their intention to play the leading parts in the most awful tragedy which the nineteenth century has ever witnessed. If the massacreing of 50,000 people, the forcible conversion of thousands more to Islam, and the reducing of nearly 3,000,000 to the verge of beggary is the result of diplomacy, then God spare the world, and especially Turkey, of diplomats.

It is the Berlin treaty and the Anglo-Franco-Russian farce of 1895 which has ruined the Christians of Turkey. The integrity of the Christian powers stands compromised in the eyes of all Oriental Christendom. It is more than humiliating to watch the mighty nations of Europe bestowing their tenderest solicitude on this most putrid Government. How long is the sense of humanity, nay, of decency, to be thus outraged? The tendency now is to think that the Turks have done their worst and that anxiety may be suspended, but let it be known that as long as Ottoman rule endures, they will not rest content until they have either converted or massacred every Christian in the country.

The events of the past three months have given them more encouragement than they have had since the day when the Prophet brandished his sword over the heads of the Jews of Arabia. Is Europe still going to look calmly on while the Turks savagely slaughter or convert the Christians of this land? Is there no conscience, no mercy, in the heart of civilized Christendom? If the Christians of this unhappy land are doomed by the decree of Europe, let at least one act of justice be done them by telling them their fate, that they may prepare themselves for the worst.

The Turkish Government is doing its best to make a good appearance to Europe, and one of its latest moves has been to appoint Muavins (assistants) to the Governors of the provinces. This office is not a new creation, but had been abolished some ten years ago. Christian Muavins have been appointed to all the six provinces, to each province in Roumelia, except Adrianople, and Moslem Muavins to Aidin, Aleppo, and Angora.

Without going into the question whether a Christian assistant ever has influence with a Moslem Governor, little real change is expected to be accomplished by them.

It is said that Hagop Effendi Muavin of Scutari, in Albania, promised Memduh Pasha, Minister of the Interior, one year's salary for his position, (£600,) and he is otherwise a general rascal.

The Muavin for Harpoot, an Armenian over sixty years of age, and for Bitlis, a Catholic Armenian, over seventy years of age, are both honest men, but do not expect to leave Constantinople.

The Muavin for Van, Stepan Melik, was expelled from a club in Athens for cheating at cards while he was Secretary to the Turkish Legation there. He resigned, and has since been acting as a spy in the service of the police here.

Ibrahim, Muavin at Erzeroum, has in his favor that he is tall and good looking; otherwise little else. He has been a telegraph clerk here.

The Muavin of Diarbekr is a Greek, and generally well spoken of. He is a relative of Costaki, the Turkish Ambassador at London.

The Muavin to Sivas is a Greek, ex-procurator at Aiden.

It may be remembered that six judicial Inspectors were appointed under the reforms—one Moslem and the Christian for each province. None of these has left Constantinople, and this morning it is announced that Dikran Bey, one of these "Inspectors" for Anatolia, has been appointed Procurator General for Beirout—one more indication of the seriousness of the reform movement.

Word comes from Erzeroum that the Government under the eye of Shakir Pasha is distributing flour to the destitute, and this flour is of such a sort that is has brought on an epidemic of sickness.

Letter from K., Dec. 28: "I have begun to distribute the £50 which you sent. But the number of plundered people is more than 10,000, of which 5,000 are in the extremest destitution. To whom will I divide these £50? The Government has begun to collect taxes by force in the plundered villages. It does not listen to entreaty."

Letter from Erzinghian, Dec. 28: "The money sent for relief of the suffering is being distributed by Shugasian and Bolian. To each person they give ten paras' (one cent) worth of bread each day. The number being so relieved is 700, and there are many more to be listed. I take this opportunity to express my hearty gratitude to those benevolent friends in distant lands who send this assistance. If I could describe the state of the poor, your heart would not be able to endure. Not only in the city, but in the villages, the cry for bread swells up to the very heavens. The wailing cry, 'Bread, bread!' would melt the stoniest heart to grief."

Distribution to the Hungry.

Letter from Erzinghian, Dec. 28: "By last post we received your letter and the £50 which you forwarded. We began at once the distribution of bread to the hungry. For four days we have been giving bread to 530 persons. As much as possible we examine the applicant and get certificates from the leading Armenians of the districts of the city from where the people come. The numbers are very great. To each person we give a daily portion of 100 drams."

We distribute the bread each day about 4 P. M. We require certificates from the Bishop's Vicar for those we cannot ourselves examine. We try to be as careful as it is possible to be. We will pay the baker each week, and will obtain from him a receipt for the money given him and forward it to you. We can find no drafts here, and the only way for you to send money is by post.

The Relief Commission at Erzeroum tries to give bread, fuel, bedding, and tools to artisans. In the week ending Jan. 5, 4,248 okes (2¾ pounds) were given—equal one pound bread per person (1 cent) a day. Could increase the list by 1,000 persons, and not go outside persons who ought to be helped. One dollar would give one person bread for three months. At this rate destitution in Erzeroum will absorb $25,000, most of it to go for bread.

At Bitlis the local authorities are still annoying the missionaries by petty acts. They wish to arrest their servants, and imply, rather than say, that the missionaries are dangerous characters. Mr. Terrell has denounced the calumnies against Mr. Knapp as lies. At Van everything is quite still, but there is a probability that some effort will be made to bring low the population there. Mr. Terrell has advised the removal of ladies from that place, in which advice he is supported by the missionaries here.

At Erzeroum the exile of the Armenian Bishop has removed one excuse for the Moslems to make trouble. There seems to have been no reason for the exile save in the fact that the man was an able man. About 1,500 people are being fed, and bedding is being made by the Relief Commission. The Porte objects to giving Mr. Barnum a pass to go to Erzeroum, as desired, for the support and comfort of Mr. Chambers.

Harpoot is still in constant danger of new massacres. The pressure for conversions under threat is still very great. Probably 15,000 persons in the field have accepted the new religion. Mr. Dewey has returned from Mosul to Mardin in safety with guards furnished by the Government. Mr. Ainslie asks if the Government has the right to prevent his touring. The answer is that the right of travel is not questioned, but only its expediency at this time.

Sivas reports the chapel as packed in the first week of prayer. Mrs. Perry has the cordial support of the Vali in her visit to Gurun. Mr. Kunnajian of Marsovan, sent from Sivas to Oorfa, was put in irons on leaving Sivas.

At Marsovan appearances are better. Consul Jewett has been there, and is coming to Constantinople this week for consultation. The Roman Catholics here and in other places are promising Armenians full protection if they will become Catholics. If France is a party to this, the matter is one for indignation, since it implies an ability to give protection and a refusal to use the ability for purely selfish reasons.

A SINGULAR IDEA ABOUT NEWS.

Chicago Associated Press Gives Tidings a Fortnight Old.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—In a special message to the Senate Dec. 19, in response to a resolution of that body, President Cleveland inclosed a communication from Secretary of State Olney stating that the aggregate loss at Harpoot in the burning of the American Theological School and missionaries' residences was "estimated in the neighborhood of $100,000." It was further stated in the same communication that "the United States Minister has notified the Porte that the Turkish Government will be held responsible for the immediate and full satisfaction of all injuries on that score."

This demand was, of course, made some days before the sending of the communication to Congress, but the news had apparently only just reached the cable artist of The Chicago Associated Press, who announces it this morning under a Constantinople date line.

The President's message of Dec. 19 last also referred to damage done to the American Missionary School of Science at Marash, but said that the value of the property in this case had not been ascertained, adding that "after prompt investigation the Minister will make a like demand for an adequate indemnity," all of which facts were laid before the public by The United Press Dec. 20.

HALF A CENTURY ON THE SEAS

The Death of Capt. Geer, Commander of the City of Lowell.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 3.—Capt. J. Cleveland Geer, who has commanded the steamer City of Lowell since she was built, died here this morning of an abscess of the lungs.

Capt. Geer had followed the sea over half a century, working up from cabin boy to Captain. He had been a whaler and sealer, pilot on the steamers Commonwealth, Plymouth Rock, and Block Island, and Captain of the steamers Norwich, Boston, Lawrence, New-York, Worcester, and Lowell. In 1884-5 he piloted Jay Gould's yacht Atalanta in her two successful races on the Sound between Larchmont and New-London. As Captain of the steamer Lowell he lowered the record of speed from New-York to New-London by fifteen or twenty minutes.

His widow and two sons survive him. He was in his sixtieth year.

West 14th St.

1789. COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807.

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

ARE WINNING FRIENDS

By the thousands with their good looks and dependable materials. Such carpet marvels and prices haven't been seen in years. It is marvelous how such a combination of exquisite patterns, materials, and weaves can sell at such chopped-off prices. But our early contracts did this for you. Now, when the tax goes on wool, our wool carpets will have to go up in price.

Ornamentation and durability combine in an effective way in our furniture, clocks, curtains, rugs, etc.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

For making fine cake

Cleveland's Baking Powder

has no equal.

Cleveland's, the best that money can buy.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., 81 Fulton St., New York.

ALL DEPENDS ON JONES

The Tariff Bill's Fate in the Nevada Senator's Hands.

MR. ALLISON EXPECTS A REPORT

Silver Men May Tack On a Free-Coinage Rider—Tariff Men Not Specially Anxious to Pass Their Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—In the absence of a more interesting topic, the probable action of the Senate Committee on Finance on the Tariff bill at its meeting to-morrow is being discussed. Everything depends upon Mr. Jones of Nevada. If he shall conclude to make no further effort to amend the bill by giving sugar the benefit of the horizontal increase accorded to other products by the Dingley bill, the bill will be reported to the Senate without delay.

It is the impression of leading Senators on both sides of the chamber that Mr. Jones will put no more obstacles in the way of the measure. His stand in the interests of sugar was taken to enable the silver men to keep the Tariff bill in the background until the free-coinage substitute for the bond bill should be disposed of.

Senator Allison said this afternoon that it was altogether likely that the Tariff bill would be reported to-morrow. Once it is before the Senate, its friends say, the debate is apt to be concluded inside of a fortnight. The Republicans are determined to press it as soon as it is reported. They do not anticipate any trouble from the silver Republicans, most of whom are credited with a desire to give the President an opportunity to sign or veto a bill designed to increase the revenues.

It is not long since Mr. Teller, the recognized leader of the Senate silver forces, said that he was in favor of attaching a silver proviso to this particular measure, so that the fact might again be demonstrated to the country that the Senate has a clear majority for silver. Mr. Teller may have changed his mind since making this remark, but there has not been any public indication of such a change. Only a few days ago he taunted Mr. Sherman with the declaration that the Tariff bill was framed only with the idea of making Republican capital, and that everybody knew it would not become a law.

Mr. Teller believes the silver men should avail themselves of every opportunity to advance the cause of silver, and for this reason he may decide to throw in a silver amendment if possible. The so-called sound-money Republicans claim that the silver men will not be able to muster as many votes as were recorded for the silver substitute last Saturday.

The question is not particularly interesting, in view of the presumable fate of the bill in case it shall be permitted to reach the President. Some of the Republicans who were so anxious to have the Congress pass a Tariff bill in response to the President's request for remedial financial legislation now are willing to acknowledge that the prospect of embarrassing the Administration is not so bright as when the scheme was first proposed. The country understands the situation, and cannot be fooled by the specious pleas of the Republican leaders.

WILL BE DEBATED IN SECRET.

The Monroe Doctrine Resolution Must Stand for Itself.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—When the Davis resolution on the Monroe doctrine, reported from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, shall be reached on the calendar or be made the unfinished business of the Senate, a motion will be made to proceed with the debate behind closed doors. As such a motion only requires a single second, it is possible for two Senators to compel such action to be taken.

Many Senators believe that this is the proper course with respect to this question, and the statement is made with positiveness that at the outset, at least, the doors will be closed to the public, and the official reporters of the Senate debates will be excluded from the chamber, so that the words spoken in debate shall not be taken down.

A leading member of the Committee on Foreign Relations said this morning that no harm could come from the carefully prepared essays on this resolution, but that harm might grow out of the impromptu debate that would certainly follow this question when it came before the Senate regularly for consideration.

That the resolution will be adopted, although it may be modified somewhat, there is no doubt, and some members of the committee hold that in the future, when this Government has occasion to invoke the doctrine as enunciated by the Senate, the debate might be called in to interpret the construction placed upon the resolution at the time it was adopted. Diplomats would, it is said, look upon this debate as a part of the res gestae and, as the Senate desires the text of the resolution to speak for itself, it will see to it that the debate does not appear for the future use or misuse of any Secretary of State or foreign diplomat.

This appeaers to be the judgment of a majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations. At all events the motion to go into executive session for the consideration of the subject cannot be defeated, although, after the doors have been closed, the Senate could discuss the matter and might decide that secret consideration was not necessary. This discussion could only follow after the doors had been closed, for, as has been said, the mere suggestion that the matter under discussion was executive, with a single second, would compel the closing of all doors.

A NEW BANKING BILL.

Legal Tenders to be Retired upon the Issue of Bank Currency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.,) offered, in the House, to-day, a bill amending existing laws, so as to permit National banks to issue currency to the par value of bonds deposited.

When currency is issued to the banks the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to redeem and cancel a corresponding amount of legal tenders. Should no legal tenders be presented for redemption, then the Secretary is directed to redeem and cancel notes issued under the Sherman act.

To carry out the provisions of this bill the Secretary is authorized to issue a 3 per cent. gold bond, payable in twenty years, to be sold as occasion may require. The bill also reduces from 1 per cent to one-fourth of 1 per cent. the tax on National bank circulation.

LITTLE WORK IN THE HOUSE.

The Session Spent in Discussing District of Columbia Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The House spent nearly the entire session in Committee of the Whole to-day, discussing three amendments to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, changing the items for the support of charitable institutions so that the appropriations shall be disbursed by the Board of Children's Guardians, instead of the institutions themselves. Two of these amendments were agreed to, and the third was pending when the committee rose at 4:50 P. M., and the House adjourned until to-morrow.

The Army Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year was reported.

A bill was passed granting right of way through the Choctaw Nation to the Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad Company.

The Senate free coinage substitute for the House Bond bill was received and referred, under the rules, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Arguing for Free Alcohol.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—An argument for and against the continuance of the provision inserted in the Wilson tariff for the use of alcohol in the arts free of tax was heard to-day before the House Committee on Ways and Means. The affirmative side was taken by Andrew S. Rogers, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the drug trade section of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation; E. H. Hance of Philadelphia, representing the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and H. Dalley, Jr., representing the manufacturing perfumers of the United States. The negative was taken by Commissioner Miller of the Internal Revenue Service, who spoke of the great difficulty in making regulations to protect the Government from fraud, if the provision should be allowed to stand.

Staff Appointments in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in his report to the House on the Army Appropriation bill, makes the following reference to the recommendation changing the law so as to provide that hereafter appointments to the pay department of the army shall be made from the line of the army:

"Your committee recognize the staff appointments as the most desirable positions, and think the officers of the army should have reserved the right to receive the appointments to all vacancies on the staff. The officers of the army are restricted to one line of ambition, and your committee believe it unjust to permit appointment from civil life to any staff corps of the army. If this provision shall be adopted, it will leave only the Judge Advocate's department open to appointments from civil life."

Coast Defenses Badly Needed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Admiral Walker appeared before the Senate Committee on Coast Defenses this morning and presented many arguments in favor of the immediate carrying out of plans for efficient coast defenses. He urged that the work of building up an invincible navy go hand in hand with the construction of great defenses on land, for by such combination only could this country, with its enormous coast line, successfully withstand attack by any great maritime power.

A PLACE FOR JOHN KERR

Commissioner Wright Appoints Him Warden of the District Prisons.

Commissioner Wright of the Department of Charities yesterday appointed John Kerr, a livery stable keeper or 329 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Warden of the District Prisons. He will have charge of the prisons attached to Essex Market, Jefferson Market, Yorkville, Harlem, and Morrisania Courts.

Commissioner Wright gave out the following statement relative to the appointment:

"Mr. John Kerr, who has been appointed by Commissioner Wright as Warden of the District Prisons, was born in Louisville, Ky., but when one year old, went with his parents to Wisconsin. He has resided in New-York for fifteen years, having lived during all that time in Harlem.

"Mr. Kerr is in the livery stable business, employs many men, and is thoroughly experienced in handling those under him. He is regarded as a disciplinarian.

"He resides in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, and is indorsed by leading Republicans of his locality and some of the most prominent men in the city. He is a Republican, and always has been, though in local affairs he has been independent, and at times has voted for Democrats. He enrolled under the plan of the Committee of Thirty, and has ever since been on the books of his district association. He is a member of the Harlem Republican Club, Levi P. Morton Club, and Loyal Republican Club of Harlem."

The salary is $2,000 a year.

John E. Van De Carr, the new Warden of the Tombs, commenced his duties yesterday, His term commenced Saturday, but he placed Deputy Warden O'Shea in charge over Sunday. He started off by making an inspection of the prison, and was then introduced to and shook hands with the keeper, clerks, and other officers. He announced that he had no changes to make at present.

AN ACT OF SIMPLE JUSTICE

Congress Asked to Pay for the Colorado Lynchings.

FAMILIES OF VICTIMS SUFFERING

The Italian Ambassador Very Courteous in Urging His Demands—President Cleveland's Message on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President sent to Congress to-day a message and accompanying correspondence relating to the killing of three Italian laborers at Walsenburg, Col., in March last. In his message the President suggests that Congress make provision for the dependent families of the victims. The text of the message follows:

In my last annual message allusion was made to the lawless killing of certain Italian laborers in the State of Colorado, and it was added that "the dependent families of some of the unfortunate victims, invite, by their deplorable condition, gracious provision for their needs." It now appears that in addition to three of those laborers who were viciously killed, two others who escaped death by flight incurred pitiable disabilities through exposure and privation.

Without discussing the question of the liability of the United States for these results, either by reason of treaty obligations or under the general rules of international law, I venture to urge upon the Congress the propriety of making from the public Treasury prompt and reasonable pecuniary provision for those injured and for the families of those who were killed.

To aid in the consideration of the subject, I append hereto a report of the Secretary of State, accompanied by certain correspondence which quite fully presents all the features of the several cases.

A letter from Secretary Olney to the President is inclosed with the message. It reads:

I hand you herewith copies of the correspondence on file in this department relating to the case of the Italians lynched at Walsenburg, Col., in March, 1895.

The facts are without dispute, and no comment or argument can add to the force of their appeal to the generous consideration of Congress. Three persons were killed outright, while two others sustained injuries of a character the most disabling as well as painful. The only question would seem to be as to the amount of the gratuity in each case, which must rest, of course, wholly in the discretion of Congress, to whom it can hardly be necessary to cite the statutes of many States of the Union fixing the maximum to be exacted in the case of the death caused by negligence at the sum of $5,000.

The correspondence which accompanies the message consists of letters exchanged between Baron Fava, the Department of State, and Gov. McIntire of Colorado. Baron Fava, on March 13, 1895, the day following the lynching, called it to the attention of the State Department on the basis of newspaper accounts. Immediate action was taken by Acting Secretary Uhl to ascertain the facts in the matter, and this was so satisfactory to Baron Fava that he repeatedly expressed his belief that the Federal Government would not hesitate to do all that could be done to bring the guilty parties to justice.

Letters and telegrams from Gov. McIntire to Secretary Gresham and Mr. Uhl show that he was in entire sympathy with the endeavors of the Federal Government to give entire satisfaction to Italy in the matter.

Under instructions from Baron Fava, the Italian Consul at Denver made an investigation of the circumstances attending the lynching, and also of the political status of the victims. Gov. McIntire and the Italian Consul agreed that of the three Italians lynched, one, Lorenzo Andinino, was not naturalized, and the other two, Vittone Stanslao and Vincinzo Romchietto, had simply secured the first papers of naturalization and were not, therefore, in full possession of United States citizenship.

The correspondence relating to the citizenship of the victims is voluminous, and extends up to October, 1895. On the 18th of that month Baron Fava, in a note to Secretary Olney, suggests that the amount which may be deemed suitable to indemnify the families of the victims he would leave "to your high and benevolent appreciation, according to the spirit of justice which prompts all of your actions." This suggestion was made by Mr. Olney to Gov. McIntire, who replied that no indemnity appropriation had been made by the Colorado Legislature, and suggesting that if any liability was attached it should be to the county and through suit brought by the injured dependent relatives.

The correspondence also contains a note from Baron Fava suggesting that the members of the Grand Jury for the investigation of the lynching be selected from other counties sufficiently remote from the locality where the outrages occurred so that local prejudice might not interfere with proper consideration of the evidence. Gov. McIntire expressed the belief that the Judge of the proper district would adopt the suggestion of Baron Fava, but he was disappointed in this, as the Judge decided that he had no such jurisdiction.

The correspondence concludes with a note from Secretary Olney, dated Jan. 21, 1896, acknowledging the receipt of this information.

Seized N. C. Jessup's Property.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., Feb. 3.—Sheriff Winters to-day took possession of the personal property of Nathan C. Jessup of Westhampton Beach. It will be sold to satisfy a judgment for $653.91 recovered by the town of Southampton. Jessup was fined that amount for obstructing navigation by filling in along the bridge from the mainland to the beach.

Like It?

Why certainly, everybody likes Quaker Oats! And it's healthful, too! Better than meat and nine times cheaper! And you are to have a free sample package. Everybody about here is to have a free sample package. A Million Sample Packages! That's a thousand thousand free sample packages, and each one enough for a breakfast for four or five. Four or Five Million Free Breakfasts! It's a big undertaking, isn't it? What will be the result? Just this— Thousands and thousands of quick witted people will know for the first time in their lives what a really wholesome, appetizing breakfast cereal is like. They'll try the sample—like it better than all the rest of their breakfast. Then they'll order it right along from their grocer. The longer they continue to eat it the better they'll like it, and the better they'll feel, too! The result will be thousands upon thousands of new customers. Please cook the sample according to directions on package. Remember that much-praised Cereal Cook-Book is to be had for the asking. Quaker Oats is sold by your grocer.



Quaker Oats

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

The muddy tinge of shirts, handkerchiefs, napkins, and table cloths just from the wash, is often from the poor soap. It will cost little, if any more, to have them washed with Ivory Soap.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. William P. Thompson.

Col. William P. Thompson, President of the National Lead Company, died yesterday morning at 30 West Fifty-seventh Street. On a recent prospecting trip in West Virginia he contracted a severe cold. It assumed such an alarming form that he returned home last Thursday suffering with pneumonia, which caused his death.

He came of a West Virginia family, having been born in Wheeling in 1837. He began a college course in Jefferson College, but ill health forced him to abandon it. Entering politics, he was nominated for Congress in 1856, but declined to stand as a candidate. In 1857 he began the practice of law in Fairmount, West Va. He opposed secession, but when it came he entered the Confederate Army and served through the war. He was Colonel of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry. After the war he edited a West Virginia newspaper for a time. Then he became associated with his brother-in-law, J. N. Camden, afterward United States Senator, in the oil business. The firm was absorbed by the Standard Oil Company, of which Col. Thompson became a Vice President. In 1887 he transferred his activity to this city, and thereafter remained here, prominently engaged in various enterprises.

He took the Lead Trust in hand four years ago. It had been waterlogged with a capitalization of $90,000,000 and was in bad condition. It was reorganized by him and its capital was reduced to $30,000,000. A saying of his was that he was one of the few men who had squeezed water out of lead. He was a Director in the United States National Bank, the Southern National Bank, the Ohio River Railroad, and of various other financial and commercial undertakings. His wealth was estimated at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. He was a member of the Manhattan, Players, Lawyers', Tuxedo, and Racquet Clubs, and of the Southern Society. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his associates, among them the prominent men in the Standard Oil Company.

Col. Thompson was a charter member of The Jockey Club, and was one of its Stewards. His interest in racing led him to buy the Brookdale Stable, which D. D. Withers had owned, and which was the strongest in the East. He took great pride in this property. He owned One I Love, the two-year-old filly which won five consecutive races last season, and bought Requital, the winner of last year's Futurity. He had made plans to race extensively this year, and had secured the services, as trainer, of James Rowe, who resigned the starter's flag to take charge of the Brookdale Stable. A. Clayton was engaged as rider. It is believed that Col. Thompson's two sons will develop the property on the plans made by him. In addition to his sons, Col. Thompson's family consisted of his wife and daughter, who survive him.

A special meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held yesterday at the office of the Chairman, 23 Nassau Street. There were present Messrs. August Belmont, James R. Keene, Andrew Miller, and F. K. Sturgis. The following resolutions were adapted:

It is with a profound sense of the uncertainty of life, and a keen appreciation of the loss that The Jockey Club has sustained in the death, this day, of Col. W. P. Thompson, that the members of the Board of Stewards have met together to inscribe upon their minutes their testimony to his worth. Although deeply interested in commercial affairs of much importance and widely varied nature, while occupying honored official positions in many prominent corporations, Col. Thompson yet found time from the period that he assumed an active share in the conduct of turf affairs to bestow thereon the same lucid thought, calm judgment, and absolute justice that has ever been a marked characteristic of his career among his fellow-men.

To the earnest regret, therefore, that the community should be suddenly deprived of his wise advice and personal influence, the Board of Stewards wish to emphasize to the fullest extent their individual feelings of sincere affection and respect, and their recognition of his past invaluable services as a member of their association.

It was resolved that the members of the Board of Stewards attend the funeral in a body.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Southern Society, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, Col. Abney presiding, resolutions were offered by W. L. Polk eulogizing Col. W. P. Thompson, former Vice President of the society. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Executive Committee voted to attend the funeral of Col. Thompson, at 3:30 to-morrow afternoon, in a body.

Jacob Smith.

Jacob Smith, ninety-four years old, a well-known and highly respected citizen of the Sixteenth Ward, this city, died at his home, 330 West Twentieth Street, Saturday afternoon.

He was born in Philadelphia Oct. 12, 1802. At the age of twenty-three he came to this city from Bloomsburg, Penn., where he had learned the trade of brick-making and plastering under the guidance of his grandfather. He became widely known as a skillful builder and plasterer, having done, among other things, the interior work of the famous Barnum Museum in the Bowery; the old Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, and St. Peter's Church in Twentieth Street. He united with the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church fifty-seven years ago, and has always been a consistent and honored member. He had been a teacher in the Sabbath school for more than twenty-five years and an officer in the Deacon's chair for over forty years. The latter position he filled until the time of his death.

Mr. Smith is survived by six children, three sons and three daughters. The funeral will take place from his late residence to-night.

Spencer W. Coe.

Spencer W. Coe, about sixty-three years old, son of the late Jehial Coe, died at Winsted, Conn., after a lingering illness, Monday night. Mr. Coe was born in the place where he passed away. He came to New-York early in life, and his first business partnership was with George Bliss & Co. He was afterward associated with H. B. Claflin & Co., and lastly with William L. Strong & Co. He was an energetic business man, but on account of illness he retired from active business some time ago. He was one of the original founders of the Union League Club, was a life member of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, and for many years was active in that association. He was deeply interested and engaged in evangelistic and mission work in New-York City, and was a member of the late Dr. Adams's, now Dr. Parkhurst's church. A widow and three children survive him. The children are Spencer C. Coe of New-York, Mrs. Wilson P. Phraner of Bloomfield, N. J., and Mrs. James W. Stuart of New-York City. Mayor Strong of New-York sent a message of sympathy with Mrs. Coe.

John Henry Whitney.

Capt. John Henry Whitney died yesterday at his home, 116 East Forty-sixth Street, of heart disease. He was born in this city sixty-three years ago, and lived here, with the exception of a short sojourn in San Francisco, all his life. When the war broke out he enlisted as a private in the Fifth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, which was known as Duryea's Zouaves, and at the close of the struggle returned with a Captain's commission. Subsequently he entered the iron business with his brothers, C. W. and A. R. Whitney. On giving up business he was appointed to a responsible position in the Bureau of Assessments, which he held at the time of his death. He leaves a widow and two daughters. Caspar W. Whitney of Harper's Weekly is his stepson.

Gouverneur William Morris.

Gouverneur William Morris, son of the late Col. Gouverneur Morris, United States Army, died at his home, 123 West Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday from appendicitis. He was forty years old, and a member of the firm of Myers, Rutherford & Co., brokers, at 13 William Street. He was a member of the St. Nicholas, Manhattan, and St. Anthony Clubs and the Sons of the Revolution. He was a great-grandson of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Col. David S. Turner died Saturday, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harriet L. Britton, at New-Dorp, S. I., aged ninety-two years. He was born at New-London, Conn., and was among the first to start for California when the gold fields were discovered in 1849. Reaching San Francisco, he opened a store, and was successful. He returned to New-York fifteen years later and engaged in the mercantile business. He acquired his title as Colonel of the militia of this State. He leaves one son and one daughter. Prof. Nathaniel N. Britton of Columbia College is his grandson.

—Julius Augustin, Justice of the Peace of Hicksville, L. I., died there Sunday night. Mr. Augustin amassed considerable property. He established The Long Island Central Zeitung, a weekly newspaper, now published at College Point. He was forty-five years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

—Treadwell O. Smith died Saturday night at his home in Bay Shore, L. I. He was a rich resident of that village, and his capital and enterprise played a large part in its affairs. He was the senior member of the firm of Brewster and Smith. He leaves two daughters. He was seventy-six yers old.

—Josiah Dubois died at his home in Rondout, N. Y., yesterday, at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Dubois held the office of Justice of the Peace for thirty-eight years, during which time not one of his 2,420 decisions was reversed by the higher courts.

—Cole H. Watts, son of the late Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture under President Grant, died in a cheap lodging house in Chicago Saturday night. He was fifty years old, and had lived in Chicago seven years.

—Stephen B. Butler, a well-known financier of Connecticut, died yesterday at New-Haven, Conn. His wife died recently at Nice, and grief had prostrated him. He was sixty-one years old and childless.

—J. Cleveland Geer, sixty-five years old, one of the best-known navigators of Sound steamers, died yesterday at his home in Norwich, after an illness of a few months, with catarrh of the stomach.

—Seaman N. Snedeker, ex-Assemblyman and Supervisor, died at Hempstead, L. I., Sunday night. Besides the two offices mentioned, he had held the office of Police Justice for several years.

—Capt. Westley E. Squires, an old resident of Good Ground, L. I., died of pneumonia in that village Sunday afternoon. He was seventy-five years old.

JUSTICE T. M. PARKER MARRIED

Port Chester's Popular Blacksmith and Peace Officer Quietly Wedded to Miss Margaret Stanley.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Miss Margaret Stanley, daughter of John Stanley, ex-Overseer of the Poor, and Thomas M. Parker, Justice of the Peace for Rye, were married this evening in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy. Father Waters officiated.

Everything pertaining to the wedding was conducted very quietly, and very few residents of Port Chester knew that Justice Parker was to be married.

Mr. Parker has the reputation of being a fair and upright Justice of the Peace and a very skillful blacksmith. He may be found any day at the anvil in his forge in Main Street, where his father, Edward Parker, hammered iron into useful shapes before the son assumed the business. Mr. Parker was not at his blacksmith shop today, except for a little while, and when customers called his assistants would leave off pumping the bellows and hammering at the anvils long enough to say that the "boss" was going to get married, and to wish him every kind of good luck.

Mr. Parker is just as proud of being a good blacksmith as he is of being a good Justice of the Peace. He is always ready to lay aside his leather apron and to perform marriage ceremonies for deserving couples that call on him. Or he will stop his work at the forge to punish evildoers.

Mr. Parker is also known as the strongest man in Port Chester.

"Yes, Sir, 'Tom' Parker is as straight as a gun barrel," a friend of his said today. "Every one likes 'Tom.' I would let him shoe the best horse that ever walked, or if I was accused of wrongdoing I would be willing to trust everything to him."

Other expressions applied to Mr. Parker are: "True as a die," and "Straight as a string."

Mr. Parker was appointed Justice of the Peace two years ago, to serve out the unexpired term of Justice Charles Blaney, deceased. He was elected to the office last Spring, and has just entered upon a four years' term.

Miss Stanley belongs to an old Port Chester family, and is very popular in the village. Her father was a school teacher in the days when Port Chester was called Saw Pit.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker have gone to Washington on their wedding tour.

MURDER AT ATLANTIC CITY

Harry Carriden Accused of Striking a Fatal Blow.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 3.—Harry Carriden, a painter, about thirty-five years old, is in the city jail, charged with the murder of William Collins, aged thirty. Lizzie Johnson is also in custody as an accessory to the crime.

The two men met this morning in the rear of Miss Johnson's home, on North Texas Avenue. An ill feeling of long standing existed between them, and they quarreled.

Collins was under the influence of liquor, and it was not long before the men came to blows. Carriden, it is alleged, struck his antagonist on the head with a hammer or axe handle, fracturing his skull.

Collins died this evening, and Carriden and the woman were arrested. Carriden claims that he struck Collins only in self-defense.

One Ballot in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3.—The Senatorial ballot to-day resulted as follows: Hunter, 55; Blackburn, 46; scattering, 11. Necessary to a choice, 57.



Turn on The Light.

If it's a Welsbach you will get a perfect flood of brilliancy, and have the satisfaction of saving half your gas.

THE IMPROVED

WELSBACH LIGHT

is the perfect method of burning artificial gas. It can be attached to any fixture and turned on or off in the ordinary way. It is made in all styles for all uses, and is destined to take the place of *all* other methods of lighting. See it at the retail department.

THE WELSBACH COMMERCIAL CO.

Sole Agents for New York City:

MANHATTAN INCANDESCENT LIGHT CO.

931 Broadway.

Branches—121 W. 125th St.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town..............1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington........................515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$.90	$.25
Daily, without Sunday..........	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.........	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; The American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Furs Repaired	7
Apartments To Let	15	Help Wanted	16
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Hotels	7
Autumn Resorts	7	Instruction	7
Bicycles	6	Legal Notices	13
Boarders Wanted	7	Meetings and Elections	13
Business Notices	5	Miscellaneous	7
Business Opportunities	7	New-Jersey Property	15
City Houses To Let	15	New Publications	5
City Items	[illegible]	Pianos and Organs	7
City Real Estate For Sale	1[illegible]	Proposals	13
Copartnership Notices	1[illegible]	Public Notices	15
Country Real Estate For Sale	1[illegible]	Religious Notices	7
Dancing	[illegible]	Situations Wanted	16
Deaths	[illegible]	Special Notices	5
Dividends	1[illegible]	Surrogate Notices	15
Excursions	[illegible]	To Let for Business Purposes	15
Financial	1[illegible]	Travelers' Guide	13
Furnished Rooms	[illegible]	Wanted to Purchase	13
		Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Izeyl—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Les Huguenots—8:00.
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL—Plunket Greene Song Recital—Matinée—3:00.
CASINO—Lady Slavey—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
COOPER UNION—Lecture—3:00.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Thrilby—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Die Ueberzaehligen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Poultry and Pigeon Show—9:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—Kerry Gow—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Ambassador Bayard May Resign.
Outlook Bright for New Bonds.
Harrison Not In the Race.
Death of Stephen B. French.
Sudden Death of the Rev. J. W. Trimble.
Actress Shoots at Actress.
Mr. Uhl May Succeed Runyon.
Man Killed by an Electric Shock.

Page 2
Married in the Barberton Inn.
Rally for the Booths.
Silver Bill in the House.
In Favor of the Metric System.
Manhattan Hospital Managers Named.

Page 3
The Tariff Bill in the Senate.
Echo of the Colorado Lynchings.
Police Justice T. M. Parker Married.
Suffering in Armenia.

Page 5
A Warship for Havana.
Britain's School Funds.

Page 6
The Raines Bill Will Pass.
A Society Cycle Show.

Page 7
Tugs Move the St. Paul.
Opposition to the Retaliation Bill.

Page 8
Sorosis Talks on Business Women.
The Building Department Investigation.
News of Greater New-York.
Appeal of Murderer Holmes Argued.
Mrs. William Astor's Dance.

Page 9
Power of the Roentgen Rays.
Value of Acetylene Gas.
Police Raid Sharply Criticised.
Washington's Charity Ball.
Trolleys Get the Brooklyn Plaza.

Page 10
Engineer Parsons Sustained.
Examination for Police Captains.
Fish Commissioners' Report.
State Employment of Convicts.
Supreme Court to Take a Recess.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 12
The Financial Markets.

Page 14
Delays in Court Cases.
News of the Railroads.

Page 15
In the Real Estate Field.

Page 16
Mayor Wurster Won't Talk Excise.
Three Piano Houses Fail.
Columbia College's New Grounds.
Two Vessels Burned at Sea.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	16	28	30
6 A. M.	14	26	27
9 A. M.	14	25	28
12 M.	17	26	28
4 P. M.	21	28	30
6 P. M.	21	28	29
9 P. M.	22	28	29
12 P. M.	23	27	29

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday............28.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday............27.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year............18.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years............31.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy, Snow, Followed by Rain, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 14, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

TARIFF FOR A LUMBER TRUST.

The tariff act of 1894 put lumber on the free list. The Republican tariff bill recently passed by the House and now pending in the Senate restores 60 per cent. of the McKinley duties on lumber. The producers of lumber on the Pacific coast are not satisfied with this. They urge that the full duties of the McKinley tariff should be imposed, asserting that they ought to be protected against a "flood" of imported lumber from British Columbia.

There were published in the afternoon papers yesterday two interesting dispatches from the Pacific coast. The first was as follows, printed under the headline, "Formation of a Lumber Trust to Control the Entire Pacific Coast Product":

"PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Feb. 3.—The organization of the Central Lumber Company of California was completed on Saturday. Its membership includes nearly all of the lumber companies, shipowners, and wholesale and retail dealers in lumber on the Pacific coast. The Central Lumber Company is to regulate freight charges and put the buying and selling price on all lumber, regulating also the product of each mill and the proportionate amount of lumber each vessel shall carry during the year. Not only are the markets of the Pacific coast controlled, but the lumber shipments to foreign countries are placed under the same restrictions.

"The first order issued by the company was to advance the price of lumber $2 per thousand. Last year the estimated product of the coast was 500,000,000 feet, and this advance will enhance the profits of the mill owners the coming year by more than $1,000,000."

A Trust combination controlling output, price, sales, and transportation, and increasing the price at one stroke by $2 per thousand, with a bold disregard for that depressing "flood" of lumber from British Columbia. Here is the other dispatch:

"PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 3.—An agent of the Chinese Government has come to this city to place an order for 50,000,000 feet of lumber. The agent says indications are good for a healthy revival of the lumber trade throughout China and Japan this and next year."

Now, the truth is that the producers of lumber on the Pacific coast have for years been exporting a large part of their output to Australia, Mexico, Central America, South America, and even British Columbia. The value of the lumber and manufactures of wood exported from that coast in 1894 was nearly $1,500,000, including about $800,000 worth of lumber. The value of the exports shipped to British Columbia in that year was about $110,000, although the exporters profess to be unable to meet the competition of British Columbia lumbermen in this country without the help of a high tariff. These figures are from the reports of the Treasury Department.

It should also be said that our exports of lumber and manufactures of wood every year exceed our imports of such products, amounting in recent years to about $27,000,000, as against about $18,000,000 worth of imports, and that our sales in Canada are nearly $3,000,000, while a greater quantity is shipped to the countries south of us.

The fact that the lumbermen of the Pacific coast export large quantities of their product proves that they need no protection whatever against British Columbia or any other competing country. If they can continually undersell British Columbia in Mexico, South America, Japan, and Australia, they can more easily undersell British Columbia in their own States, without the assistance of any tariff. This ought to be clear enough.

But what they want to do is to compel consumers of lumber in the Pacific States to pay a high ring price, a price higher than that for which the lumber is sold abroad. A tariff duty helps them and their combination to exact such a price in their own States by preventing such competition from British Columbia as might otherwise annoy them. They have completed their Trust, are able to add $2 per thousand to the ruling price even with lumber on the free list, and now wait for the imposition of a duty that will enable them to add something more. The Republican Party in Congress has undertaken to help them by imposing 60 per cent. of the old duty and has openly promised to add at least the remaining 40 per cent. two years hence. In other words, the Republican Party agrees to assist, by means of National legislation, this lumber Trust in robbing the people of the Pacific States.

EXCUSE WORSE THAN THE OFFENSE.

As a result of his collection and study of "statistics," upon which he has been engaged some weeks, Mayor WURSTER seems to think that he has reached a valid excuse for not trying to enforce the provision of the excise law against selling liquor in saloons on Sunday. He says that his figuring shows that there are 4,300 saloons in Brooklyn and only 600 policemen, seven saloons to a policeman, and, therefore, there is not force enough to prevent violation of the law. By way of contrast, he makes the wild statement that in this city "it is possible to station a policeman at every saloon and still leave some to patrol." This he could not have got from "statistics," and it implies a multiplication of policemen and shrinkage of saloons that would be startling if it were not a figment of Mayor WURSTER's brain.

The idea that it is necessary to have a policeman at every saloon in order to enforce the excise law on Sunday is so seemingly guileless that it begets an inquiry as to what Mayor WURSTER thinks of those who ask him to enforce the law. Is he an imbecile in office, or does he take the people to be "fools all the time"? Suppose a public officer responsible for the faithful execution of the laws should plead that he had not a policeman for every thief and other criminal in the community, and therefore he could not undertake to interfere with their "vocation"; or that he had not a policeman for every store and residence, and therefore could not be expected to protect them from burglary. What would be thought of that as a plea for making no effort?

Suppose Mayor WURSTER, when he came into office, had had it distinctly understood that he believed in enforcing the law and was determined to use all the power at his command to compel its observance. Suppose arrests were made promptly and offenders were speedily brought to face the penalty, wherever violation of the law was found to be going on. How long would it take the 4,300 saloon keepers to conclude to shut up on Sunday? Would it take a policeman at every saloon to convince them of the wisdom of obeying the law? Before half a dozen arrests had been made there would be a barring of side doors all over Brooklyn. What is needed is not more policemen, but more Mayor. If Mr. WURSTER had the conviction and the resolution which the occasion requires, one blast on his bugle horn would be worth a thousand policemen.

The whole thing depends upon the attitude of the authorities, not the number of policemen or the number of saloons. Nothing is so demoralizing as to permit an impression abroad that the law may be violated with impunity, no matter what reason may be given; and nothing will make a government so feeble as an admission of incapacity to perform its functions. The trouble with Mayor WURSTER is not lack of means or of force to execute the excise law in Brooklyn, but lack of disposition, and he is casting about for excuses with which to put off those who insist upon his doing his duty. These hypocritical excuses are all worse than the offense. It would be more reputable and more manly to declare boldly that he did not believe in the law, and that he did not intend to have it strictly enforced, than to make the foolish plea that he does not enforce it because he "can't."

CHAMBERLAIN AND SALISBURY.

The suggestion of our London correspondent in his cable letter that the explanation of the foreign policy of Great Britain is to be sought in the rivalry between Lord SALISBURY and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is strongly corroborated. It is to be borne in mind always that the alliance of the Tories and the Liberal-Unionists is an unnatural alliance. The two parties to it did not and do not think alike upon any question excepting the integrity of the empire as threatened or affected by the home-rule movement in Ireland. Even in that their motives are quite different. The Tories are simply "Imperialists." The strength of the Liberal-Unionist opposition to home rule may be ascribed rather to the Protestant feeling which is outraged by the proposition to enlarge the powers of the Catholic Church in Ireland. Of the former feeling the Marquis of SALISBURY is a natural exponent, and of the latter the representative for so essentially middle-class and Protestant a constituency as that of Birmingham.

In the Transvaal question it is pretty clear that the Ministry has been and is divided against itself. If the official treatment of JAMESON's raid had happened to devolve upon the Foreign Office instead of the Colonial Office, it would plainly have been different. Lord SALISBURY allowed it to be seen in his extraordinary address to the Nonconformists that his own sentiments were those expressed by his personal bard, the laureled AUSTIN, and that he would have preferred the expedition to succeed. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's conduct, on the other hand, was quite unimpeachable. His action was so prompt and so vigorous as to clear the skirts of the British Government altogether, and to leave no grievance to President KRUEGER. This fact makes the dispatch of the German Emperor appear quite gratuitously offensive to Great Britain. As Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's conduct respecting the Transvaal cannot have been acceptable to Lord SALISBURY, so Lord SALISBURY's remarks about Armenia cannot commend themselves to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN or to his constituents. In fact, the Nonconformists whom Lord SALISBURY addressed were precisely the constituency which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN represents in English politics.

That the unnatural alliance between the Tories and the Liberal-Unionists cannot long survive the disappearance of home rule as a "burning question" is very probable. The sweeping success of the Tories at the last elections, which enabled them to dispense with their allies, must have made the alliance, including the necessity of giving important places to the allies, especially irksome to them. The jealousy thus produced is likely to increase rather than to subside. The question for the Liberal-Unionists will be whether, the Irish question being out of the way, they shall not recur to their natural alliance with the Liberals who followed GLADSTONE. If that reunion should occur, there cannot be much question that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN would be the natural leader of the reunited party and thus the rival of Lord SALISBURY in British politics.

THE ANNEKE JANS DELUSION.

There is to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, to-day a meeting of the heirs of ANNEKE JANS. Not all of the heirs will attend, for there are 30,000 of them, according to the latest estimate, but the several associations scattered about the country will send delegates, while many hopeful claimants will go to Cleveland without credentials and at their own expense. Delegates were chosen, for example, on the 30th ult. by 150 of the heirs who live in Chicago.

This Anneke Jans mania broke out afresh a few weeks ago, and the new attack appears to have been caused by circulars sent to various parts of the country from the office of a claim agent in this city. We noticed the first signs of it in California, where the progress of the disease was promoted in December by San Francisco newspapers which use common sense in dealing with other topics. The infection spread rapidly, and the malady now prevails in several States, notably in Illinois and Ohio.

The property which the heirs see in their visions consists of 192 acres in the heart of this city, (including Trinity Church, Wall Street, and adjacent districts,) and $80,000,000 "in actual cash lying in the Bank of Holland." The heirs have been informed that their title to this cash was confirmed a few weeks ago by the courts in Holland, and that the money will soon be handed over to them. In addition they expect to obtain possession in a few months of the Trinity Church property, the Wall Street district, and some other real estate trifles, to the value of about $750,000,000. The Ohio papers publish the following as to new legislation which the heirs have heard about:

"They rely for victory on a law which was passed by the New-York Legislature on New Year's Day, providing that all holders of real estate in that State, without a clear title, shall surrender it to the State. If no good claim is made for it, it will be used for State purposes."

These "heir" associations could easily have ascertained that no such law was passed at Albany on New Year's Day. The session was opened on that day, and after the work of organization had been completed both houses adjourned for a week. And they could easily have obtained a copy of the following warning, issued by the Corporation of Trinity Church:

"To all whom it may concern:

"As letters are constantly being received from various places in the United States making inquiries about supposed suits pending against this corporation in respect to its property, or about negotiations assumed to be on foot in respect to the alleged claims of the descendants of ANNEKE JANS or of other persons, notice is hereby given that no such suits are pending and no such negotiations are going on, and all persons who suppose themselves to be descendants of ANNEKE JANS, or otherwise interested in claims hostile to the title of this corporation, are cautioned against paying out money to any person alleging the pendency of such suits or negotiations.

"MORGAN DIX, Rector.
"S. V. R. CRUGER, Controller.
"STEPHEN P. NASH, Warden."

The heirs allege that several suits are pending and profess to expect "a decision any day now."

We cannot understand why so many respectable newspapers in the West assist in the development of every crazy project of this kind, whether it be the concerted movement of the Anneke Jans associations or some equally wild scheme for the acquisition of an enormous estate alleged to be held in England for American claimants, but really having no existence this side of the moon.

THE LAW'S DELAYS.

It is not agreeable to read that the argument in the case of HOLMES was made only yesterday before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. HOLMES is known to all readers of newspapers as one of the most systematic and cold-blooded murderers that have ever existed. That was really established for months before HOLMES was even arraigned. He continued, however, for a long time to baffle the quest of justice into his murders by concentrating attention on his frauds, in the promotion of which the murders had been committed. Finally, he was brought to the bar on a capital charge, which was made out to the satisfaction of a jury, and on the 1st of December was sentenced to be hanged.

He is not only unhanged to this day, but it was only yesterday, two months after the sentence, that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was invoked to consider whether his trial, execution, and sentence should go for nothing, by reason of judicial errors, which, if they were committed, could not have affected a verdict founded upon overwhelming testimony.

Whether, in case the Supreme Court denies this application, there is any further legal shift by which HOLMES can delay justice, short of an appeal to the pardoning power, it requires a minute acquaintance with the jurisprudence of Pennsylvania to determine. But, however that may be, the law's delay, in so vividly plain a case as that of HOLMES, points to a distinct defect in our administration of justice. It is not only disgraceful, but dangerous, that this detestable murderer should even now be cumbering the ground and polluting the air. The swiftness of punishment is almost as important as its certainty to the repression of crime. To anybody who is engaged in or who has embarked upon the business of assassination which HOLMES practiced, the history of his case is not without encouragement. Such a person does not of course mean to be caught. But even if he should be caught, the history of this case shows that so long a time must elapse between the discovery and the punishment, and so many loopholes of escape are opened in the course of it, that a man who had no moral repugnance to murder as a means of livelihood would be encouraged to take the chances of escaping by one or another of the loopholes.

HOLMES committed murders in many places. He might have been arraigned and tried in Indianapolis, Chicago, or Toronto as well as in Philadelphia. THE TIMES has heretofore expressed the belief that Toronto would have been the most eligible place of trial, not only because the case furnished by HOLMES's operations in Toronto was the clearest of all, but also because in Canada the certainty of a punishment following promptly upon conviction was greater than in Indiana, Illinois, or Pennsylvania. It is a reproach to our jurisprudence that the certainty and the swiftness of punishment for crime in the United States are less than in any other country of equal claims to civilization. Neither American Judges nor American theoretical jurists and legal reformers seem to be sufficiently alive to this reproach. It is in fact a very serious reproach. The sentence of a criminal to death by a court of competent jurisdiction ought to be rather the conclusion than the starting point of a judicial investigation.

DRIVING IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Fifth Avenue will never be a decent thoroughfare for pleasure carriages until its pavement of stone blocks has been replaced by some paving material more appropriate to the chief residence street of a civilized city. But Gen. COLLIS, the Commissioner of Public Works, is doing what he can to diminish the miseries and dangers of driving on that avenue. He advertises in The City Record for sealed proposals "for sprinkling with sand the carriageway of Fifth Avenue from Twenty-sixth to Fifty-ninth Street." Sand is not a cure, but it is an alleviation, and Gen. COLLIS is entitled to the praise and gratitude of those who drive, for this measure of relief.

Aside from the immediate benefits of sand sprinkling, it is to be considered that this advertisement of the Commissioner of Public Works is an official recognition of the fact that Fifth Avenue is different from other streets. The attempt has been made several times to establish this differentiation by law or ordinance excluding business vehicles and all heavy traffic from the avenue during the season when it ought to be reserved to the use of pleasure vehicles.

Commissioner COLLIS has made a good beginning. It may yet be possible to treat Fifth Avenue as all such thoroughfares are treated in all other large and really civilized cities of the world.

Gen. HARRISON's refusal to allow his name to be presented to the St. Louis Convention is a bad omen for the Republicans. He is their strongest man—the strongest, that is, with the people, with the mass of the party. If his letter is, as he declares, a "final expression upon the subject," he has undoubtedly concluded that the politicians and schemers of his party are strong enough to prevent his nomination. His withdrawal visibly diminishes the chances of Republican success next November.

"What is Lord DUNRAVEN waiting for?" asks The St. James's Gazette. It refers, of course, to the Earl's failure to apologize for his "mistake." It will not be many days before people will be asking, not what Lord DUNRAVEN is waiting for, but what the yachtsmen of this city are waiting for.

Probably the keenest pang which HENRY ARTHUR JONES has undergone in connection with the failure of "Michael and His Lost Angel" was inflicted by a few lines, which appear in The Athenaeum. "We had intended," writes somebody in that solemn journal, "to criticise the play, but to do so seems useless, as the piece is to be withdrawn this evening."

When ill luck once begins to pursue a man it sometimes shows a persistency truly infernal. Suppose, for instance, the fates have decided that a certain career must terminate either in the almshouse or the penitentiary; any hope of avoiding that dread alternative might thereafter as well be abandoned. Even a fall from a rapidly moving express train will not interfere with the execution of the dread decree.

Critics and Managers.

From The London World.

Mr. Charles Wyndham has explained that his contempt for the press is not, like Mr. Penley's, absolute, but refers only to Christmastide criticisms. He holds, in short, that the critics are "but mad nor'-nor'-west; when the wind is southerly, they know a hawk from a heronshaw." The truth is that some actor-managers are superstitious in their reverence for the press, so long as it prophecies smooth things for them. A critic the other day got into correspondence with a manager who thought he had slighted one of his productions. By way of conclusive testimony to its merits, the manager sent him a paragraph emanating from an obscure press agency, to the effect that "if there is one thing in the world the lessee of this theatre understands it is the histrionic tastes of the English people." This was, of course, most gratifying; but the beauty of it was that the writer of the paragraph evidently had not, and did not profess to have, seen the play, and had sent the paragraph to the manager with a demand for a couple of seats "so as to give further particulars in our next." Such is the flattering unction which some managers lay to their souls.

Sancta Simplicitas.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Doctors have many curious experiences, but the following production, which The London Lancet has received from a medical man, to whom it was sent by a child, and which is printed as it was written, omitting only the name and address, would be hard to beat:

Dear Dr. ——: I would be very pleased if you would let me have a Baby for one guinea. We want it on the 4th of Febry for Mother's birthday. We would like it fat and Bonny, with blue eyes and fair hair. We Children are going to give it to her ourselves please answer at once. Yours sincerely, Archie ——.

P. S.—Which would be the cheaper a Boy or a Girl?

The "P. S." especially is delightful, and shows how wonderful the ramifications of the commercial spirit are among us.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

A Lively Farce with Song and Dance at the Casino.

"THE LADY SLAVEY" WILL RUN WELL

The Hollands Return to the Garrick Theatre with "A Social Highwayman"—Changes in the Music Halls.

There is plenty of good material of a common but serviceable kind in "The Lady Slavey," an invertebrate musical farce, adapted from the English, which was produced at the Casino last night. Among the performers Virginia Earle, Marie Dressler, Dan Daly, and Charles Danby are nimble, melodious, or grotesquely droll in their respective ways.

Miss Earle, though always too self-conscious, is comely, and her songs are good enough. That one in which she expresses a desire to hear her sweetheart call her "Baby" in preference to "Sugarplum" is simply irresistible. It was heard so often last night, that every person in the audience must have learned the words by heart. It is one of the merits of Miss Earle that she enunciates the words of her songs clearly. Her dance in Act II. was also greatly admired.

Miss Dressler, as an utterly preposterous music hall performer, known as "The Human Fly," was amusingly agile and vociferous. With Dan Daly she executed a new acrobatic waltz, in which each dancer seemed to be in danger of sudden death. As a reduced officer of the Scotch Fusiliers, employed as a Bailiff's man, Mr. Daly was generally as dignified and self-deprecatory as ever. He had a topical song and several others. Dressed in a kilt, he lucidly explained the game of golf, and expressed his regret that he had no ear-tabs for his kneepans. Mr. Danby was somewhat less amusing and rather too much in evidence.

At least a third of the piece should be cut out, and if the part eliminated includes Mr. Charles Dickson's sentimental speeches and songs no tears will be shed. He is an American millionaire who plays Prince to the Cinderella of the Lady Slavey. Miss Earle is Cinderella, and sells the ring the Prince gives her to the music hall singer for money to pay her father's gas bill. The Prince falls under the influence of the Bad Fairy at a ball in which all the guests are creditors of Cinderella's father, but by pretending to be a poor man, and disguising that one of the bailiffs (Mr. Danby) who is "The Human Fly's" father, as an American millionaire, he tests the depth of Cinderella's affection, and all ends happily.

There is too much of everything—talk, song, and dance—but the hearty applause bestowed upon Misses Earle and Dressler, Mr. Daly, and some of the ensembles proved that "The Lady Slavey," after it has been reduced in length, will run profitably.

Roberts	Charles Danby
Endymion Sykes	Dan Daly
Vincent Evelyn	Charles Dickson
Major Tolliver	Henry Norman
Lord Lavender	Richard Carle
Ikey Dinkelbinkel	Charles Kirke
Artemus Snipe	Nicholas Burnham
Phyllis	Virginia Earle
Flo Honeydew	Marie Dressler
Beatrice	Linda Da Costa
Maud	Della Stacy
Grace	Jessie Carlisle
Marjorie	Mabel Wallace Howe
Harriet Snipe	Babette Rodney

THE THIEF IN SOCIETY.

Miss Stone's Admirable Drama Welcomed Back with Deserved Cordiality.

That intensely interesting and hardly less improbable play, "A Social Highwayman," was presented again at the Garrick Theatre last evening, and an audience surprisingly large considering how unpleasant the weather was, followed the story of the gentleman thief and his light-fingered valet with the close attention and sincere applause which its originality, its emotional vigor, and the skill of the actors whose talents it employs and reveals would naturally win from intelligent playgoers.

Seen once more after an interval of nearly five months, the merits of the drama, instead of producing a weaker impression than before, force themselves even more prominently to view, while its faults, or, to be just, its one real fault, fades almost out of sight. If one could only accept the dramatist's premise, could only believe that such a man as Courtice Jaffrey evidently is could steal jewels from the persons of his friends, then all objection would disappear and the pathos of the man's faith, the devotion of his servant, would quite, instead of almost, touch the heart. As it is, the observer feels a pressure at his throat, and perhaps even a trace of moisture in his eyes at least twice as the play goes on—once when the stony-faced servant, refusing to sell his secret, offers it to his hunted master out of sheer unreasonable, doglike love, and again in the final scene of confession. These are moments that make it easy indeed to forget a doubt or even a disbelief.

The company is almost unchanged from what it was in September last. Mr. Edward See has replaced Mr. W. N. Griffith as the painter Despard, and Miss Laura Macgilvray, instead of Miss Florence Ethel, is the Frensh maid. The rest of the original cast has returned and the performance, as before, is eminently satisfactory in almost every feature. For technical perfection and power of conception, of course, the Jenkins Hanby remains the triumph of the piece. In this rôle Mr. E. M. Holland displays a marvelous power of expression. He accomplishes marvels with a look and a word—even without either of them. His work is without blemish or flaw from first to last, and is an exquisite study in repression, in precision, and in delicacy.

As the inexplicable hero, Courtice Jaffrey, Mr. Joseph Holland meets all requirements, and uses all the opportunities of a much less perfect rôle than that which falls to his brother. He looks the part, so far as any human being could. It is, perhaps, impossible to betray at once the nature of a despicable thief and of a gentleman without stain and ready for any chivalrous sacrifice. It is not that such a person absolutely could not exist, but what the stage demands is, not possibility, but credibility, and this Jaffrey is not credible. He is a handsome, too visible, negation. Hence, even Mr. Holland's careful acting and high talent fail to give him the breath of real life.

Miss Ethel Douglass as the medium, and Miss Olive Oliver as the Spanish adventuress, repeated and emphasized the pleasing impression they created last Fall.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—KOSTER & BIAL'S.—At Koster & Bial's Mlle. Marthe Marthy, the new French singer, introduced a number of new songs last night. Rosie Rendel, the transformation dancer, also presented some new character dances, and Paul Martinetti and his pantomime troupe played "A Terrible Night." Paul Cinquevalli displayed some remarkable feats in jugglery, and the Craggs gave their interesting performance as "gentlemen acrobats." The original series of living pictures was displayed, and an excellent performance was given by a large band of vaudeville artists.

—KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Marion Manola and John Mason are still leading features in the programme at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week, appearing in their funny comedietta, "Criss-Cross." Harry Lamore appeared at this house for the first time yesterday in his grotesque wire act, which was thoroughly appreciated, and James A. Ten Eyck and Frederick A. Plaisted, the rowers, gave imitations of famous oarsmen, and rowed a race. Hewelt's marionettes and the Vaidis sisters also appeared in connection with a long list of favorite artists in an interesting programme.

—OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL.—Mlle. Jane May, the French pantomimist, made her first appearance in vaudeville, in America, at the Olympia Music Hall last night. She sang a number of French ballads, and the English ditty, "The Gay Tom Tit," and gave some remarkably correct imitations of Sarah Bernhardt. Mlle. May made a hit with the audience, and became a very great favorite. M. O'Gust, a many-voiced imitator, also made his first appearance. Others in the long and interesting bill were Fanny Wentworth, Carl Hertz, the magician; Virginia Aaragon, and the Leamy sisters.

—PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—The Bengalis, midget comiques, made their American début at Proctor's Pleasure Palace yesterday, and their act was greatly appreciated. The Phoite-Pinard troupe of French grotesques also made their first appearance here, and the Cooche-Cooche dancing bear. Among the other artists who participate in the continuous performance this week are John W. Ransome, Ella Zuila and Lulu, cycling on the high wire; George Lockhart's comedy elephants, Gertrude Mansfield, the Lorettas, burlesque necromancers, and Lillian Ackerman.

—TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—The continuous performance at Tony Pastor's Theatre attracted large audiences yesterday, and the show was a meritorious one. The bill is long and full of interesting feats. It is headed by Hughey Dougherty, the veteran Ethiopian minstrel, and among the other artists who participate are Pearl Andrews, Kitty Mitchell, P. C. Shorter, banjo expert; the Valdores in a bicycle act, Mlle. Valesca, Parisian trapezist, and Tony Pastor himself in songs and parodies.

—STAR THEATRE.—Joseph Murphy is still the leading star at the Star Theatre. He appeared last night in his well-known Irish drama "Kerry Gow," which has won approval all over the country. A large audience greeted him and applauded vigorously all the telling points of the play. This week will close the engagement of Mr. Murphy at this house. Next week C. T. Dazey's new play, "The War of Wealth," will be produced at this theatre for a run.

—HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM.—The wrestling lion Pasha is the leading attraction at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum this week, and he received a good deal of attention from large audiences yesterday. He wrestles with his trainer in a way to thrill all observers, and the act is very daring and interesting. There are many other features in the Curio Hall, and in the theatre a fine vaudeville show is presented.

—EDEN MUSEE.—The wax works and the afternoon and evening concerts at the Eden Musée furnish an entertainment which is constantly drawing large audiences to that unique place of amusement. The group representing the rulers of the world has been rearranged, so that the rulers now most prominent have the most commanding positions in the collection. The music of Koevessey's Orchestra comprises classical and popular selections.

—GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The burlesque "Thrilby" was presented at the Grand Opera House last night, and was accorded a hearty welcome. The cast is practically the same which originally produced this work at the Garrick Theatre, but the burlesque itself has been greatly improved since that time. It is a thoroughly good burlesque, and the indications are that it will enjoy a prosperous season at the Grand Opera House.

—HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Stuart Robson and his company presented "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past" at the Harlem Opera House last night, and the comedy seemed to be very pleasing to the audience which assembled to give it greeting. Applause was frequent, and the play was unusually well received. The engagement is for this week only.

"CARMEN" AT THE OPERA

The Familiar Opera Given at Patti Prices with All the Big Stars in the Cast.

The public which patronizes the operatic performances of the Metropolitan Opera House has learned well the lessons of the "star" system. It has politely but firmly declined to go to hear any opera for its own sake, and has formulated in no doubtful terms its demand for the best lyric artists of Abbey & Grau's company at every performance. Casts which would be accepted as interesting in any European city where there is a taste for music are offered here to gaping rows of empty benches, while the dollars of the public are reserved for the nights when the De Reszkes, Melba, and Calvé are to be heard. What Messrs. Abbey & Grau are going to do next in the way of making combinations of names it is impossible to tell; but it is certain that they have now reached a condition where the noblest new work of our time, "Falstaff," fails to draw, while they might profitably offer "H. M. S. Pinafore" if they would put the necessary four in the cast.

Early in the season "Carmen" was fairly attractive with only one "star"—Mme. Calvé—in the cast. But when the novelty of her return wore off, the familiar work ceased to be so potent. Last night the managers put all their golden eggs into the "Carmen" basket and offered them at advanced prices. It was another excellent opportunity for those rare and record-making operagoers who for the price of one ticket are enabled to boast that they have heard all the great singers of our day. To those who go often to the opera the occasion was made refreshing by the summary stop that was put to Mme Calvé's public assumption of superiority to her associates. It becomes a little tiresome in the course of months to see tenors, baritones, and minor personages pushed and hauled about the stage like a lot of puppets by an inflated soprano, who regards them merely as accessories to her glory. These prima donna airs are not to be attempted with impunity when great men like the de Reszkes are on the stage, and so Mme. Calvé well knows. Furthermore, no amount of effort on her part can obscure the merit of such artists as she had associated with her last night. To be sure, M. Edouard de Reszke is too ponderous to realize the ideal of the lithe and active toreador; but he can sing. As for M. Jean de Reske and Mme. Melba, their work as Don José and Micaela needs no new praise at this late day. It goes without saying that last night's performance of "Carmen" was the best of the season.

Society Leaders at the Opera.

Among the prominent society men and women in the parterre and grand tier boxes, the orchestra stalls, the opera box, and the balconies of the Metropolitan Opera House last night were:

Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. George Parsons, Miss Parsons, Albert Morris Bagby, Perry Belmont, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hills, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Miss Belle Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Miss Lillie P. Berg.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, A. Muller-Ury, Reginald Arnold, N. Lester Mullen, George Stuart Smith, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Barnes, the Misses Barnes, Miss Pond, Mr. and Mrs. James F. P. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Goin.

Major and Mrs. C. F. Roe, Mrs. S. C. Harriot, Miss Florence Harriot, S. Carmen Harriot, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Reginald W. Farnsworth, Miss Farnsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, and Mr. and Mrs. Bishop.

Cardinal Manning Judged.

From The London World.

The anniversary of the death of Cardinal Manning, which was commemorated with great pomp at the pro-Cathedral, Kensington, occurring as it does at a moment when people are reading Mr. Edward Purcell's "Life" of the Archbishop, focusses attention once more on one of the most remarkable Englishmen of this century.

For a man to rise from a modest clerkship in the Colonial Office to a seat in the Sacred College, passing on his journey thither through the calm waters of an Anglican Archdeaconry, and later on through the fierce fires of the Tractarian movement, is undoubtedly a very extraordinary achievement. The spiritual and the material were coexistent in Manning in inverse ratio to the apposition usually met with; for while his daily behavior was such as is generally assocated in the popular mind with the habits of an angel, the "self-will, despotic temper, and love of power" which distinguished his mind are hardly qualities to be called "celestial."

His worldly wisdom prevented him from ever joining the unpopular party in any movement. He loved to dominate, but it must be on the winning side. Ambition was the lodestar of his life. To be always the first, never the second. He said, in explanation of his differences with Mr. Gladstone: "Mr. Gladstone is a substantive, and likes to be attended by adjectives. And I am not exactly an adjective." In the last seven words may surely be found the keynote or his career.

It Was a Dismal Celebration.

From The Saturday Review.

The official celebration at Berlin of the German Empire's twenty-fifth birthday is admitted on all sides to have been, from any popular point of view, a blank disappointment. The Emperor had discounted this, to some extent, by excluding the press from even a glimpse of the Court festivities, and keeping the people, for the first time in the memory of Berliners, from viewing the parade of troops at the Palace end of Unter den Linden. The community retorted by not crowding any of the other streets during the day, and by not lighting up any dwelling-house windows at night. The illuminations were strictly confined to public buildings, and the offices of bankers, merchants, and others whose interest is to conciliate the authorities. All this is significant enough; but it is even more important to note that the celebration was allowed to be a purely Prussian affair. Not a single Federal King, or Grand Duke, or Prince came from any of the minor Courts of Germany to join in the rejoicings of the Hohenzollerns.

A WARSHIP FOR HAVANA

The Mohawk Is Hastily Dispatched from Kingston, Jamaica.

BRITISH AID APPARENTLY NEEDED

An Impression that the Spanish Volunteers Have Revolted in the Island's Capital—Official Reports.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 3.—The British warship Mohawk was dispatched hastily this afternoon from this port to Havana.

It is thought by many persons here that the cause of her sudden departure was that there has been a revolt among the Spanish volunteers in the Cuban capital, and that the Mohawk has been sent to protect the lives and property of British subjects.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Spanish Minister's copy of the official dispatch from Cuba to the Minister of War at Madrid today was as follows:

"The column of Gen. Luque surprised, Jan. 27, in San Juan and Martinez, province of Pinar del Rio, a band commanded by Varona. The insurgents defended themselves in the houses of the village and were driven away, leaving seven killed, four prisoners, and some arms. On the troops' side there were three privates seriously wounded and two slightly.

"A railway train with rations for the troops was derailed by an insurgent band between Havana and Batabano. The escort of the train, composed of fifty men of the Balcares and Canarias battalions, made a strong defense, and were reinforced by four companies of Balcares sent by Gen. Linares. Our losses were a Major, Francisco Lopez Tabaduela, one surgeon, and three privates of Balcares killed; an officer, one private of Asturias, and five of Balcares seriously wounded and fifteen pack mules killed.

In the fight Lieut. Moncada, who took command pending the arrival of the reinforcements, and some soldiers whose names I will give, especially distinguished themselves, as also did Capt. Don Domingo Orraiz, who commanded the vanguard of the rescue forces. The enemy was repulsed and left three killed and fourteen rifles on the field.

The column of Gonzales Moro of the Talavara Regiment, with 130 men, defeated, Jan. 28, the band of Zayas of about 500, in Cuchillas, Cuguinal, in Santiago de Cuba, killing five. The chief of the column and two privates were very seriously wounded, and two more not seriously."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The rumor from Kingston, Jamaica, based on the departure of the British warship Mohawk from that port, that a revolt had occurred among the Spanish volunteers in Havana, was pronounced absurd by Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, to-night. He has had no information on the subject, and said that the report could not be true.

"Just look at the map and see the relative positions of Kingston and Havana, and you will understand how impossible it is for persons in Kingston to be possessed of information on such a subject, while the rest of the world is ignorant of it," said the Minister.

Señor Dupuy de Lome this evening received unofficial information of a victory of seven troops of Spanish cavalry, under the Commander in Chief, over a body of insurgents on the San Antonio plantation, near Artimisa, and he said the rumor may have had its origin in that occurrence.

HEROIC DEFENSE OF A TRAIN.

Spanish Reports of the Fights at Poso Redondo and Elsewhere.

HAVANA, Feb. 3.—According to the Government reports the troops made a valiant fight during the attack Saturday on the freight train at Poso Redondo, a few miles south of San Felipe, on the Havana and Batabano Railroad. The train, which started from San Felipe in the direction of Batabano, consisted of twenty-six cars, containing supplies of ammunition and stores. It was guarded by fifty soldiers belonging to the Valeraes Regiment under the command of Francisco Lopez Tabazuela. The train had attached to it an armored car which was occupied by the soldiers.

Everything went well and there was no sign of rebels being near until the train was close to Poso Redondo. It is evident that the insurgents had received information that the train was to be dispatched, and that they were anxious to capture the ammunition and stores aboard of it. They made their plans to derail the engine and then attack the soldiers.

Everything worked as they planned. The locomotive was thrown from the track, by loosening a rail, and before the cars came to a standstill the rebels, who were led by Perico Diaz, made a desperate attack on the armored car, which, as it proved, was not entirely proof against their bullets. The troops made a heroic resistance. Their commander, Tabazuela, was killed, whereupon Lieut. Moncada directed the fight until the arrival of four companies from Gen. Linares's column, sent from San Felipe to the relief of the train.

During the fight some of the rebels looted some of the cars, after which they set fire to them, and a number of them were destroyed. The engagement began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until 8 o'clock in the evening. The troops did not remain in the armored car during all the engagement, but sprang to the ground and attempted to drive the rebels off. The troops, who were largely outnumbered, displayed superior tactics, and prevented the insurgents from capturing all the contents of the cars.

The official report says the Spanish losses were Major Tabazuela, one Sergeant, and three privates killed, and one volunteer officer and six privates wounded. The insurgents left three dead behind them when they retreated upon the approach of the reinforcements from San Felipe. It is believed, however, that their losses were far more serious, and that they carried their other dead and wounded with them.

A strong column has been dispatched in pursuit of the rebels, and it is expected that the troops will recover the goods taken from the train. A detachment of troops who were engaged in repairing the railway track near Quivican were attacked by a force of rebels yesterday. The attackers were driven off with a loss of one killed and one wounded. The Spanish loss is not given.

The advance guards of Gen. Sabas Marin, the Acting Captain General, had several skirmishes yesterday with the rebels near Guira de Melina. The losses were very light, only one rebel having been killed. The troops took one prisoner.

Gen. Marin has arrived at Alquizar, where he is directing the operations against Gomez, the rebel Commander in Chief.

It is reported that Gen. Luque attacked the rebels at San Juan, in the Province of Pinar del Rio on Jan. 27. The insurgents intrenched themselves in the houses of the town, but were dislodged by the troops and compelled to retreat. They left seven dead behind them. Four prisoners were taken. No mention is made of the losses sustained by the Spaniards.

Major Gonzalez Mora, with 130 men belonging to the Talavera Battalion, had an engagement on Jan. 28 at Cuchellas de Culmana, Province of Santiago de Cuba, with a band of 500 insurgents, commanded by Gola. After a long-continued fire the rebels withdrew. Their loss, so far as known, was five killed. Major Mora and five men of his command were wounded.

The above are all official reports. It is learned from other sources that in the attack on the train near Pozo Redono the Government force guarding the train was taken completely by surprise, no precaution having been taken to guard against an attack, as it was not believed that any rebels were in the vicinity of the railroad.

News of the intended dispatch of the train was conveyed to Perica Diaz by some sympathizer in San Felipe, and he determined to make one of the dashes that have characterized the rebel campaign, and make the insurgent movements so hard for the Spaniards to calculate upon. His plan was completely successful. His force was numerically superior to the Spanish force, and the latter were defeated, after a hot fight, losing many killed and wounded. The insurgents captured a large quantity of ammunition and provisions.

MAXIMO GOMEZ'S FORCES ROUTED.

A Furious Attack by Seven Squadrons Under Col. Calinto Ruiz.

The following cable dispatch, sent from Havana yesterday, has been received in this city:

"A severe encounter has just been had between the troops under command of Gen. Marin and the forces of Maximo Gomez, the scene of the battle being the sugar plantation of San Antonio, near San Felipe.

"Col. Calinto Ruiz, in command of seven squadrons, charged impetuously upon the advance of the insurgents, driving them in confusion before him, and, continuing his march, the troops came up with the bulk of the enemy's forces, which were encamped on the above-named plantation. The attack of the Spanish forces was so furious that the insurgents broke precipitately, and the rout became a 'sauve qui peut.'

"The insurgents left twenty dead on the field, eleven of whom were killed by the bayonet. Besides these, they had many wounded and lost many prisoners.

"The troops succeeded in capturing large quantities of arms, ammunition, and camp equipment."

FOUNDERING OF THE HAWKINS.

Steps May Be Taken to Punish the Steamer's Master.

The following communication from the Supervising Inspector General was received yesterday by the Supervising Inspector of the Second District of New-York:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING INSPECTOR GENERAL,
Feb. 1, 1896.

George A. Starbuck, Esq., Supervising Inspector, Second District of New-York:

Sir: Referring to the loss of the steamer J. W. Hawkins, alleged to have been lost off Montauk, L. I., a few days ago, having on board upward of 100 persons, several of whom are reported as drowned, you will please direct the attention of the local Inspectors of New-York to the fact. Said steamer was certificated about April 20, 1895, as a fishing steamer, and under such certificate it was a violation of law to carry passengers. While, as reported, the steamer has been lost and is, therefore, beyond local jurisdiction, such is not the case in the case of the master of the steamer who took her to sea unlawfully. Therefore I would suggest that the case be investigated under Section 4,450, to ascertain whether said master has not been guilty of misconduct, such as would make him liable to either of the penalties provided in said section. Very respectfully,

JAMES A. DUMONT,
Supervising Inspector General.

The Hawkins is the vessel which foundered off Barnegat while engaged in a filibustering expedition to Cuba.

GOVERNOR OF GOA RECALLED.

R. de Andrade Reported Victories in Battles That Never Occurred.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to the Central News from Lisbon says that R. de Andrade, Governor General of Goa, the Portuguese colony in India, has been recalled by the Government.

Goa has been the scene of a revolt against the Portuguese authorities, and a number of the troops there joined the rebels. It has been discovered that the telegrams sent to Lisbon by de Andrade, telling of bloody combats with and victories over the rebels, were apocryphal.

In his dispatch he mentioned officers who were worthy of distinction for the valor displayed by them in face of the enemy. These officers are personal friends of the Governor General, and it has been proved that neither they nor the troops have ever met the rebels.

D Andrade increased his own salary from six to ten contos of reis, and permitted his adherents to plunder and murder people in the colony. It is likely that he will be severely punished.

FRONTIER LINES IN AFRICA.

Work on the Railway Between Freetown and the Hinterland Begun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Writing to the State Department from Sierra Leone, Africa, R. P. Pooley, the United States Consul at that place, says the long-vexed question of the delimitation of the British and French frontiers is receiving the active attention of a special Anglo-French boundary commission, which commenced its labors in November.

In this connection, and with a view to establishing lasting peace between the many native tribes, the Governor of Sierra Leone contemplated a third expedition to the various spheres of British influence, the start to be made about the present time.

Mr. Pooley says that the projected railway between Freetown and the Hinterland of the colony was destined to become an accomplished fact earlier than was anticipated, work already having commenced. The country to be opened up is rich in palm and other products.

MOSQUITO COAST IMPROVEMENT.

Lighthouses to be Established on Bluefields Bluff and Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—An evidence of the benefits to be derived from actual Nicaraguan sovereignty over the Mosquito coast is shown in an official notice just issued by the Nicaraguan Government that it intends to establish lighthouses on Bluefields Bluff, on Corn Island, at Capt Gracias a Dios and other places on the Caribbean coast.

Within the next three months a light visible ten or twelve miles at sea will be exhibited from Bluefields Bluff and a similar one from Corn Island. During the fifty years or more that the so-called native Indian monarchy ruled this coast, under the protection of Great Britain, no aids to navigation existed.

PRINCE HENRY'S BODY ARRIVED.

Albert of Prussia Will Represent Kaiser Wilhelm at the Obsequies.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The British warship Blenheim, with the body of Prince Henry of Battenberg on board, arrived at Plymouth to-day.

It is announced that the Emperor of Germany will send Prince Albert of Prussia with a detachment of the Garde du Corps to attend Prince Henry's funeral.

It was the original intention that the warship Blonde, on which Prince Henry died, should bring the remains to England; but the plan was changed, and the Blenheim was sent specially to Funchal, to which place the Blonde, with the body on board, had gone from Sierra Leone, to bring the body to England.

CIVIL CODE IN REICHSTAG.

Whole Bill Opposed by Centrists if Marriage Be Not Christian.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The Reichstag began the debate of the Civil Code to-day. Herr Nieberding, Imperial Minister of Justice, urged the passage of the measure without delay, but Dr. Rintenlen, leader of the Centrist Party, proposed that it be referred to a committee.

If marriage were divested of its Christian character, he declared, the Centrists would oppose the whole bill. Dr. von Cuny, National Liberal, advocated the adoption of the measure with slight amendments.

EGYPT SUBJECT IN DISPUTE.

Baron de Courcel Instructed to Renew Negotiations with Salisbury.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Messenger says that Baron de Courcel, French Ambassador to Great Britain, has been instructed to renew discussion of the Egyptian question with Lord Salisbury.

France hopes to profit by the coolness which has arisen between England and Germany and expedite England's evacuation of Egypt.

France, the paper says, has no entente with Russia upon the Egyptian question.

Kaiser Expresses His Gratification.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes a rescript issued by the Emperor and addressed to Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, in which his Majesty acknowledges the birthday congratulations sent to him from the remotest parts of the world, and expresses his gratification at the increasing appreciation of his aim toward the welfare of the Fatherland.

Riot at a Mexican Bullfight.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Feb. 3.—Another riot at a bull fight yesterday resulted in serious injury to several performers and spectators. The crowd, enraged because the bulls would not fight, threw stones at the performers, who retaliated. A number of persons have been arrested.

Prince Ferdinand Will Submit.

SOFIA, Feb. 3.—It is announced that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria will formally proclaim the conversion of his eldest son, Prince Boris, to the Greek Church.

BRITAIN'S SCHOOL FUNDS

A Project to Increase the Aid Given to Denominations.

EXCITED DISCUSSIONS PROMISED

Arthur J. Balfour Says that England in Alliance with the United States Could Fear No Foreign Foe.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, delivered a speech at Bristol to-night. He announced that the Government would introduce a bill in the House of Commons to increase the aid given to sectarian schools.

He made an incidental allusion to Great Britain's foreign relations, and said he felt that England and the United States should work together, each in its own sphere, to promote and extend the Anglo-Saxon ideas of liberty.

If, he declared, Great Britain was in alliance with the United States, she could fulfill the duties Providence had intrusted to her, and need not fear a foreign foe or internal divisions.

With reference to the Government's proposal to grant further aid to sectarian schools, it can be said that there will be a bitter fight in the House of Commons before such a proposal can be enacted into a law. The question of religious education in the schools has long been a hotly contested one, and the feeling for and against such education has become stronger since the recent fight on the subject in London.

Since the matter will again come before the House of Commons, a review of the school fight may not be uninteresting. The Elementary Education Acts of 1870, 1876, and 1880 required every school district, whether municipal, borough, or civil parish, to provide sufficient elementary school accommodation for all the children resident in such district. Education is compulsory, and is free to all classes of children applying for it. Elementary education is imparted under the voluntary, or private effort system, and the school board system, but State aid was granted to the schools thus established by a committee of the Privy Council.

The chief educational societies engaged in this work were the National Society of the Church of England, the British and Foreign School Society, the Wesleyan School Society, and the Roman Catholic Poor School Committee. There are also other committees, known as School Attendance Committees, which cannot build or carry on schools, but which can only compel attendance in the voluntary schools. The total population within the School Board area is 19,817,233, leaving a balance of 9,185,293 under School Attendance Committee jurisdiction.

The education department for England and Wales, the central authority for primary education, is a committee of the Privy Council. The greatest share of Ministerial work falls upon the Vice President of the department, who is responsible to the House of Commons The department distributes the Parliamentary grant, frames the code, and appoints a staff of Inspectors, by whom schools in receipt of the grant are visited and the scholars examined, and training schools for teachers are inspected. There are also departments for Scotland and Ireland. The cost of the administration of the English department was in 1894 £253,311, of the Scotch department £46,670, and of the Irish department rather more than £26,746.

The religious controversy in connection with elementary education dates from the early part of the present century, and the opposing parties came into frequent conflict in the House of Commons and led the agitation throughout the country. All parties were agreed upon the necessity of a national system of education, but disagreed upon the religious question. In 1870 an act was passed which provided a compromise of the religious difficulty.

It was provided that religious instruction, when given, should be imparted at the beginnning or end of the school meeting, leaving an unbroken two hours for secular instruction that there should be displayed in each school room a time table of religious and secular teaching, and parents should have the right to withdraw their children from the religious instruction; in board schools no distinctive catechism or religious formulary should be taught, and the Education Department should not inspect or take cognizance of the religious instruction.

The compromise thus arrived at worked satisfactorily until the supporters of the denominational grant-aided schools began to feel the competition of the board schools and the Anglican and Roman Catholics grew impatient under the restrictions placed upon the religious teaching in their schools. The discontent grew stronger and stronger and there were many plain utterances on the subject. The most bitter fight was waged in London, and has not yet been settled.

At a recent meeting of the London Congregational Union a resolution was passed pledging the meeting to use every effort to resist increased financial public aid to denominational schools without public control, and asserting that no solution of the educational problem would be satisfactory that did not place an unsectarian elementary school within the reach of every child.

At other meetings similar resolutions have been adopted. A circular issued by the National Educational Association demanded that there should be no reversal of the existing educational policy, either by the suppressing of the natural growth of board schools or by tampering with their public and undenominational character, and that if the educational question was reopened in Parliament the claims of the parents and of the public to local representation and management should be fully recognized.

As the Government appears to be desirous of further extending State aid to the denominational schools, it is certain that it will have a lively contest on its hands.

VICTIMS OF OORFA MASSACRE.

Terrible Retaliation of Armenians Against Moslems at Zeitoun.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Daily News will tomorrow publish al etter from Oorfa, in which the writer estimates that the ictims of the massacre that occurred there Dec. 28 numbered 3,500.

The correspondent of The Times at Constantinople telegraphs that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, has received firming the Turkish official report of the a dispatch from Consul Barham fully conbarbarity displayed by the Armenians at Zeitoun towards their Mohammedan captives. The dispatch says that 250 Moslems were tortured, murdered, and mutilated.

The correspondent further says that the speech delivered on Friday night by Lord Salisbury to the Non-Conformist Unionists in London, in which he declared that Great Britain was powerless to do more than she had already done for the benefit of the Armenians, has greatly pleased the Sultan, who has ordered Costaki Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in London, to express his acknowledgments.

FUNERAL OF LORD LEIGHTON.

Interment in St. Paul's Cathedral Beside Sir Christopher Wren.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The funeral of Lord Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, took place here to-day. The cortège started from Burlington House at 11 o'clock. The pall bearers included Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Aberdeen, and W. E. H. Lecky, the historian.

Behind the coffin were representatives of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the German Emperor, the King of the Belgians, and the academies. Following these was an immense procession of notable persons. The services took place in St. Paul's Cathedral, the Archbishop of York presiding.

The body of Lord Leighton was placed in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral beside that of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of that edifice.

Life Savers Report No Disasters.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Feb. 3.—It was feared that in the violent snowstorm this afternoon and evening some vessel might go ashore on the Long Island coast. The life saving station east of here communicated with the Arverne station at midnight to-night. They all report that no vessel of any description was ashore or in distress on the Long Island coast.

From Good Ground it was reported that a steamer off West Ponquogue Light about 7:30 o'clock was blowing her whistle every three minutes for an hour and a half.

Congressman Ellett Ill.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3.—Tazwell Ellett, Representative in Congress from this district, is ill with pneumonia at the Westmoreland Club, where he was stricken Saturday night.

YOUNG WOMAN BEATEN AND ROBBED

Miss Hosie of Staten Island Attacked by a Highwayman, Who Inflicts Severe Wounds on Her Head.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Feb. 3.—Miss Annie Hosie was attacked by a highwayman on Westervelt Avenue at 8:15 o'clock. She was struck several times over the head with a blunt weapon, which inflicted three severe scalp wounds. She was robbed of her pocketbook, which contained considerable money.

The victim has been operator in charge of the Western Union Telegraph office at this place for over five years. She lives with her father, Robert Hosie, on Third Avenue, Fort Hill, near Tompkinsville, and about a mile from New-Brighton railroad station, where the telegraph office is situated. It has been her practice to go home alone every evening, closing her office at 8 o'clock.

The shortest route is along Westervelt Avenue, which runs directly back over the hill from the railroad station, and for one-fourth of a mile passes through vacant and unfenced property known as Green's fields.

She started homeward as usual this evening armed only with an umbrella and with the day's receipts in her pocketbook. John Holton, who is employed on Fort Hill, forty minutes later, met a young woman covered with blood staggering along Westervelt Avenue. He did not recognize the girl as Miss Hosie, whom he knew well, until he stopped to offer his assistance.

She was in a dazed condition, and could give only incoherent answers to his questions. He assisted her to her home, and Dr. Scales was summoned. He found three ugly gashes in Miss Hosie's head, which required several stitches to close. So far as could then be determined, her injuries were not dangerous.

The young woman was able to tell her story later. She said that she had not gone far on her way home when she noticed that there was a man close behind her. Under an electric light, she glanced back, and saw a stranger, who had been in and out of the railroad station several times during the evening, and was there when she left. The man gradually dropped further behind, and she paid no more attention to him.

When near the centre of the vacant fields and several hundred yards from the nearest house, she received a stunning blow upon the head. She remembers nothing more until she met Holden. Her pocketbook, money, and umbrella were gone.

Holden started back along Westervelt Avenue, and easily traced Miss Hosie's course after the assault by the trail of blood on the snow. An examination made at the spot where the young woman had been attacked showed that the thief had crept up behind Miss Hosie, his footsteps being found in the soft snow beside the pavement, and had struck her from behind.

There had evidently been a struggle before the courageous young woman was felled to the ground in an insensible condition by repeated blows on the head. She had apparently lain insensible for some minutes, as there was a pool of blood where her head had left its imprint in the snow.

Holden came to this place and told the story to Justice Acker, who notified the police, but an hour had been lost, ample time for the highwayman to make his escape from the island. The police reserves were sent out from the stations at Stapleton and West Brighton, but Miss Hosie could not give a good description of the man, and no arrests had been made up to a late hour.

Miss Hosie is attractive in appearance, and is a great favorite with the patrons of the New-Brighton telegraph office. Her father is an old resident of this village and the family is highly respected.

MR. BAYARD NAMED FOR PRESIDENT

Brooklyn Young Men's Democratic Club Advised to Act Early.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn met at 44 Court Street last night. President William P. Ferguson advocated the nomination of Thomas F. Bayard as the Democratic standard-bearer for President. In the course of his remarks on the subject he said:

"The approaching Presidential election, in view of recent events, will be one which will call for the best efforts of the club to maintain its standard for influence and activity. An immediate agitation should be undertaken for the nomination of a Democrat whose renown as a statesman is worldwide, possessed of honesty and well-grounded experience with international laws, whose equipment fills every requirement for the protection of the people against all wrongs, whether from domestic or foreign sources; who, while administering justice and maintaining the National dignity, will not overlook the people, their peace and prosperity, and insist that their interests and institutions shall not be endangered.

"It is well known to all of us that the union of such clubs as this one were successful in securing the nomination of a man of like calibre at the last National Convention against a combination of politicians such as would appall even the most heroic, and against odds that almost threatened to destroy the party. The time has arrived when this club should take the first step toward a nomination.

"If the occasion for such a step was to be decided at once, I would advocate the nomination of Thomas F. Bayard. It needs some such name at this time to rally the Democratic forces who are looking for a National standard-bearer through the confusion, fire, and smoke of these days of political peril and fearful distress, and when prudent, conservative determination is so much required in that the prospect of such a selection will restore the trembling confidence."

The club unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Young Men's Democratic Club of the City of Brooklyn heartily approves the action of the Government of the United States in reasserting the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe, (that no European power shall be permitted to extend by force its territory upon the American Continent,) and expressly commends President Cleveland and Secretary of State Olney for the firm and patriotic attitude assumed by them in the negotiations with Great Britain relating to the dispute as to the boundaries of Venezuela and British Guinea.

The club will hear a lecture on Feb. 17 upon the Cuban troubles.

De Tabley and His Books.

From The Contemporary Review.

The side on which I was most capable of appreciating Lord de Tabley's gifts as a collector was the bibliographical. If I am anything of a connoisseur in this direction, I owe it to his training. His zeal in the amassing of early editions of the English poets was extreme; he was one of those who think nothing of hanging about a book shop at 6 o'clock in the morning waiting for the shutters to be taken down. But his zeal was eminently according to knowledge. He valued his first edition for the text's sake, not for the bare fact of rarity. Every book he bought he read, and with a critical gusto. A little anecdote may illustrate his spirit as a collector. In 1877 he secured, by a happy accident, a copy of Milton's "Poems" of 1645, a book which he had never met with before. Too eager to wait for the post, he sent a messenger round to my house with a note to announce not merely the joyful fact, but—this is the interesting point—a discovery he had made in the volume, namely, that the line in the "Nativity Ode," which in all later editions has run:

Orb'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing,

originally stood:

The enamell'd arras of the rainbow wearing,

"which," as he said, "is a grand mouthful of sound, and ever so much better than the weak 'like glories.'"

I shall not forget, when dining alone with him once, at Onslow Square, noticing that at the beginning of the meal he was strangely distraught. At length, the post come, and Warren (as he then was) tore open one envelope wildly; he read the first words and sank back faint in his chair, hiding his eyes with his hands. I was convinced that some terrible calamity had happened to him, but it was only that he had secured a first edition of Shelley's "Alastor" at a country auction, and—la joie faisait peur!

One Clause of Mr. Fair's Will Invalid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Judge Slack decided to-day that the trust clause in the will of the late ex-United States Senator James G. Fair was invalid. The decision was rendered in the suit brought by Charles L. Fair to quiet the title to the Lick House property, the action having been brought to test the validity of the trust clause. The case will be appealed.

FORTIFICATION OF THE PALISADES

Reasons Why the National Government Should Not Acquire the Tract.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It is hardly reasonable to suppose that the Legislatures of New-York and New-Jersey when they passed the bills creating a Palisades Commission were impelled to do so from any sense of humor; that when they required the Commissioners, under the precise wording of the law, to appeal to the National Government to purchase the Palisades and have them "set apart as a reservation or for the purposes of fortification," our legislators were really serious, and also determined evidently that no responsibility the States might feel, from a sense of duty, to protect the cliffs from further defacement, or any obligation they might justly consider themselves under to preserve their own natural scenery, should in any way embarrass the Commissioners in their efforts to impress upon Congress and the War Department the absolute necessity for the National Government to purchase this ridge and fortify it for the protection of the City and State of New-York.

As these acts so clearly absolve the States from the duty of attending to their own affairs, and place this obligation upon the United States, without considering at the moment this dangerous invasion of the fundamental principles of our Government, it will be extremely interesting to follow the development of the intricate military problems this proposition carries with it, and which the Commissioners will undoubtedly be eager to explain. Here is an illustration of those new conditions so frequently arising nowadays in the science of war which require correspondingly new devices of relative force to resist or counteract, and this embryonic idea of protecting the City of New-York by placing it in case of attack between two fires—one hostile, the other friendly—while it may not meet with serious consideration by the Military Committee of the House, will undoubtedly be a revelation to the War Department, which may also find other strategical and military conundrums hidden in this proposition.

According to the map outlining the boundaries of this property "for fortification purposes," the most southerly point and nearest to the Harbor of New-York would be fifteen miles back from the Narrows, while guns with a range of ten miles would be required to reach as far as the City Hall, and a battery of twenty-ton rifles on the extreme northerly section would have a hard struggle to arrive at the outskirts of the annexed district. It must be confessed, however, should an enemy's fleet of iron-clads ever attempt to reach the Hudson River through the Harlem Canal they could be made to feel very uncomfortable, and the residents of Sneeden's Landing, looking up at the bristling heights 500 feet above and rejoicing in a common sense of security with their opposite neighbors of Sleepy Hollow, could with infinite glee bite their thumbs at the combined navies of the world.

When the Legislatures of New-York and New-Jersey passed the acts formulating this remarkable project and creating this commission, it is fair to suppose that the members who favored this legislation were unaware of the habit nations have of fortifying the entrance of their harbors, and that the Government of the United States already had in the vicinity of and adjacent to the Harbor of New-York, for military purposes, between 2,000 and 3,000 acres of land, quite sufficient to plant the whole United States Army on, ten men to the acre.

Especially now should State pride restrain any further endeavor on the part of either New-York or New-Jersey to appear as a suppliant at the National Treasury (in its present embarrassed financial condition) with any such involved proposition as this fortification device; for the estimate made of the value of the property it is now proposed to force the Government to buy, and which is outlined by and within the boundaries of the map prepared by the Commissioners, is $4,000,000 for the real estate, and $500,000 for improvements, and all this under the plea of preserving the Palisades, when either State, asserting her own rights within her own limits, by condemning the eastern slope of the Palisades ridge, can save them from further spoliation at a cost of $300,000 to $350,000, and thus rescue these interesting cliffs for the continual enjoyment of mankind.

When we recall the recent message of Gov. Werts of New-Jersey congratulating her citizens upon the financial condition of the State, and with warranted satisfaction and pride pointing to nearly $1,000,000 surplus in the State Treasury, it becomes particularly ungracious, if not humiliating, to urge upon her Senators and Congressmen at Washington united action in advancing the interests concealed in this ill-considered scheme. Where can be found, under the existing circumstances, justification for two great States like New-York and New-Jersey, each with ample resources of her own, endeavoring to influence Congress to grant them access to the National Treasury, and to compel the United States of America to buy at a great expense this Palisades property, lying within the borders of New-York and New-Jersey, and for the benefit of their own population?

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1896. X. Y.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—SAVOY—Gen. Orland Smith of Baltimore.

—WALDORF—Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo.

—HOFFMAN—Judge Alfred C. Coxe of Utica.

—ALBEMARLE—Ex-Congressman Bellamy Storer of Ohio.

—METROPOLE—Ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton.

—HOLLAND—Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada.

—CAMBRIDGE—Baron Schwerin, Secretary of the German Legation at Brussels.

—FIFTH AVENUE—John P. Sanborn of Michigan and William Murray Crane of Massachusetts.

—MURRAY HILL—Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha, Congressman Charles A. Russell of Connecticut, and Col. George B. Sanford, U. S. Army.

—WINDSOR—Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, William H. Seward and Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, N. Y.; and Marvin Hughitt of Chicago.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—EBBITT—J. Cantrill, C. F. Davis, New-York.

—PAGE'S—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Woodward, New-York.

—NORMANDIE—H. V. Parsell, John Elderkin, New-York.

—RIGGS—H. S. Seddon, J. P. Roosa, D. J. Sprague, New-York.

—WILLARD'S—B. E. P. Creighton, F. L. Cooper, C. S. Martin, W. G. De Lamaiter, W. F. Stevens, New-York.

—RALEIGH—H. M. Shaw, Arthur Bradshaw, W. A. Davis, E. Jordan, B. S. Almy, G. C. Brockway, H. D. Reed.

—SHOREHAM—Miss G. Rush, Miss Mary Myers, Roland Reed, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Henley, J. M. Boyle, Charles De Ronge, Oscar M. Lipton, D. R. Pringle, E. C. Hovey, Capt. J. C. Rogers, D. D. Duncan, New-York; L. B. Cutting, J. S. Davis, Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—Simon Sterne, H. S. Bradford, E. W. Sells, L. Straus, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Muyhoff, J. M. F. Devalasco, Miss Maud White, J. S. Johnson, J. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, Henry D. Hotchkiss, B. D. Green, William E. Gibbs, New-York; W. H. Male, Brooklyn.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The First Unitarian Church building, at Meeting House Hill, was burned this morning. The pastor of the church was the Rev. Eugene R. Shippen. The building was the oldest church in Dorchester, and was one of the landmarks of the place. The fire was caused by an overheated furnace. The loss is estimated at between $25,000 and $30,000. Two firemen were badly injured by falling walls. The church destroyed was the fifth built by the First Parish of Dorchester, the organization of which was effected in Plymouth, England, in 1630. The first meeting house was built in 1631.

WINSTON, N. C., Feb. 3.—A four-story brick tobacco factory owned by Fogle Brothers, and leased by H. B. Ireland & Co., was burned this afternoon, causing a loss of $30,000. In the three upper stories were 165,000 pounds of fine leaf tobacco, owned by the R. J. Reynolds Company, the loss upon which is $12,000, with $8,000 insurance. Ireland & Co. place their loss at $10,000 on manufactured tobacco, besides machinery, with $7,500 insurance.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—Fire in the Island City Paint Works to-night destroyed $50,000 worth of property, partly insured.

BATH, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Schumehl & Co.'s cigar factory, at Cohocton, was burned last night. Loss, $10,000.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Outrivals rivalry in quality, style, and manufacturing prices. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

TIMELY WORK ON SOUND CURRENCY

Reform Club Committee's Accurate and Valuable Information.

"Sound Currency, 1895, a Compendium of Accurate and Timely Information on Currency Questions, Intended for Writers, Speakers, and Students" has been published by the Reform Club Sound Currency Committee.

This book, which is a republication of the valuable pamphlets the Reform Club issued from time to time during 1895, is a veritable arsenal of unanswerable facts in relation to the need for preserving our sound currency from the assaults that are now being and will be made upon it during the coming Presidential campaign.

It will be of great value to all those who intend to write or speak on the money question. It contains information sufficient to enable any one to thoroughly understand the subject, as its various phases are all considered.

Through a study of it, speakers will be enabled to make the most ignorant Populist understand the necessity for departing from his faith and adopting the only one that will carry the country through successfully.

Its text, where not taken from statutes and official documents, is by men who have established reputations for a peculiar knowledge of the subjects upon which they have written.

It contains the United States coinage and currency laws, a history of the world's currencies, "The People's Money," by W. L. Trenholm; "A Financial Catechism," by Frederick Perry Powers; "Coin's Financial Fool," by Horace White, a reply to "Coin's Financial School"; the report from the select committee on the high price of gold bullion, made to the House of Commons in 1810; "Our Paper Currency, as It Is and as It Should Be," by W. Dodsworth; "National and State Banks," by Horace White; "States as Bankers," "New-England Bank Currency: Current Redemption Developments," "New-York Bank Currency: Safety Fund vs. Bond Security," and "Canadian Bank-Note Currency," by L. Carroll Root; "The Currency Famine of 1893," by John De Witt Warner; "Bimetallism in France," by W. A. Shaw; "Free Coinage Dissected," by John De Witt Warner; "Quality of Money and Wages," by Frank L. McVey; "A Stable Monetary Standard: A Problem in Practical Science," by Henry Farquhar; "Foreign Exchanges and Gold Movement in 1894 and 1895," by Worthington C. Ford, a compilation of United States currency statistics, with tables and diagrams, and "Sound Currency Illustrated," in which many instructive cartoons appear.

The book is well printed and well bound, and may be had, in paper, for $1; in cloth, for $1.25, and in half morocco, for $1.75, expressage prepaid, upon application to Calvin Tomkins, Secretary of the Sound Currency Committee, Reform Club, 52 William Street.

Ernst Nathan at the City Hall.

Ernst Nathan, at one time the Republican leader of Brooklyn, was a visitor at the City Hall yesterday. He called upon Mayor Wurster. His presence in the Mayor's office seemed to impress the politicians who were in and around the hall.

Among Mayor Wurster's other callers were Congressman Fischer, Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, Jesse Fuller, Alfred T. White, Assemblymen Audett and Marshall, and Senator McCarren.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

Reliable Carpets of such dainty patterns and low prices as to tempt the most obstinate buyers at COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.

E. & W. New Collars. **Chico.** Auskerada. **E. & W.** New Collars.

DIED.

AVERY.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, 1896, at the residence of W. J. Ballard, Esq., Jamaica, L. I., Lavinia Dexter, widow of Alfred Avery, and mother of Mary L. Avery, in the 87th year of her age.
Funeral private. Interment at New-Hamburg-on-Hudson.

BLISS.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Feb. 2, George Bliss, at his late residence, 387 Fifth Avenue.
Funeral from Grace Church, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BROMER.—At Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 2, at the residence of D. M. Demarest, Isaac V. Bromer, late of Millstone, in his 81st year.

BUSSE—On Feb. 3, of pneumonia, George Justus Busse, in the sixty-first year of his age.
Funeral services on Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M., at his late residence, 36 West 93d St.

DAY—On Feb. 3, 1896, at 23 Linden St., Bergen Point, N. J., Thomas Davis Day, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.
Funeral private. Interment at New-London, Conn. St. Louis, New-Orleans, and Natchez (Miss.) papers please copy.

DUNNING.—At Germantown, Penn., Sunday, Feb. 2, Julia White Lee, wife of George A. Dunning, and daughter of Dr. Benjamin Lee of Philadelphia.
Funeral at her late residence, Green Street, (Allen Lane Station, Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 2 P. M. Tuesday, 4th inst.

FRENCH—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 3, 1896, Stephen Bull French, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALSTED.—At her late residence, Yonkers, N. Y., Maria Dana Halsted, on Sunday, Feb. 2.
Funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 12:30.

KENYON.—On Feb. 1, 1896, after a lingering illness, Maria S. Kenyon, eldest daughter of the late James and Margaret S. Kenyon, in the 81st year of her age.
Funeral services from her late residence, 22 East 127th St., New-York City, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1896, at 1:30 P. M.

METCALF.—At his late residence, 59 East 56th St., on Saturday, Feb. 1, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., James Betts Metcalf, in the 53d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
Members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of James Betts Metcalf, a member of the Board of Managers of the society, at Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE, President.
THOMAS E. V. SMITH, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.
Members of the society are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate, James Betts Metcalf, at Trinity Chapel, at 10 A. M., Tuesday, Feb. 4.
FREDERICK J. DE PEYSTER, President.
PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

PEET.—At the Windsor Hotel, New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 1, Rebekah Lockwood Peet, daughter of the late Frederick T. Peet of Brooklyn.
Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock.

PORTER.—Passed away, suddenly, at home, 3 Park Av., Friday, Jan. 31, 1896, from heart failure, Frank B. Porter.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Tuesday, 4th inst., at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Hartford, Conn., at convenience of the family.
Newort (R. I.) and Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

POST—On Monday morning, Feb. 3, 1896, Mary A. Jagger, widow of William Post.
Funeral service at her home, 173 Madison Av., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock.

RHODES—On Monday, Feb. 3, of meningitis, Emerson Arthur Rhodes, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.
Funeral services from his late residence, 456 West 23d St., Thursday, Feb. 6, at 10 A. M.

SEEBASS—Saturday evening, Feb. 1, Oscar Seebass, beloved husband and father, in the sixty-first year of his age.
Funeral (private) from his late residence, 339 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M.

THOMPSON—On Monday, Feb. 3, from pneumonia, Col. W. P. Thompson, aged fifty-nine.
Services at residence, 30 West 57th St., Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 3:30 P. M. Please omit flowers. Interment at Wheeling, West Va.

TURNER.—At New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Saturday, Feb. 1, David S. Turner, in the 92d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be at New-Dorp Station on the arrival of the train from the 1:30 boat from Whitehall St.

WHEELER—On Monday afternoon, Feb. 3, Emily Curtis Wheeler, widow of the late Ezra Wheeler, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 43 West 25th St., Thursday, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Stratford, Conn., on the arrival of the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN

The Rev. J. W. Trimble Falls in the Arms of His Friend in an Elevated Railway Station.

The Rev. John W. Trimble, a Protestant Episcopal Minister, died suddenly in the up-town station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad at Twenty-third Street shortly before 6 o'clock last evening.

Mr. Trimble was accompanied by the Rev. Ralph Baldwin, who has an office in the Diocesan House of the Protestant Episcopal Church at 29 Lafayette Place, and who is the Chaplain of Bishop Potter. The two had just left the church house, where Mr. Trimble also had an office, and were on their way up town. Mr. Trimble was going to take tea with Dr. Baldwin in East Eighty-seventh Street. They boarded an elevated railroad car at the station at Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street, and, according to Mr. Baldwin's statement Mr. Trimble appeared then to be in perfect health.

On the way up town, however, Mr. Trimble complained of being ill, and grew rapidly worse, finally becoming unconscious as the Twenty-third Street station was reached. With the assistance of several guards and passengers Mr. Trimble was carried from the train to the waiting room, and an ambulance from the New-York Hospital summoned, but before its arrival he died.

The body was taken to the Thirtieth Street Station House, and the Coroner notified. Evidences seemed to show that death was due to apoplexy.

Mr. Trimble was born forty years ago in this city. He was graduated about 1874 from Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. He had a number of charges, the last being a three-years' stay in the Protestant Episcopal Church at Tuckahoe, N. Y. After leaving there he came to this city, and had since lived at 38 East Tenth Street.

He had been what is called a supply minister, Bishop Potter assigning him to vacant pulpits at different times. Mr. Trimble has two brothers and a sister living in this city, the sister at the Park Avenue Hotel. Both his parents are dead, his mother having died six months ago.

HELD FOR MRS. TUCKER'S MURDER

Evidence Against the Yonkers Prisoners Said to be Sufficient.

YONKERS, Feb. 3.—Detective Cooley, who was detailed to secure evidence, if any exists, against Thomas Bloomer of Ridgefield, Conn., the former husband of Mrs. Edmund Tucker, connecting him with the murder, returned to-day.

Cooley learned that Bloomer on the day of the murder was working on a farm at Branchville, Conn. He secured affidavits to that effect. Bloomer stated that he was forced to marry the woman at the point of a pistol several years ago. He obtained a divorce immediately after the marriage and returned to Purdys Station and was married to a young woman of that place. He has not seen his former wife for fifteen years.

Coroner Miles had a long talk to-day with Myers, Byrnes, and Lillis at Police Headquarters. He believes the statements made by the men are sufficent evidence to warrant holding them for the Grand Jury, and he has determined upon this course. The inquest will be held Wednesday morning.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—3:10 A. M.—66½ Pine Street; Columbia Engraving Company; damage, $500.
—4:45 A. M.—125 Stanton Street; Louis Lesser; damage, $200.
—6:15 A. M.—671 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; Edward Marbury; damage, $50.
—7:45 A. M.—315 Lexington Avenue; Francis L. Wellman; no damage.
—8:25 A. M.—31 Monroe Street; William Hogan; damage, $25.
—10:25 A. M.—349 West Thirty-fourth Street; Clara Marcrum; damage, $25.
—1:35 P. M.—239 East Forty-seventh Street; Central Stable Company; no damage.
—4:15 P. M.—122 Forsyth Street; M. Rothbach Schneider; damage slight.
—5:30 P. M.—2,105 Third Avenue; Frank Spero; no damage.
—7:45 P. M.—414 East Seventy-seventh Street; Charles Miller, tenement; damage, $100.
—9:30 P. M.—5 Mulberry Street; Frank Cisco; damage slight.
—10:15 P. M.—234 Canal Street; Wexler Brass Manufacturing Company; damage, $15.

Special Notices.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 Fifth Av., near 34th St.
Sale this (Tuesday) and Wednesday Evenings at 8 o'clock.

PAINTINGS
IN
Oil and Water Color
BY THE LATE
M. F. H. DE HAAS, N. A.,
to be sold at auction by order of
ALICE PREBLE TUCKER DE HAAS,
M. F. H. DE HAAS, JR.,
Temporary Administrators,
Pursuant to authority under order of Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York, entered December 18, 1895.

MR. JOHN SNEDECOR WILL ASSIST IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SALE.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

At the American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.
NOW ON FREE VIEW,
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
OIL PAINTINGS,
WATER COLORS, AND PASTELS
BY
CHILDE HASSAM.

"The show is intensely interesting from start to finish."—The Times.

"From an artistic standpoint the display is a surprising success."—Evening Post.

To be Sold by Absolute Public Sale on THURSDAY and FRIDAY evenings next, FEB. 6 and 7, at 7:45 o'Clock.

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
American Art Association, Managers,
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

BANGS & CO., 91 and 93 Fifth Ave.,
will sell at auction
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons, Feb. 6, 7, and 8, at 3 o'clock,
A Library of Choice BOOKS.
Good Editions of Standard Works; Large Paper Copies; Extra Illustrated Books, among which is a **magnificent copy of Dibdin's Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour, extended to 6 vols.;** Works Illustrated by Blake, Cruikshank, Doré, and other artists; Popular Science, Art, Alpine Climbing, Hunting, Emblems, Fine Copies of Standard Authors, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds, in folio; **many of the books being in good bindings.**

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.—Four first-premium medals awarded; more agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale only in bottles, with registered trade-mark label.

New Publications.

OPERA STORIES.

A publication called Opera Stories is just out. Price Ten Cents. It is a very handsome book, containing stories in a very few words of the operas now being sung by the Metropolitan and Damrosch Opera Companies; also, portraits of all the leading artists. Every person attending an opera should certainly have a copy. Address

H. L. MASON, 146 Boylston St., Boston.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

RAINES BILL WILL PASS

Licenses May Be Higher than Originally Fixed.

RESULT OF SUNDAY'S CONFERENCE

The Provision Giving the State One-Half the Fees Will Be Permitted to Remain upon the Advice of Lawyers.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Some of the changes to be made in the Raines Excise Bill as agreed on at the Sunday conference in Thomas C. Platt's room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel have begun to come out. They were kept quiet until the session to-night, when word was passed around to those of the inner circle who were not at the headquarters.

One of the more important changes agreed on was that a provision shall be inserted which will make it unlawful to grant a license for a saloon within 200 feet of a residence, provided a protest is made from the owner of the property. This is to apply only to future applications. Those already located will not be disturbed.

At the conference the question which has been raised so emphatically as to the constitutionality of that part of the proposed law which would impose an unequal State tax on different localities was considered with considerable detail. It was said to-night that a brief was read on this subject, in which the opinion of a well-known legal firm was given that the bill in this particular is not unconstitutional. The committees are going ahead on that basis, and it is said to-night will report the bill with this feature unchanged.

The question of the prices of licenses was also under consideration. Those who are willing to say anything on this point believe that no change will be made from the schedule as presented in the original bill. If any change is suggested when the committees come to consider it in executive session, it will be to increase rather than lessen them.

If there was any doubt in the minds of legislators as to whether the Raines bill would be passed, with its essential and most iniquitous principles intact, that doubt was dispelled by the reports which have come to-night from the "bosses'" room on Sunday.

THE MACHINE'S RULE ABSOLUTE.

Senators Not Permitted to Exercise Any Independence of Action.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Platt machine has reduced business to so fine a system that the Senate might as well be made up of wooden Indians. All business is to be done by committees. All information which the Senators may desire is to come through a Platt committee.

There were two or three instances of the gagging process at to-night's session, and Senator Wray, who had been one of the victims, arose in his place and pleaded for some independent action.

Members of the Senate have presented resolutions directing the Clerk to secure information. If it has seemed to Mr. Lexow and one or two other of Mr. Platt's servants that any light was to be shed on any of the machine propositions, Mr. Lexow has objected, and the resolution has gone to a committee, to be smothered if it seemed good to these same Platt men to do so.

A resolution touching the Greater New-York was the first to-night to be smothered. Mr. Wray of Brooklyn introduced it. It simply asked that the sub-committee, which has been hearing testimony for and against consolidation, inform the Senate if any requests for further hearings have been made by New-Yorkers. Mr. Lexow at once objected, and, after a long and petty boyish wrangle, the resolution was laid on the table. One resolution on the same topic was smothered last week, because Mr. Lexow claimed the exclusive jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to this topic.

Senator Grady had a resolution up to-night directing the Clerk to secure certain information from Buffalo, with reference to shipments of grain by rail and by canals. If this had been adopted it would have established a precedent. Senator Lexow and the machine whose crank he works set out to smother it. Another petty wrangle followed in which the Senators lined up like a lot of schoolboys. The machine had its way and the resolution went to the Finance Committee.

Senator Wray's name is the last on the list and in explaning his vote he taunted the Senators with their cringing attitude.

"We beg on our bended knees," he said, "we implore and almost whine in our humility, when we ask the privilege, as Senators of the great State of New-York, of being allowed to request one of our own officers to secure information on behalf of the people who sent us here. I think it is time to stop this and I vote no."

This was on the proposition to smother the resolution. The vote which sent it to the committee pigeonhole was 21 in favor and 17 against.

These tactics on the part of the machine are criticised by some who are ordinarily a part of it. It is thought to be one way of serving notice that the important measures of the session, the Consolidation and Excise bills, are to be rushed through under iron-clad orders, without interference from anybody.

MERRY GERMAN MASKERS

Ball of the Gesang Verein Schiller Bund.

The Gesang Verein Schiller Bund's annual masquerade ball was held in the main hall of the Central Opera House last night, and was a merry and successful affair.

The grand march was led by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Piske, who impersonated the Prince and Princess Carnival. They were followed by two midget pages, Master Ernest and Miss Hannah Schmidt. Then came Prince Carnival's suite, including the following: Floor Manager—Paul Weber; Assistant Floor Manager—Fred Holtermann; Floor Committee—Emil Steinscheneider, William Karg, Joseph Leichnahm, Adam Steiger, Albert Stelzler, John Schroder, Herman Molke, Charles Fritz, A. Schmelcher, and G. Westphal.

Then followed the Arrangement Committee, consisting of Joseph A. Bail, Andrew Borger, and Anton Kruse; the Reception Committee, Charles Pache, Joseph A. Bail, and Andrew Borger, and the Press Committee, consisting of Emil Steinschneider and Martin Fuerst.

The most striking masks were two somnambulists in night robes, and with lighted candles in their hands. They were impersonated by Oscar Schmidt and Oscar Berger, and created much merriment.

Among those present were Mrs. Clara Schmidt, Mrs. Charles Pache, Mrs. Andreas Borger, Mrs. F. Westphal, Mrs. F. Pfaff, Miss Lizzie Borger, Miss Anna Goldschmidt, Miss Anna Fritz, Miss Tillie Westphal, Miss Annie Koehen, Miss Clara Klein, Miss Annie Levy, Mrs. W. Wyrauch, Mrs. A. Behrman, Miss Tillie Oppenheim, Mrs. Augusta Weber, Miss Anna Holzkampf, and Miss Lottie Holzkampf.

DINNER TO MAJOR GENERAL M'ALPIN

The Guest of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment.

Major Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, Adjutant General of the State, was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the Hotel Majestic by the officers of the Twenty-second Regiment.

After the review of the Twenty-second Regiment in its armory by Gen. McAlpin and his staff, the officers went to the Majestic. The banquet room was lavishly decorated with flowers. The board was set with the State service of silver used for such occasions. Covers were laid for twenty-five persons.

The menu was as follows:

Oysters on the shell.
Canape of caviar.
Cream of asparagus.
Celery. Olives. Radishes. Salted almonds.
Salmon, Genoise sauce.
Cucumbers. Parisian potatoes.
Mignons of filet Cheron.
French string beans.
Cutlet of sweetbreads. Nessebrode.
French peas.
Sorbet au rum.
Woodcock on toast.
Escarole salad. Tomato salad.
Fancy forms in ice cream.
Assorted fancy cakes.
Camembert cheese. Crackers. Coffee.

Besides Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, the guests were Gen. Farnum, Col. Satterlee, and Col. James of the Governor's staff; Major Sloan, and Adjt. Lyon, of the Old Guard; Col. John A. Camp, Lieut. Col. William V. King, Major B. S. Beach, Corp. Tuttle, Corp. Stafford, Adjt. Hart, Adjt. Treadwell, Adjt. Daly, Lieut. Dayton, Lieut. Stall, and Lieut. Milne.

MASQUERADE AND BALLET

Ball of the Maenner Gesang Verein Eichenkranz — Merrymaking in the Lexington Opera House.

The annual masquerade ball of the Maenner Gesang Verein Eichenkranz took place last night in the Lexington Opera House, and it proved one of the most successful affairs of this kind that this society has held.

The attendance was very large, and the costumes were unique and attractive. The spectacular ballet preceding the ball was entitled "A Winter's Fairy Tale." This portion of the entertainment was in charge of Mme. La Rosa Herman, who had the assistance of a large ballet and several principals.

The ballet consisted of two parts. At the opening the faint tinkle of sleigh bells was heard, which gradually increased in volume until, with the snapping of whips and shouts of the revelers, the sleighs approached. After a ballet the goddess Fantasia appeared, seeking Prince Carnival, who had departed in search of a Princess suitable to be his bride. With the dance of the goddess Fantasia the first part came to a close.

The beginning of Part II. was the flower festival. "Fantasia" next beholds Prince Carnival on his throne, brooding over his failure to find a fitting mate. She commands her genii to bring a Princess out of the realm of poetry. The Prince and Princess meet and fall in love with each other, in honor of which a feast of dancing follows, in which the maskers participate.

This portion of the affair was opened with a grand march in the following order:

Prince Carnival, represented by John Koch; Princess Carnival, impersonated by Miss Annette Weber; the Committee of Arrangements, the officers of the society, the Reception Committee, the Petty Council, the Ladies' Committee, the Floor Committee, and the maskers.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Emil Greiner, Mr. and Mrs. E. Althaus, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Brandt, Frank Brickelmaier, Mr. and Mrs. D. Brubacher, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Buchheister, Otto P. Canis, Francis Draz, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dreher, A. Droege, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Eckstein, Mr. and Mrs. John Eusner, Mr. and Mrs. R. Einbigler, Mr. and Mrs. William Endemann, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Engel, V. Feser, A. Gofferje, Mr. and Mrs. F. Handrich, A. Hartmann, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hellerson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Heumann, R. Heyden, Charles Heyl, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kaupe, Harald C. Lange, R. Lehmann, H. Leidel, Mr. and Mrs. V. Loewer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lohse, A. Luechow, O. Macusen, Alexander Meisel, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Messerchmitt, E. Michaelis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ostermann, Curt Pabst, George Reisser, Mr. and Mrs. John Riefe, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Rinschede, A. Salzbrenner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Schmitt, H. Strigel, William Texter, A. Wachs, Mr. and Mrs. H. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wickenheiser, Mr. and Mrs. George Wiemann, Charles Wildermann, T. Krueger, A. Kiel, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Behrens, Gustav Ringe, F. Bayerdorfer, H. Dort, H. Elfers, A. Foster, J. Grimm, G. M. Heumann, E. Hornbogen, J. W. Krueger, Dr. H. Mueller, R. B. Morrison, A. Pohl, W. H. Riedell, E. Rodler, H. Weschky, O. W. Wuertz, Miss M. Dreher, Miss L. Althaus, Miss C. Behrens, Miss M. Behrens, Miss M. Berger, Miss F. Brandt, Miss M. Brandt, Miss M. Kedenburg, Miss M. Schumacher, Miss M. Kley, Miss J. Lehman, Miss A. Mayer, Miss T. Meisel, Miss A. Michels, Miss C. Mischo, and Miss M. Schilling.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lefevre, Mrs. C. Huenewinkel, Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen, Register Hugo Sohmer and Miss Emilie Sohmer, Mrs. F. Meisel, Miss Tillie Meisel, Mr. and Mrs. William Endermann, Frank Draz, Miss Minnie Konetzni, Mrs. Ella Weckwolth, and Mr. and Mrs. M. Lachmann.

A GERMAN PEASANT FESTIVAL

Unique Ball Given by the Central Turn Verein—Dances in a Variety of Old Country Costumes.

The Central Turn Verein held its annual carnival festival in the music hall of the Central Opera House last night, and entertained its friends with an old-fashioned German peasant ball.

The hall was arranged so as to represent a German village. On the left of the stage was the Burgomaster's quarters, with a jolly prison adjoining. On the right of the stage was a chapel. Near the centre of the auditorium was the village doctor's office, and the stage was arranged so as to represent a German picnic park. Here a band of genuine Kirmess musicians furnished the music for the occasion.

The ball was opened with a unique march at 10:30 o'clock. Two officers in German Army uniforms led the procession, followed by a squad of soldiers, who acted as policemen during the evening. Then came the Burgomaster and his secretary, the pastor and monks, followed by male and female peasants of different ages and dressed in the costumes of the various sections of Germany.

At the close of the march, the Burgomaster and his followers appeared upon the stage and went through the inaugural ceremonies of the festival. R. Dworsack acted as Burgomaster, and his address, delivered in North Bavarian dialect, was extremely humorous throughout.

After the Secretary, F. Foernsler, read the rules and regulations governing the festivities, the pastor, H. Kolm, delivered a brief sermon, in which he cautioned the women against adopting the fad of wearing bloomers. Then the revelry followed, dancing being the principal feature.

Among those in costumes were Mrs. T. Levin, Picard rustic maiden; Mrs. John Ziegler, Picard rustic maiden; Mrs. W. Henneberg, Black Forest maiden; Mrs. F. Wagenblast, Bavarian maiden; Mrs. Ernst Boehnig, Hanoverian maiden; Mrs. Otto Schwarz, Mrs. E. Bivany, and Miss Etta Levin, Alsacian maidens.

Mrs. R. Dworsack, Hungarian peasant woman; Mrs. Philip Oesterling, Hamburg peasant woman; Mrs. E. Hertel, Alsacian maiden; Mrs. H. Pols and Miss E. Pols, Black Forest rustics.

The boxes were occupied by Mr. and Mrs. A. Haubold, President of the Turn Verein; the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Boss, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Boss, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Poor, Mr. and Mrs. E. Weinacht, Mr. and Mrs. R. Krueger, Mr. and Mrs. G. Alting, Mr. and Mrs. E. Boehnig, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shoefer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jung, Mr. and Mrs. F. Landenberger, Jacob Heintz, Otto Levin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Meiser, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ollmann.

Among the festivities were marriages and christenings, and the courts were kept busy with divorce cases and in adjudicating minor complaints and collecting fines for the violations of the rules and regulations of the fair.

RESCUED BY A BROOKLYN FIREMAN

Mrs. Griffith Carried Unconscious Down a Fire Escape.

Fireman Henry P. Kirk of Truck No. 3 proved himself a hero, at a fire at Fulton Street and Sprague Alley, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The building is four stories high. It has a saloon on the ground floor, and the upper part is used as a tenement.

Mrs. Jane Griffith, seventy-one years old, lived on the top floor alone, and a woman whose name is not known lived with her two children on the second floor. Policeman Cox, who discovered the fire, carried the woman and her two children down through the halls.

Mrs. Griffith tried to escape, but the smoke in the hall drove her back, and she ran to the window, screaming for help. She stood at a window under which was a delicate iron ladder, used as a fire escape. She was too old, and too weak to descend, and Fireman Kirk ran up the ladder to the rescue.

Just as he reached the top round, Mrs. Griffith sank back into the room, unconscious. The fireman jumped in through the window, and picked up the woman, and began to descend. Other firemen hastened up the ladder, and aided him in his heroic rescue. Mrs. Griffith was cared for by friends.

The damage to the building was $1,200.

PRIMARIES IN THE SEVENTEENTH

Tammany Convention to Name an Assemblyman To-morrow Night.

Tammany's primaries for the election of delegates to the Seventeenth Assembly District Convention to nominate a man to succeed the late Assemblyman, Kerrigan, were held last night at the Narragansett Club, West Fifty-fourth Street. There was no contest. The convention will be held to-morrow night at the clubhouse.

The Tammany candidates for the nomination include Daniel J. Gleason, John Aird Dempsey, William H. Klinker, Thomas J. Ryan, Anson J. Moore, and Henry McLoughlin. Mr. Gleason is making a hard fight for the place. The special election will be held on March 3.

The Republicans will probably nominate Louis J. Cook to-morrow night.

A SOCIETY CYCLE SHOW

To be Held in the Armory Building, Brooklyn, Next Month.

THE CYCLE CLUB WILL MANAGE IT

Future Exhibitions Expected to Resemble the Horse Show in a Social Way—Howard Raymond's Opinion.

The first pronounced attempt to make a cycle show a society event similar to the horse shows will be tried in Brooklyn next month. The show will be given in the Armory Building, Hanson Place and Flatbush Avenue, and will be under the direct patronage of the Cycle Club, which numbers among its members nearly everybody in the city's "Four Hundred."

Every essential preliminary arrangement has been made, and the prospect at this time is very promising. The show will open on March 9, and continue one week. A sanction has been granted by the Cycle Board of Trade to hold the exhibition, and, this being the case, the manufacturers will not hesitate about being represented. The expense to the exhibitors will be comparatively small, as only a nominal charge will be made for spaces. No better place in Brooklyn could have been chosen for a cycle show than the Armory Building, which is the new name for the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory. It is spacious, well lighted, and very centrally situated.

So far as the attendance of Brooklyn society people is concerned, there seems to be no doubt whatever, and the promoters hope to induce many New-Yorkers to visit the show. The Michaux, Livingston, and Jaffray Clubs are the aristocratic cycling organizations of the metropolis, and it is believed that their members will give the venture their hearty support. Aside from its social aspect, the proposed show should be a financial success, for it will present a rare opportunity to study the different wheels, with none of the annoying features of a large crowd.

In the opinion of a number of prominent members of the trade, the cycle shows of the future will be as important socially as the horse show. Howard E. Raymond, a former Chairman of the Racing Board of the league, takes this view. He says that the liberal patronage given the recent Madison Square Garden show by the society people of the city indicates the growing tendency in this direction. If the shows should ever develop as Mr. Raymond indicates, they would doubtless be held in March instead of January—after the trade arrangements for the year are made.

CYCLE BAGGAGE BILL INDORSED.

Other Matters Acted on by the Cyclists' Federation.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Cyclists' Federation on Saturday evening last, M. L. Bridgman, presiding, there was a large attendance. The Executive Committee reported that it was deemed advisable to restrict the membership to white persons, and the meeting indorsed the action of the committee. The Women's Auxiliary Committee reported that they had secured about 150 new members during the Cycle Show.

It was resolved to indorse the "Baggage Bicycle bill" now before the Assembly, and the Secretary was directed to forward a copy of the resolution to each city member of the Assembly. The Law Committee of the Federation was empowered to appear before the Legislative Committee to whom the bill was referred, and advocate its adoption. The Federation indorsed Bills 183, 184, 185, 186, and 187, presented by Assemblyman Smith of Monroe County, relating to good roads, widening of wagon tires, &c.

The Federation almost unanimously voted against a resolution indorsing a proposed bill taxing bicycle riders $1 per year. A special committee, consisting of S. Solomon, Dr. Jacobus, E. J. Tinsdale, W. J. McCormack, and William George Oppenheim was appointed to confer with the leading riding and driving clubs for the purpose of concerted action in furthering the building of the proposed concourse, connecting the park system in the annexed district. The matter of permanent headquarters for the Federation was referred to the Executive Committee.

The proposed ordinances respecting brakes on wheels provoked a storm of discussion, and it was finally resolved to refer the whole matter to a special committee, consisting of the Law Committee, President Bridgman, and Secretary Burton.

BUSHWICKS MEAN BUSINESS.

They Want Better Roads in Brooklyn, and Will Petition for Them.

The Bushwick Wheelmen of Brooklyn want better streets leading out to Queens County, and will soon petition the Board of Aldermen to secure them. The following resolution, passed at the last meeting of the club, explains their position:

Whereas, Wheelmen increase in numbers so rapidly as to warrant more legislation in their behalf looking to improvements of public streets and highways, especially main thoroughfares, and,

Whereas, Bushwick Avenue, from Myrtle Avenue to Jamaica Avenue, and Pennsylvania Avenue to Glenmore Avenue, being the main outlets to Queens County, are in a poorly paved condition, especially that part of Bushwick Avenue from Evergreen Cemetery to Jamaica Avenue, which is not at all paved and absolutely unrideable, and, whereas, the property owners will not bear the expense of having said thoroughfares repaved; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Bushwick Wheelmen, hereby petition the Board of Aldermen to do all in their power to have a strip of asphalt six feet in width laid on either side of Bushwick Avenue, from Myrtle Avenue to the cemetery, and to properly pave Bushwick Avenue from Evergreen Cemetery to Jamaica Avenue; further, to properly pave Pennsylvania Avenue, from Jamaica Avenue to Glenmore Avenue, which is soon to be asphalted, thus connecting with the best roads on Long Island, and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Board of Aldermen and the newspapers of the metropolitan district for publication.

To Discuss Brakes for Bicycles.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen decided yesterday to give a public hearing in the Council Chamber next Monday at 2:30 P. M. on Alderman Hall's resolution compelling bicyclists to use brakes on their bicycles after June 1 next.

Alderman Hall's resolution has created considerable discussion among wheelmen generally, and those who have any views to express on the subject will be welcomed by the Law Committee next Monday.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—No date has yet been selected for the "stag" of the Long Island Wheelmen, but it will take place during the latter part of the month. Preparations for this event have been going on for some time. Next Saturday evening twenty-five members of the club will make up a beefsteak party, to be held at "Tony" Miller's, in this city.

—The fortnightly session of the Excelsior Cycle Club, held last evening at 1,786 Broadway, was a repetition of former successes. Despite the inclement weather there was a large attendance, and, as usual, dancing closed the session. The membership of this club comprises both sexes.

—Mayor Wurster's announcement that there will be no money for road improvements in Brooklyn this year, means that the return cycle path from Coney Island is put off at least another year.

—Featherbed Lane, which connects the roadways in the annexed district and Washington Bridge, will be graded and macadamized in the Spring.

—Resolutions will be adopted in support of the Armstrong bill (baggage) by the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, at their meeting next Friday evening.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Quill Club Wheelmen will be held at 23 Park Row on Thursday afternoon.

COLUMBIA'S YOUNG OARSMEN.

Edwin Gould Cheers Them with an Offer to Build Their Boathouse.

With the work of yesterday afternoon the Columbia College oarsmen finished their first month in the long siege of hard training previous to their big races on June 26 next. It has been a most encouraging period in almost every way. Capt. Prentice, who has done all the 'Varsity coaching, and Albert Putnam, '97, who has had complete charge of the freshmen, are well pleased at the showing made thus far.

In the first place, there are still a large number of good men from which to choose the eight—men good not only in height and weight, but in intelligence and alacrity. In the second place, the candidates are rapidly rounding into shape physically, and have already mastered every rudiment of the famous Columbia stroke, except the "slide."

The applicants for positions in each of the boats have been divided into two squads. One squad begins training at 3:30 each afternoon and the other goes to work an hour later. The exercises consist of movements to develop the

Bicycles.

TAKE A FLYER.
If you want a light and sturdy wheel that will distance all others, get
On a Barnes White Flyer.
Examine its construction; try its running qualities, and you will need no further arguments.
We have also a long line of high-grade wheels used just enough to be called second-hand. Prices on them run from $40 to $65. WITH US EVERY DAY IS A BARGAIN DAY. NOW is the time.
THE ELMWOOD CYCLE CO.,
57 PARK PLACE, COR. WEST BROADWAY.
Agents for
BEN HUR AND WARWICK CYCLES.

NEW BICYCLES, LADIES' or GENT'S,
(Thirty-nine) 39.00 (Thirty-nine)
1,000 second-hand Bicycles—Libertys, Columbias, Ormondes, Royals, etc.—must clear at any price.
NONPAREIL CYCLE CO., 10 Barclay St., a few doors west of Broadway.

5,000 BICYCLES, $5 UP.
Singer, $5; Victors, $5; Ormonde, $12; Juno, $15; Majestic, $17; Liberty, $22; Waverly, $25; Columbia, $25; New Ladies' and Men's, $29, $35, and $39. Herald Cycle Co., 114 Nassau St., near Ann.

back, chest, abdominal, and arm muscles. The youthful oarsmen go through scores of these, and are then put to the rowing machines. There they are drilled at the "parallelogram," the "body swing," and as much of the stroke as has been taught them, until they can barely sit straight. A brisk mile run and a refreshing shower bath ends up the afternoon's work.

Walter B. Peet, who will take charge of the crews as soon as they can take to the water, said not long ago that it was only through faithful work on the part of Capt. "Jack" Prentice and his men that Columbia defeated Cornell and Pennsylvania last year. If this same kind of work is to count for anything this year, the prospect for Cornell, Harvard, and Pennsylvania is already quite gloomy in the minds of the Columbia enthusiasts.

Eight applicants for the 'Varsity seats and six for freshman positions have already been dropped. The names of the men who are still retained are: 'Varsity—Capt. John H. Prentice, H. E. Pierrepont, J. S. Hall, J. D. Irving, A. R. Campbell, M. McDonald, W. C. Shoup, E. Shepard, F. W. Forsythe, J. McLeod, J. Le Prince, A. Lederman, C. Moller, S. Barclay, Orleans Longacre, and Rex Pressprich.

Freshmen (Squad 1)—C. H. Elmer, (Capt.,) E. R. Birckhead, T. De Witt, J. S. Foster, E. J. McCarthy, H. Schroeder, F. A. Batcheler, E. C. Ropes, T. Waterman, R. Bigelow; (Squad 2)—H. Van Wagenen, H. H. Oddie, E. B. Tilt, H. H. Henderson, B. Smith, E. A. Chao, L. Durham, and H. W. Gregg.

They have each begun to pile on "beef," and some of the men have gone up as much as eight pounds in weight.

It was announced yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Trustees of the college that Mr. Edwin Gould had written to the board that he would pay the expenses of the erection of the new boathouse at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Hudson River. This piece of news put the men in a very cheery frame of mind, because it assures them the use of the building as soon as the water is ready to receive them. The dock has been completed for some time past. The construction of the house, it is expected, will take but a very short time. The total cost will be about $20,000.

SQUABBLE AMONG YACHTSMEN.

Riverside Yachtsmen Revolt Against a Two-Man Power.

There is trouble among the members of the Riverside Yacht Club and it is caused, so it is claimed by a number of them, by two members trying to run things to suit themselves and without considering the wishes of the others.

The Riverside Yacht Clubhouse is, next to that of the Larchmont Club, the finest on Long Island Sound. The late George I. Tyson was Commodore of the club last Summer, and at his death was succeeded by C. E. Diefenthaler. The clubhouse is part of the estate of the late Commodore and is rented to the club at a nominal figure.

At the last meeting of the club, Commodore Diefenthaler appointed two committees—one to nominate the officers and committees for the ensuing year, and the other to revise the constitution. The Nominating Committee is Frederick Beltz, C. T. Pierce, Edward Binney, H. W. Tyler, and W. C. Hamilton. The committee to revise the constitution is H. W. Tyler, C. T. Pierce, A. M. Brush, W. J. Davids, and Frederick Beltz.

It appears that Frederick Beltz and C. T. Pierce have been doing the work of these two committees, and have not consulted with the other members. The result is that an opposition has been started that will probably make itself felt at the annual meeting to be held at the Arena next Thursday evening.

It was the wish of the majority of the members of the club that C. E. Diefenthaler and G. G. Tyson should receive the nominations for the office of Commodore and Vice Commodore, respectively. Without respecting this wish, the committee offered the nominations to two members of the club. They declined the nomination, and then the names of Messrs. Diefenthaler and Tyson were placed on the ticket, with George E. Brightson as Rear Commodore. The opposition want W. C. Hamilton for Rear Commodore, and Mr. Brightson, it is said, will decline to run.

It is the proposed revision of the rules that has stirred up the members the most, and a committee of thirty met last Thursday and revised the new revision. They also issued an address to the members.

The committee to revise the constitution of the club recommends several radical changes, which practically put the government of the club in the hands of a Board of Trustees, to consist of nine members, the Commodore, Secretary, Treasurer, and six members, three of whom shall be yacht owners. This board is to appoint four of its members as a House Committee. Any vacancy in any office other than that of Commodore or Vice Commodore, or in the Board of Trustees, or in any of the standing committees, is to be filled by appointment by the Trustees. These Trustees are also to have the appointment of the Nominating Committee, the Chairman of which is to be one of their own number. The revised constitution raises the annual dues of the club from $15 to $20.

The address of the Committee of Thirty is as follows:

"The Committee of Thirty of the Riverside Yacht Club, constituted for the purpose of presenting a ticket for flag and other officers, and of regulating legislation on other matters which are to be voted upon at the annual meeting of the club, to be held on the 6th of February, 1896.

"In presenting our ticket we beg leave to inform you that the ticket proposed by the regular Nominating Committee is not in accord with the wishes of the active elements of the club, and does not reflect the sentiment of a majority of members; and the purpose of this committee is to present a ticket which we deem to be for the best interests of the club, thereby promoting harmony and good-fellowship; and we earnestly request your co-operation in carrying to a successful issue the wishes and desires of your Committee of Thirty.

"We are opposed to raising the annual dues at this time. We are informed that the club is in good financial condition, and, while it is always desirable to increase the club's income, we think that raising the dues will have the effect of materially decreasing it. A large membership in any yacht club is a desirable feature, and it is far better to have 200 members at $15 each, yielding $3,000 income, than to have 150 members at $20 each, yielding $3,000. We estimate that at $20 dues the membership will not be over 120, yielding only $2,400 income.

"We are also opposed to the contemplated changes in the constitution and by-laws, giving so many additional powers and such authority to the Board of Trustees that it will be practically able to perpetuate its own body and control all club legislation.

"The Commodore, being an officer elected by the popular vote of the club, is responsible to the club for the safe and conservative conduct of its interests, and we are opposed to divesting that office of its powers and making it little better than Commodore in name only."

Then follow the changes proposed to the revision of the constitution. The House Committee is to be elected by the members of the club. The Commodore is to fill all vacancies in committees and to appoint the Nominating Committee, and the annual dues are to remain $15.

Eugene Waugh, who is Chairman of the Committee of Thirty, was seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He said: "We objected to two men running the Riverside Yacht Club. Frederick Beltz and C. T. Pierce ran everything to suit themselves, and did not even notify other members of their committees of their actions. They nominated men who were not prominent in the club for important offices when they knew that the majority of the members wanted Diefenthaler and Tyson. They wanted the Nominating Committee to be appointed by the Board of Trustees, and so, after getting themselves elected as Trustees, perpetuate themselves in office. I understand that Mr. Beltz has been trying to lease the clubhouse from Mrs. Tyson. It is certainly strange that four members of the Nominating Committee should have been nominated themselves for important offices."

Frederick Beltz denied that he knew of any opposition to the regular ticket or to the revision of the constitution. He said: "I or my associates on the committees have no idea of perpetuating ourselves in office. There is no trouble in the club that I know of, and we are not trying to run the club. There is very often opposition to the regular tickets in clubs, but as our Nominating Committee has not yet completed the ticket, I don't see how there can be any opposition. The Riverside Yacht Club was left in a peculiar position at the death of Mr. Tyson. It is more of a country and social club than a yacht club. The changes proposed in the constitution are for the benefit of the club, and vest the power of the club management in the Board of Trustees. This is only following the action of the larger clubs, which places the details of management and responsibilities where they belong. Under the new rules members will have the opportunity to express their opinions, as under the old. If there is any opposition it must be from young and inexperienced members."

HENRY ANDRUSS RE-ELECTED.

Annual Meeting of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club Last Night.

The annual meeting of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club was held at the Grand Union Hotel last night. The following officers were elected: Commodore—Henry Andruss; Vice Commodore—Henry Doscher; Rear Commodore—William H. Simonson; Secretary—J. C. Lipencott; Treasurer—E. R. Strong; Measurer—Henry A. Gouge; Trustees—J. W. Adams, E. T. Smythe, G. W. Fuller, D. J. Krackehl, and John W. Rough; Regatta Committee—C. T. Tower, L. Talbot, W. N. Davies, P. A. Myrowitz, and A. P. Weston; Membership Committee—Eugene Lambden, W. S. Spencer, W. E. Moore; Law Committee—J. F. Lambden and C. W. Voltz.

Commodore Andruss appointed E. H. Kingsland Fleet Captain, Dr. G. W. Chandler Fleet Surgeon, and the Rev. J. Ernest McGill Fleet Chaplain.

The new courses proposed by the committee, and which were printed exclusively in Sunday's NEW-YORK TIMES, were adopted. They are triangular in shape, and are sailed over three times. This is according to the rules of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound. The club has decided to build ways at Hudson Park, New-Rochelle, for the convenience of the yacht owners of the club.

Dunraven's Constant Discourtesy.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Dear Sir: In re. the Dunraven incident, I copy the following from The San Francisco Argonaut of Jan. 13:

"Lord Dunraven was accused by the late Gen. Sheridan of gross discourtesy as long ago as 1874. In that year Dunraven called upon Sheridan and presented letters of introduction. The General supplied him with letters to the commanding officers in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah, and from these officers Lord Dunraven received every courtesy during his Western trip. He failed to acknowledge any of the civilities shown him, and left for England without a word to Gen. Sheridan."

Now it is from such fellows as that that many Americans get their erroneous impressions of Englishmen, and while it is well to let "bygones be bygones," such men should be shut out from all participation in every circumstance in which the true Englishman and American are sure to meet in the future with the most friendly feeling. C. J. B.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1896.

Dunraven Confers with the Prince.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Chronicle will to-morrow say that Lord Dunraven has gone to Sandringham to confer with the Prince of Wales, as Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, before deciding what his final step will be in the matter of the finding against him by the committee of inquiry of the New-York Yacht Club.

Ocean Race for Big Cutters.

The Société Nautique des Marseilles has notified Secretary Grant of the Royal Yacht Squadron that it will offer a prize of $100 for an ocean race, from Cowes to Marseilles, between the cutters Britannia, Ailsa, and Satanita.

EUROPEAN YACHTING NEWS.

—Among the many well-known yachts which are already or will shortly be found cruising in the Mediterranean are A. Coleridge-Kennard's Christabel, the Duke of Sutherland's Calania, the Duke of St. Andrew's Ceres, W. M. Johnstone's Catarina, Sir Edmund Lacon's Cecile, Baron de Rothschild's Rona, Admiral Fane's Thistle, George Bullough's Rhouma, Capt. McCalmont's Giralda, Messrs. Kenneth and Norman Clark's Mohican, Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley's Lisette, G. A. Schenley's Normania, Capt. Anderson's Periona, Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild's Veglia, John Taylor Lord's Queen Mab, the Earl of Cavan's Roseneath, Ernest J. Wythe's St. George, J. Douglas Baird's Hiawatha, Sir Charles Miles's Lufra, Sir William G. Pearce's Lady Torfrida, and the Duke of Montrose's Fedora.

—The new steamer Margarita, 1,250 tons, is nearly ready for launching, on the Clyde. This vessel is for Mr. Anthony Drexel, Philadelphia, and, although not quite so large as the Higgin's steamer, her contract speed is half a knot more. The yacht is being put together in the yard of the Ailsa Shipbuilding Company, Troon, from the boards of Mr. G. L. Watson, Glasgow. She is 239 feet 9 inches long and 33 feet 6 inches beam.

—At Cannes Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet have already taken up their quarters with Mrs. Langtry's fine steam yacht the White Ladye, which has been again chartered by Mr. Goelet in attendance, and in her they undertake short cruises. Another notable arrival of the pleasure fleet is Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild's Eros, which has taken up its moorings in Monaco Harbor.

—Lord Dunraven's new boat, which he has named Cariad, will be found in the Mediterranean, and the other white wings expected to put in an appearance at the various regattas are the Ailsa, the Britannia, the Satanita, the Stephanie, the Dakotah, the Erycina, the Fiona, the Lethe, the Merrythought, and the Iris. The smaller fry will also be well represented.

—Sibbick has dispatched to the Mediterranean a new two-rater for Mr. H. J. Neill. She is named Shibbeal II. He has sent to the same destination the Caprice, a two-rater, for Mr. G. Paget. The five-rater, Anglia, Capt. J. Orr-Ewing, and the Samphire, Mr. Goelet's new twenty-rater.

—The new steam yacht for Eugene Higgins is nearly completed in the yard of A. & J. Inglis, on the Clyde. She is 260 feet long, 35 feet beam, and is to steam 16½ knots with her twin screws.

—Col. Paget and Mr. Ogden Goelet, owner of the new twenty-rater Samphire, gave a dinner to the workmen of the Albert yard at Cowes recently, to celebrate the launching of their yacht.

—Baron Rothschild has gone with the Rona on a trip to Tunis. Mr. John Morley is one of his guests.

READY FOR THE POULTRY SHOW.

Thousands of Birds Taken into Madison Square Garden.

Madison Square Garden will this week be transformed into a big poultry farm. The owners of choice breeds of poultry and pigeons have entered their birds liberally for the eighth exhibition of the New-York Poultry and Pigeon Association, and all day yesterday the birds were being placed in position. The show will open at 9 o'clock this morning, and will last until Saturday night.

The exhibition promises to be the best of its kind ever seen in New-York. The arrangement of the Garden will be very similar to that of former shows. In the centre of the floor will be several cages of wild fowl. Timothy Treadwell of East Williston, L. I., will show several breeds of wild duck. Among these will be brant, teal, mallard, wood, and black ducks, and wild geese. He will show several rare breeds that have never before been seen in captivity. These ducks have fancy ponds arranged for them.

To make the scene pretty there are several cages of pheasants. Among the varieties to be seen will be the Golden, Silver, Lady Amherst, Mongolian, English, Reeve, and Ring Necks.

The poultry will be arranged in double rows around the Garden, and every known breed, from the tiny bantams to the big Brahmas and Cochins will be seen. In the restaurant the incubators will be seen at work hatching out chickens and ducks. This will be the attraction for the children.

The pigeons are all at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden, and they are a fine lot. Several famous carriers with records of hundreds of miles, form one of the main attractions of the pigeon show.

SPORT OF THE CURLERS.

Some Lively Games at the Hoboken Rink Yesterday.

The New-York Thistle and Empire City Curling Clubs, three rinks a side, played on the Hoboken rink last night for a district medal. As these two clubs are regarded as about the strongest of the ten city clubs, this match was looked forward to with great interest by the curling fraternity. James F. Conley, skipping No. 3 for the Empire City club, against Thomas Watt of the Thistles, distinguished himself by making eight shots at one head, a feat that has not been done in a match for some years in this vicinity.

Secretary David Foulis was umpire, and awarded the medal to the Empire City Club, they winning by 5 shots. The scores:

THISTLE.	EMPIRE CITY.
RINK NO. 1.	
Thomas Watson,	Peter Anderson,
Frank McKay,	John Voyes,
James Thaw,	Joseph Connell, skip..14
Alex Frazer, skip....10	
RINK NO. 2.	
Alex McKay,	W. Hunter,
Charles McKenzie,	W. Manwell,
John Gray,	J. Lothian, skip......13
Robert Lauder, skip..16	
RINK NO. 3.	
H. A. Mitchell,	John Suffern,
David Oag,	Dr. J. C. Robinson,
John Watt,	A. Manwell,
Thomas Watt, skip..20	J. F. Conley, skip....24
Totals 46	Totals 51

The Excelsiors and Caledonians, both of New-York, also played last night at Hoboken, two rinks a side, the Caledonians finally winning by 6 shots. The ice was in splendid condition. The score:

CALEDONIANS.	EXCELSIOR.
RINK NO. 1.	
Robt. Archibald,	John Waldie,
John Stalker,	James Cameron,
John Templeton,	H. A. F. Dieteric,
D. W. Keeman, skip.18	W. Clayton, skip.... 6
RINK NO. 2.	
W. Archibald,	John P. Muir,
H. Archibald,	Andrew Gilles,
T. Archibald,	Robert Watson,
David Foulis, skip.. 5	David Kay, skip.....11
Total 23	Total 17

On Wednesday afternoon the Manhattans of New-York play the joint game for their club medal, and in the evening the Empire City play a three-rink match, the St. Andrews and Excelsoirs at the same time playing a two-rink club match.

It has been finally decided that the annual curlers' banquet shall be held at the Hotel Tecumseh, Boulevard and Sixty-ninth Street, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 7:30.

TWO GAMES FOR LINCOLN.

They Defeat the Aurora Gratas on Their Own Alleys.

The Lincoln Club Seniors made an excellent showing last night at the Aurora Grata Club alleys, Brooklyn, where they defeated the home team in a championship series of the Inter-Club League. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

AURORA GRATA. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	LINCOLN. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Gooderson	0	8	162	Sittig	2	4	145
Holste	3	2	139	Butler	3	3	146
Kapper	1	5	141	Swaney	2	3	133
Parker	0	7	151	Olmstead	4	5	195
Little	1	6	162	Purdy	0	5	131
Total	5	28	755	Total	11	20	750

SECOND GAME.

AURORA GRATA. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	LINCOLN. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Gooderson	1	3	126	Sittig	2	4	149
Holste	2	7	176	Butler	6	4	227
Kapper	1	6	153	Swaney	4	4	170
Parker	4	5	186	Olmstead	3	4	163
Little	3	5	181	Purdy	4	1	159
Total	11	26	822	Total	19	17	868

THIRD GAME.

AURORA GRATA. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	LINCOLN. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Gooderson	0	4	123	Sittig	2	6	177
Holste	2	4	149	Butler	4	4	180
Kapper	3	6	182	Swaney	2	5	163
Parker	3	4	158	Olmstead	2	7	180
Little	3	4	151	Purdy	2	7	170
Total	11	22	763	Total	12	29	870

MONTCLAIR BOWLERS WON.

Defeated the Tourists from Paterson in Two Games.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Feb. 3.—The Montclair Wheelmen added two more games to their credit column to-night in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey. Their victims were the bowlers of the Tourist Cyclers of Paterson, who came here and put up a good fight on the alleys of the Young Men's Christian Association. The visitors came very near winning the first game, keeping in the lead until the seventh frame, when they had a lead of 33 pins. The Montclair boys then made a grand spurt and took the lead by 4 pins in the next frame, and won with 9 pins to spare.

In the second game the home team won handily, with 16 pins to the good, having held a good lead from the start. Both teams bowled the best in the last few frames, when they made most of their strikes which had been rather a scarce article. No big scores were made. English, the crack Montclair bowler, was high man in both games easily, and yet he did not roll in his usual fine form. In spares and strikes, the honors were about even for the two games, Montclair being but one ahead in the former and her guests besting her by one in the latter. The score:

FIRST GAME.

MONTCLAIR. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	TOURISTS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
H. Sigler	2	2	132	Drew	3	2	149
C. Sigler	4	5	159	Berdan	1	6	156
Badgley	1	4	138	Lockwood	3	4	166
English	2	7	181	Dunphy	3	2	135
Thomson	1	8	172	Taylor	1	7	167
Total	10	26	782	Total	11	21	773

FRAMES.

Montclair	75	158	228	292	377	445	520	596	683	782
Tourists	82	155	228	321	405	478	542	600	678	773

SECOND GAME.

MONTCLAIR. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	PATERSON. Name.	Str.	Spr	Score.
H. Sigler	2	3	139	Drew	1	4	127
C. Sigler	2	4	151	Berdan	1	7	168
Badgley	4	5	185	Lockwood	3	5	164
English	4	3	191	Dunphy	3	3	150
Thomson	0	3	114	Taylor	2	5	155
Totals	12	18	780	Totals	10	24	764

FRAMES.

Montclair	81	163	237	294	355	443	529	622	710	780
Paterson	57	128	205	264	344	429	505	596	679	764

Umpire—Mr. David Maybe. Scorers—Messrs. H. Norwood and J. Truex.

Williams College Ball Players.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 3.—In response to the call of the Captain of this year's 'Varsity baseball team for candidates for the battery positions, the following men reported to-day: For Pitchers—E. M. Lewis, '96, of Utica, N. Y., (Captain;) E. C. Durfee, '96, of Geneseo, N. Y.; E. J. Cory, '98, of Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y., and V. H. De Somoskoy, '99, of Canandaigua, N. Y. For Catchers—T. C. Campbell, '99, of Port Jervis, N. Y., and S. W. Irwin, '99, of West Hebron, N. Y. Durfee and De Somoskeoy were pitchers for their respective class teams, and Cory was substitute on last year's 'Varsity. Both candidates for catcher are new men. More candidates are expected within a few days. The rest of the team will not begin work in the cage before the 1st of March.

Committee on Trotting Rules.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 3.—P. P. Johnston, President of the National Trotting Association, has appointed the following Committee on Rules, to meet in Murray Hill Hotel, New-York, next Monday night at 8 o'clock: W. B. Fasig and George W. Archer of New-York, R. L. Allen of Illinois, William Edwards of Ohio, Ed A. Tipton of Kentucky, C. H. Page of Pennsylvania, and Joseph Cairn Simpson of California.

Bought a New Yacht.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Fred T. Alder of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club has purchased the forty-foot cabin sloop Pet, of Stamford, Conn. The Pet will be enrolled under the New-Rochelle Yacht Club colors in Echo Bay.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Instead of leaving this city in a body to journey to the scene of the Maher-Fitzsimmons contest, a number of local sporting men will meet in St. Louis on Tuesday next, and take a special train over the Iron Mountain route, leaving at 8:15 P. M. This train will arrive in El Paso at 6 P. M. on Thursday. By taking this route passengers can leave New-York next Monday afternoon and arrive at the battle ground the night before the contest. Information regarding berths, &c., can be secured at the office of the Empire Club, Room 105, Pulitzer Building.

—"Tommy" Conneff started for Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., yesterday suffering with a pair of badly blistered feet. Conneff wore slippers and experienced much pain, owing to the strain he sustained running on the board floor in the ten-mile championship on Saturday night. After running five miles he was obliged to stop, and was taken to his hotel in a carriage, as he was in such pain that he could not walk. It will be several weeks before he will be able to race again.

—Starter C. J. Fitzgerald had an "off day" at the New-Orleans track yesterday, and made such straggling starts that after the races a committee of horse owners presented a petition to General Manager Bush asking that Fitzgerald be relieved as starter, and stating that unless this was done they would not race. Mr. Bush informed them they could take their horses off the track if they wished, as Fitzgerald would finish the season, if there were only two horses started in each race.

—William S. Moyle of New-Haven, Conn., has been engaged to coach and train the baseball players of Brown University for the third successive season. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., son of the President of the Standard Oil Company, is manager of the nine.

—G. D. Phillips, R. G. Schaeffer, H. S. Evans, J. F. Bacon, H. C. Sumner, and A. J. Blanchard are among the entries for the figure skating championship, which is to be held at the Ice Palace, on Lexington Av., on Tuesday of next week.

—The lower house of the Kentucky Legislature yesterday passed the Grazinnia bill making poolselling on horse races a felony when conducted outside of race courses.

—The fourth annual reception of the Claremont Boat Club will be held this evening at Washington Hall, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

—Ovari won the Prix de l'Ouverture in the pigeon shooting contest at Monte Carlo yesterday. Verdavine was second, Roberts third, and Paul Gervais fourth.

—William R. Mains, pitcher of the Lewiston (Me.) Baseball Club, has been drafted by the Boston Baseball Club management.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—A pretty piece of adjustment is shown in the Eldredge cycles, which are being handled by H. Boker & Co. Albert Funke is fond of standing in the warerooms at 101 Duane Street and showing of what the cycles are capable in this way, by the old trick of spinning the wheel and noting the oscillations caused by the weight of the valve stem. In the Eldredge cycle this pendulum-like swing continues for an astonishing length of time before the wheel comes to rest with the valve at the bottom. With the cones set up, as they are, it is eloquent of balls and ball races finished to the last degree of perfection.

—In addition to the Syracuse cycles, Charles J. Stebbins will handle the Silver King and Silver Queen machines in his place at 103 Reade Street. The Silver King and Silver Queen are the wheels made by the Hendee & Nelson Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass. They were designed by George Hendee, the former champion on the high wheel, who was in his highest feather about 1883. Hendee has been designing wheels for years, now, and has the distinction of having this year brought out the first American machine with D-shaped tubing in the rear forks.

—Berrang & Zacharias, agents for the Crescent line of bicycles in Asbury Park, had a very successful "opening" at their establishment on Wednesday of last week. During the evening their store was visited by over 1,200 persons, residents of Monmouth County. The store was brilliant with electric lights and was decorated with palms, Oriental rugs, &c. Those in charge were Messrs. Berrang, Zacharias, and Siebhortner. Eight Crescent models and fourteen other models were shown.

—A. W. Gamage, the well-known London dealer, who attended both of the American shows, has sailed for home. He picked up a number of American sundries while here, which he will introduce to the English public. New Departure bells and the Brown wood saddle were among the articles for which he placed orders.

—W. A. Graham, head of the firm of John H. Graham & Co., left last night to attend a Directors' meeting of the New Departure Bell Company, at Bristol, Conn. With A. F. Rockwell, he will lay plans looking toward putting the New Departures on every wheel which has not one.

—Four out of seven coaches that passed the corner of Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue in rapid succession yesterday had rubber tires. This has not much to do with bicycles, but bicycles have had much to do with its coming to pass.

—Charles Noel of the Ariel Cycle Manufacturing Company has been chosen to instruct the convicts of the Indiana State Prison in the manufacture of bicycles.

—L. H. Bill, New-York manager for H. A. Lozier & Co., has gone to the home offices at Cleveland for a few days.

Furniture Removal Sale
On Account of Expiration of Lease,
ALL OF OUR SELECTED STOCK GOING AT PHENOMENALLY LOW PRICES.
The reputation of our Furniture is too well established to be dwelt upon now—the interesting fact of to-day is that it is all selling, prior to Removal, at PRICES HITHERTO UNHEARD OF.
Understand, this is no ordinary "bargain" sale trumped up weekly to get rid of undesirable goods, but an unprecedented reduction, reaching every article we have in stock.
And these prices cannot last. If you or your friends are going to need Furniture in the next twelve months, you can easily DOUBLE YOUR INVESTMENT by buying now.
Prices quoted when you see the goods.
De Graaf & Taylor Furniture Co.
47 and 49 West 14th St.

WORK ON PROPOSED TUNNEL

New-Jersey Junction and National Docks Railroads Begin Operations Again Under the Pennsylvania Tracks.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 3.—Work was resumed this morning on the proposed tunnel of the New-Jersey Junction and National Docks Railroads, under the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at Point of Rocks. A large police force was on the ground in the expectation that when the removal of the first three tracks authorized by the Chancery Court was attempted the Pennsylvania Company would offer resistance. The services of the police were not required, however. Beyond running a number of flat cars loaded with stone upon the track, which was done last week, the Pennsylvania made no move.

The work began at 9 o'clock with the removal of the débris left in the approach of the tunnel when peace was enforced last Fall under the orders of Vice Chancellor Pitney. Only a limited number of men could be employed, and the progress was slow. It was 2 o'clock when the approach was cleared. Then the workmen began to dig into the embankment under the first track. Upon these rails stood two flat cars piled up with big stones. The earth under this track was shoveled away, until the rails gave way under the weight and rails, cars, and stones tumbled down into the hole dug to receive them. When they fell the spectators who had gathered gave a great shout, and the police ran forward expecting that some one would be hurt. But the workmen had scrambled out of the way and escaped.

Then several engines that were waiting on the temporary tracks laid by the Junction and National Docks hauled the fallen cars out of the way, and the workmen began to remove the stones.

The Pennsylvania had representatives on the ground watching the work, but they made no attempt to interfere.

Before the work of removing the stones was finished snow began to fall heavily, and, although it stopped at 5 o'clock, orders were given to quit work. The police were notified that they would not be needed until to-morrow morning, and, after clearing the ground of all but the watchmen, they withdrew.

The Junction officials say that they would have removed the flat cars from the Pennsylvania tracks but for the fact that they would not go upon the Pennsylvania ground without being guilty of trespass. The order of the court says that they may go under the tracks. If the Pennsylvania places anything on the tracks it may fall of its own weight, but the Junction and National Docks Companies say that they are not responsible for that. Pennsylvania officials refused to discuss the situation.

BROOKLYN VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S BALL

Many Prominent Citizens at the Academy of Music.

The annual ball of the Brooklyn Volunteer Firemen's Association was held at the Academy of Music last night. There was a concert by Innes' Band before the dancing, including "The Midnight Alarm."

The reception committee was in charge of ex-Sheriff John Courtney, who was assisted by ex-Judge E. Clarence Murphy, ex-Congressman John M. Clancy, and George V. Zundt, Hugh McLaughlin, Michael H. Maloney, John Bray, Hugh Goodwin, Charles Doyle, M. E. Finnegan, James Shevlin, George Sullivan, George Matthews, William A. Furey, William D. Veeder, Dennis McGroarty, Samuel A. Love, William Murray, Peter J. Barry, Aaron J. Michaels, Thomas H. Lynch, William A. Thomas, George Schaper, Theodore A. Drake, Daniel J. Garrity, Arthur Johnson, Francis E. Pouch, James Dunn, William F. Johnson, Wallace W. Hooper, Edwin Bennett, William Barre, John F. Kenny, Thomas H. Dixon, Philip McCauley, William P. Ferguson, William H. Langley, John T. Finn, Robert O'Donnell, John Delmar, Patrick McDade, James Reilly, Michael Connor, James Macauley, Thomas Martin, James A. Walsh, James T. Kelty, John Morris, George A. Weigold, Thomas Gillen, Jesse Watson, Samuel J. Young.

The officers of the association are: President—John Courtney; First Vice President—John H. Farrell; Second Vice President—John E. Jones; Recording Secretary—Daniel J. McGonigle; Financial Secretary—Peter S. Keenan; Corresponding Secretary—Augustus H. F. Bauer; Treasurer—Thomas H. Dixon; Sergeant at Arms—Thomas Martin; Directors—Charles S. Martin, Joseph A. Hodgens, Henry Perry, Thomas Butler, Samuel L. Waldron, Thomas Moran, John Yerks, John T. O'Brien, Louis P. Van Pelt.

CONTEST FOR VALUABLE PROPERTY

Heirs of John McCaffery Fighting over His Estate.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The strange case of the late John McCaffery, who was known as the "King of Brighton," came into the Probate Court to-day on a motion for an order to declare the widow's award, which will amount to $400,000. When he died it developed that he had left an estate worth, as was supposed, $1,000,000, two or three wives, and a number of children, whose names he had forgotten when he made his will.

The estate, however, has shrunk to $600,000. The legal widow is now said to be Mary Jane Dawson McCaffrey, who had twice married the deceased. Other heirs are Mrs. Shipley, a daughter by his first wife, who lived for many years in Georgetown, Md.; three children of another daughter, and their father, George N. Allman of Georgetown, Md.

The attorneys assert that Mrs. McCaffrey has proved she is the legal widow, although she had not seen her husband for forty years. If the claim is allowed the other heirs will appeal.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.
Stylish, Seasonable and Low Priced.
45 WEST 23D ST.

TUGS MOVE THE ST. PAUL

The Stranded Vessel Hauled Over 200 Feet Toward Deep Water.

AIDED BY THE WIND AND HIGH TIDE

Little Doubt Now that the Steamer Will Eventually Be Saved—May Be Towed off the Sands To-day.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 3.—The St. Paul took a couple more steps in her slow journey seaward to-day, under the combined influence of the tides and the tugs which hauled on her in the morning and again at night. It was high tide at Long Branch at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and before that hour the wrecking tugs took hold and began to pull. They adopted a new plan, and hauled in tandem. The Jones and the I. J. Merritt had one cable, while the Chapman and the North America had another, and they tugged and pulled hard. Only half their force, however, could be applied to the steamer, as half the time the screws of the tugs were out of the water as they rose on the crest of the waves.

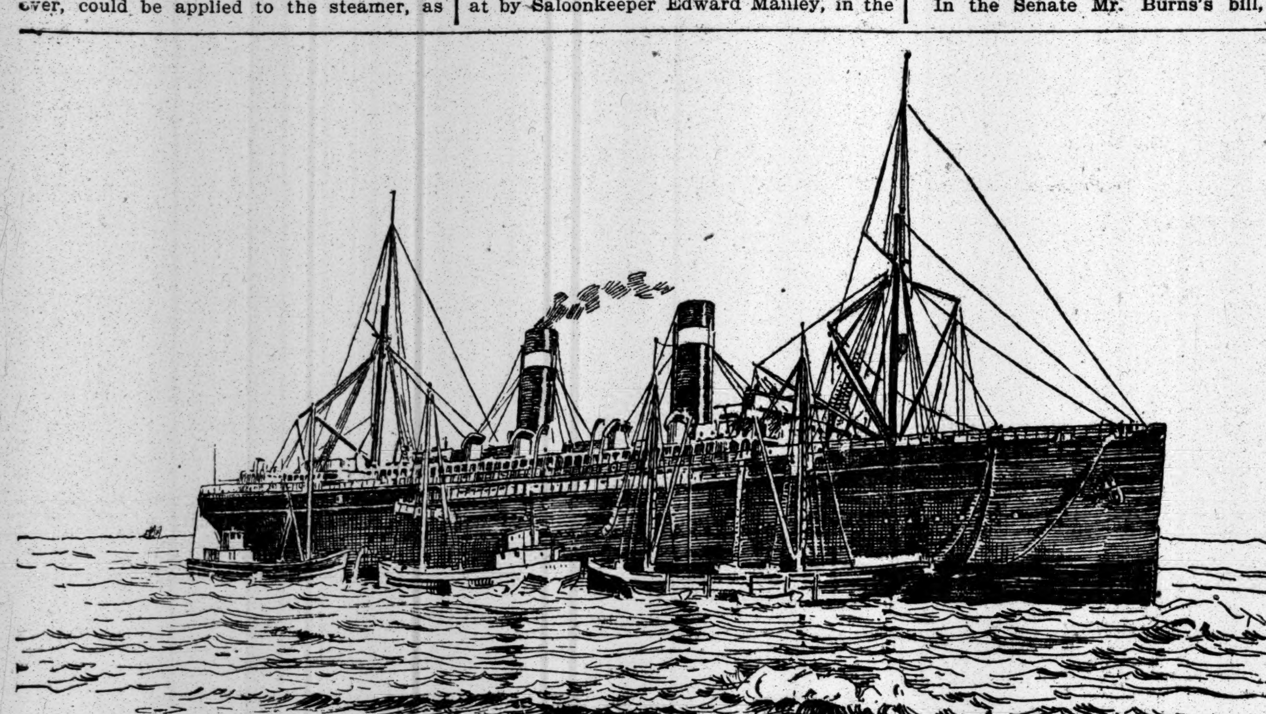
The wind was blowing from the northeast at thirty miles an hour, and the sea caused by the morning tide promised well for the big ship. The St. Paul pitched and rocked under the action of the waves, and this aided the tugs and the winches on the ship, which were kept going, to take advantage of every inch gained. Just as the tide reached its highest, for three minutes the starboard propeller was kept going, and the ship for the first time since she took the beach made an effort to help herself. When the effort to haul off was abandoned it was found the ship was twenty-eight feet further toward the ocean than she was when the effort commenced. She had also been shifted a degree and a half in her position.

When the tugs began to haul on the St. Paul at 10:30 o'clock to-night she showed at once the effect, and slowly began to work oceanward. The hauling was kept up for one hour, and in that time the great ship was towed 196 feet seaward. She is now 800 feet from the point where the kedges are anchored, and the wreckers think another such gain as that of to-night will haul her into deep water. It is also hoped that she will be able to use her screws to-morrow morning.

The wind at midnight was from the northeast and blowing steadily at fifteen miles an hour.

The distance the ship has been moved since she went ashore, Jan. 25, are as follows: Sunday, 160 feet; Tuesday, 6 feet; Wednesday, 24 feet; Thursday, 6 feet; Friday, 6 feet; Saturday, 15 feet; Sunday, 8 feet; Monday morning, 28 feet; Monday night, 196 feet.

Notwithstanding the heavy storm to-night, hundreds of people braved the elements and stood on Ocean Avenue watching the boat move.



From a Photograph by Pach Brothers.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE ST. PAUL.

CAPT. JAMISON'S REPORT FILED.

Official Statement as to the Grounding of the St. Paul.

Capt. Jamison's official report of the grounding of the American Line steamship St. Paul was received by the United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels yesterday. The report is as follows:

U. S. M. S. ST. PAUL,
LONG BRANCH, Jan. 30, 1896.

Capt. S. G. Fairchild, Mr. Thomas H. Barrett, United States Local Inspectors:

Gentlemen: I beg to report that on Jan. 25, at 1:47 A. M., the steamship St. Paul took the ground at Long Branch, just north of the Iron Pier, during a dense fog. When the ship stranded she was nineteen miles ahead of my reckoning from the last observation taken at 7h. 23m. before the ship stranded. Careful soundings were taken frequently, and 17 fathoms of water reported 4¼ miles east of the beach. The last cast was taken only 13 minutes before we came ashore. The ship was, and had been, running dead slow for 1¾ hours before we stranded.

I remain, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,
J. C. JAMISON, Commander.

A report gained currency yesterday to the effect that the license of Capt. Jamison had been revoked. This was denied by agents of the ship and by S. G. Fairchild of the Board of Steamboat Inspectors. When seen in the Federal Building yesterday afternoon, Mr. Fairchild said:

"The report is pure nonsense. Capt. Jamison's report, which was received today, is the first official intimation we have had that his vessel was run ashore. Up to the moment of its reception, the vessel was still at sea, so far as we were officially concerned. When the St. Paul is floated and brought to port, or when she is declared a wreck, if that should so happen, we will hold a public investigation of the case. This will take place when all the officials concerned, including the Captain and officers, are present. The date of the investigation is, of course, problematical, and depends upon when the ship is floated or when she is declared a wreck. Thus far we have no official evidence in the case, save that furnished by Capt. Jamison. Of course we would not base a decision or act upon that alone."

George Borrow's Debut.

From The National Review.

In March, 1824, with an introduction from William Taylor to Sir Richard Phillips and some bundles of ballads, George Borrow found himself in London, and on alighting from the coach showed a would-be swindler that he knew the countersign for thievish approaches to be a clenched fist, "Fear God and take your own part," being a favorite motto with him. Sir Richard Phillips had no inclination for the Ancient Songs of Denmark, with philological, critical, and historical notes, nor any liking for the Songs of Ab Gwilym, the Welsh Bard, which Borrow had also translated. He showed a momentary interest in the German romance of Faustus, but finally declared that German was a drug, William Taylor having contributed to make it so. Later on, at a Sunday dinner, Phillips, after a voracious meal of rice and vegetables, set poor Borrow to compile six volumes of Newgate lives and trials, for which he was to receive £50.

This painful drudgery was duly accomplished, and in 1825 the six volumes of "Celebrated Trials and Remarkable Cases of Criminal Jurisprudence," from the earliest records to the year 1825, issued from the press, "printed for Knight and Lacey, Paternoster Row, price £3 12s. in boards." It was a sorry enterprise, and Borrow says he had expended much more than his loose money before he could procure materials even for the first volume of his compilation. In the preface he writes: "The impressions the execution of this task has produced on the editor's mind are mournful. Almost every case is a libel on human nature, either in the criminal at the bar, or in the State criminals on the bench." No doubt, under stress from his taskmaster, he ends the preface with Phillips's Golden Rules for Jurymen, the conclusion being that the honorable duties of jurymen should be paid for.

MISS SMITH PURSUED THE BURGLAR

After Trying to Capture Him in the House She Ran Him Down in the Street and Held Him.

Nineteen-year-old Annie Smith of 293 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, received numerous congratulations yesterday as a result of her plucky capture of a burglar Sunday night.

Miss Smith lives with her parents on the second floor of a flat house. Christopher Wendland lives across the hallway. He and his family were attending the annual carnival of the Arion Society Sunday night.

Miss Smith heard a noise in the hallway about midnight. She went to investigate, and saw two men standing at Wendland's door. One of them was acting in a suspicious manner, and refused to give an account of himself.

Miss Smith grabbed the man nearest her. There was a short struggle, during which she was dashed against the wall. She yelled "Burglars!" while the man she grappled with was trying to release himself from her clutches. He was successful at last, and ran out of the house. Miss Smith followed him through Lewis Avenue to Vernon Avenue, and up the hill to Myrtle Avenue, where she again caught the man. This time she held him with a strong grip until a policeman arrived.

The prisoner was Thomas Ward, a young man of no home, who was recently shot at by Saloonkeeper Edward Manley, in the rear of the latter's saloon, in South Sixth Street. Ward at that time escaped punishment by declaring he was drunk.

When arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday he waived examination and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

HELP THE POOR SUPPORT THEMSELVES

New Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities Takes Charge.

The Rev. Dr. William I. Nichols, the newly-appointed Secretary of the Bureau of Charities, began his work in the office of the Bureau at 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. In speaking of the work he said:

"Our motto in the Society of Organized Charities in Philadelphia was, 'Not alms, but a friend.' That is essentially the principal upon which the work of this bureau has proceeded and with that idea I am in most thorough accord. Poor people are in greater need of friends than they are of alms. To carry out that idea the society here has obtained the services of a large number of kind people who act as friendly visitors.

"All cases reported at this office I can assure the public will receive kind consideration, and all cases will be promptly investigated. As soon as that investigation is completed the special case is placed under the care of one of our friendly visitors, who will offer the assistance required. I thoroughly believe in helping the poor man to be self-supporting. If you only give him money, you simply help him down. To help him up you must help him to support himself, for if you carry him you only weaken him."

MASQUERADE BALL AT PORT CHESTER

Annual Dance of the Mannerchor Germania.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The eleventh annual masquerade ball of the Port Chester Maennerchor Germania was held this evening in Fehr's Opera House, which was appropriately decorated in the colors of America and Germany.

The Port Crester Maennerchor has seventy-five members, and is in a flourishing condition. Its annual balls have a wide reputation, and many guests from neighboring vilages are always present.

There were tableaux and a fancy military drill this evening before the dancing was begun, in which Jacob Hess and Hubert Breyer took prominent parts.

On the Committee of Arrangements were: John Lotz, Fred Gerlach, Jacob Hess, Ernest Fisher, Frank Dahr, Hubert Breyer, and Fred Wehr. C. Wenkenbach is President of the Maennerchor.

English Actors in America.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

There is this season, for once in a way, a bad theatrical harvest in America. None of the English companies out there is doing too well. Even Sir Henry Irving has not had such great good fortune as on previous occasions, and some of the new Columbuses had better have staid at home. One very big and expensive company, which during its first week in New-York drew $11,000, suffered a loss of custom during the second week to the extent of nearly a half.

Perhaps the cream has been taken off the pail, and in future English companies will have other difficulties than the mere raising of the outward passage money. After that, all the rest was easy a few years ago. A good English company with a good piece or a classical repertory only had to go out there. They had nothing to beat. But the Americans in the drama, as in everything else, have taken to making for themselves. There is a strong home-made competition that the English imported goods have now to meet. The kicking soubrette and the barnstormer are no longer types of the American drama.

They have learned to act over there, and they have learned to produce. The National smartness and enterprise mark the American manager as much as the business man. The two most notable successes of the present season in London, "Trilby" and "The Prisoner of Zenda," were American productions. It was the enterprising American manager who first saw the dramatic possibilities of these two books by English authors, and it is to the enterprising American manager that capable dramatists are now beginning to look for profitable commissions. For the good English author and the good English actor America will always be a country as long as the American language holds out, but there is every sign that the golden days have gone by in America for the English touring company.

No Evidence of Poison Found.

Dr. A. H. Brown of Bellevue Hospital reported to the Coroner's office yesterday that he regarded the death of Julius Cohen at the hospital last Saturday as very suspicious.

He said that a relative of Cohen, Abraham Jaffe of Passaic, N. J., had visited the sick man last Wednesday and given him the contents of a four-ounce bottle. Afterward Cohen fell into a stupor. Dr. Brown said he suspected that Cohen was poisoned.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon made an autopsy on Cohen's body yesterday afternoon, and found no evidence of poison. There were evidences of Bright's disease and anaemia. The contents of the stomach will be analyzed.

Jaffe denied giving Cohen anything from his bottle, which contained only currant juice.

RETALIATION IS OPPOSED

A Warm Debate in the Senate on the Insurance Bill.

HASTY ACTION IS DEPRECATED

Representatives of Fire Underwriters Feel that They Should Be Given a Hearing—Final Action Not Taken.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The insurance question, as involved in the measure which proposes retaliation against Prussia for that Government's action in barring American life insurance companies from doing business in that country, is before the Legislature as one of the hottest questions of the session. The subject was under consideration in both houses to-night. In the Assembly Mr. Husted's bill was on the calendar for its third reading, but it was not reached. A resolution was presented calling on the State officials for all correspondence with Prussia touching the subject.

In the Senate Mr. Burns's bill, of the same text as Mr. Husted's, was considered in general orders, and provoked the most spirited debate of the year.

The bill was favorably acted on in committee. Mr. E. R. Kennedy of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New-York Underwriters' Association, to-day asked for a hearing. Mr. Kennedy is not only prominent in the Board of Underwriters, but is the agent in the United States of the Aachen and Munick Fire Insurance Company, a Prussian company which transacts business in this State. The claim was made that the fire insurance companies are not satisfied with the measure.

When the measure came up the attempt was made to prevent the orderly advancement of the bill, and send it back to the Insurance Committee for a hearing, at which the underwriters my have an opportunity to express their views.

When Senator Burns called up his bill, Senator Malby moved that it be referred back to the committee for a hearing. The motion was declared out of order.

Senator Humphrey moved an amendment restricting the operation of the bill to life and accident companies, saying that merchants and manufacturers were unable to secure the amount of insurance they wished from home companies.

Senator Malby said that the Chairman of the Board of Underwriters of New-York City requested a hearing, as none had been granted in either house. Merchants, said Senator Malby, had also written to him declaring that they could not obtain sufficient insurance from home companies. The situation in Prussia was caused by the determination of the three great insurance companies of the world to force their plans of doing business on the Prussian Government, which refused to accede, believing the plans unsafe. "Now the great triumvirate has formed the plan of retaliation in this bill," continued Mr. Malby, who supported Senator Humphrey's amendment.

Senator Cantor said that there had been no opposition to the bill until to-night. It was a meritorious bill.

Senator Grady said that the bill only applied to nations which met our companies with unreasonable laws. "You have not risen to the level of this bill when you only discuss it as it affects insurance rates," he added.

Senator Wray asked if the decree of the Prussian Government did not apply to home companies as well as to foreign companies.

Senator Grady said he did not know that, but he did know that American companies were barred out. He was willing to put the bars up as high as possible against the Prussian companies, no matter how high insurance rates went up. "I am for protection for the honest companies. The merchants who would sign against this bill would sign for the restoration of the McKinley tariff. They want protection in that respect, but free trade for insurance rates."

Senator Malby asked if Senator Grady knew that all the Prussian companies and all but three of the American companies had agreed to the conditions of the decree of the Prussian Government.

Senator Grady replied: "I am enough of a patriot to defend this bill, even if only one American company is affected. The law of retaliation is not the highest form of statesmanship, but is the only one to use to deal with certain classes of abuses."

Senator Malby said there should be careful consideration of the question before three big insurance companies forced all insurance companies into an expensive and extravagant war of retaliation.

Senator Malby said the Board of Fire Underwriters had unanimously passed a resolution asking for a hearing.

Senator Burns asked if that was true.

Senator Malby said he believed so, and asked if Senator Burns, as Chairman of the Insurance Committee, had not been asked for a hearing.

Senator Burns replied that E. R. Kennedy of the Committee on Legislation of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters had asked for a hearing.

Senator Coggeshall said that the principle of the bill was a good one. Privileges denied to companies of sister States should not be granted to Prussian companies.

Senator Burns said that there had been no undue haste in advancing this bill, which was not retaliatory, but on the principle of reciprocity.

Senator Mullin asked whether it would endanger the bill to refer it for a hearing. "I would ask the Senator, in return, if the State would be affected if the Senate adjourned till morning and the bill stay in committee," said Senator Burns.

"It would help the State," rejoined Senator Mullin.

"Then I would vote for adjournment," said Senator Burns, and he continued to argue for the bill.

Senator Brackett spoke against the bill, and said he would offer an amendment requiring that there be competent evidence adduced by the Superintendent of Insurance before he used the retaliatory measures proposed in the bill, and that the Superintendent's action be approved by the Governor. The bill should also be permissible, not mandatory.

Senator Raines moved that the committee rise and report progress. This was agreed to, and the bill will be first on the calendar in general orders to-morrow.

The Senate at 11:10 adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

DAVIDSON TREATED SERIOUSLY.

The Anti-Spy Bill Will Be Considered with All Due Respect.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The New-York Police Commissioners were invited last week to attend a hearing on the bill of Assemblyman Davidson, which proposes to abolish the so-called "spy" system in detecting excise violations in New-York City. Mr. Davidson to-day received a letter from Secretary Kipp saying that the Police Board did not believe any serious consideration would be given to this bill by the Judiciary Committee, which now has it.

This rather stirred up the committee, and Mr. Davidson to-night replied that Chairman Robbins desired him to say that this bill would receive the same consideration as any other. Moreover, a hearing would be held Wednesday, and if the Police Board desired to be heard, then would be its opportunity.

TO REGULATE TELEPHONE CHARGES

A Bill Making Substantial Reductions—Other Bills Introduced.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Senator Brush and Assemblyman Audett to-night introduced a bill prepared by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, regulating telephone charges. This bill has been introduced at previous sessions. It provides that telephone rates shall not exceed $125 a year in cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants; in cities of between 1,000,000 and 500,000, not to exceed $85; between 500,000 and 100,000 not to exceed $48; between 100,000 and 20,000, not to exceed $36, and in other places not to exceed $27 per annum. The State Controller, Attorney General, and State Engineer are designated as a board to fix telephone rates within the above prescribed limits, and the Secretary of the board is to have a salary of $2,000 out of the State Treasury.

Other bills introduced in the Senate were:

Mr. Koehler—Increasing the salary of the Deputy Receiver of Taxes of Long Island City from $600 to $1,400.

Mr. Guy—For the expenditure of $400,000 for repaving streets and avenues in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, New-York City.

Mr. Ellsworth—Exempting dentists from jury duty.

Mr. Lexow—Providing that where a person is convicted of intoxication or vagrancy in New-York City, under the law of 1895, he may be discharged upon the payment of a fine or by giving a bond for good behavior.

Mr. Burns—Providing an additional inferior court in New-York City for that part of Westchester County recently annexed. The Mayor of New-York is to appoint an additional Magistrate to hold office for ten years from July 1 next.

Mr. Brackett—Appropriating $35,000 for the payment by the Controller of persons employed in the collection of inheritance taxes.

Mr. Siebert—Providing that only duly qualified engineers shall be employed to operate or manage boats or launches employing oil, naphtha, or steam as a motive power.

Mr. Mullin—Appropriating $6,000 annually for the establishment by the State Superintendent of Instruction of three Summer institutes, having a course of three weeks' duration, for the training of teachers of the common schools of the State.

Mr. Lexow—Providing that no action can be maintained when real property six inches in width contains the exterior wall of a building, when the defendant has had the peaceful possession of the same for a year.

Mr. Wilcox—Compelling surface roads, except in New-York and Brooklyn, to maintain vestibule cars for the protection of employes.

Mr. Guy—Authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works of New-York City to draw plans for building an archway, tunnel, or passageway for carriages and pedestrians under the old aqueduct in the Twenty-fourth Ward, at Burnside Avenue.

Mr. Page—Providing that preliminary examinations in New-York City and county courts shall be regulated by the rules of practice relating to depositions taken in other courts; also, providing that the State flag shall be buff, charged with the arms of the State in the colors of azure.

Mr. Siebert—Providing that the Superintendent of Insurance in estimating the condition of casualty insurance companies shall allow as assets only investments authorized by the laws of the State at the date of the investigation.

Mr. Burns—Establishing an additional Civil Judicial District and Court in New-York City for that part of Westchester County recently annexed to New-York City. The Governor is to appoint the Justice to hold the court, to hold office until Jan. 1, 1898, his successor to be chosen at the general election of 1897.

Among the bills introduced in the House were these:

Mr. Costello—Allowing a person who was entitled to a license as a pharmacist May 24, 1884, to apply to the Supreme Court for an order that a license issue.

Mr. Kelsey—Providing that interest be allowed on State Board of Claims awards hereafter, and also on awards heretofore made for breach of a written contract.

Mr. Waldo—Prohibiting the construction of railroads on St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, without the property owners' consent.

Mr. Tupper—Providing that the officers of the Commercial Travelers' Home Association shall be elected by ballot, and providing for the publication of a periodical in the interest of the association.

Mr. Hill—Providing for the appointment of two additional deputies by County Clerks in counties of over 100,000 population, and that such deputies may be designated to perform a clerk's duties.

Mr. O'Grady—Providing that the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and the Presiding Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court shall select three members of the bar to revise the rules of the court and recommend in what respect existing statutes relative to civil procedure be reduced to rules, and suggest the necessary revision and consideration of such statutes occasioned thereby.

Mr. Stanchfield—Providing for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by Justices of the Supreme Court, who have been designated to Appellate Divisions, where they are assigned outside their respective counties.

Mr. Sanger—Amending the game law by providing that woodcock and grouse shall not be killed from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1.

Mr. Audett—Increasing from $2,000 to $4,000 the salary of the President of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Robbins—Providing that the term "person," used in the code in condemnation proceedings, may include a board of commission.

Mr. Audett—Providing for an interpreter in the Surrogate's Court of Kings County, the salary to be fixed by the Surrogate.

Mr. Wilson—Authorizing the Pharmaceutical Society of Kings County to confer the degree of doctor of Pharmacy.

Mr. Hobbie—Making the stenographer, clerk, messenger, and general office assistant, confidential positions in the office of the State Prison Commission.

Mr. Hobbie—Making the stenographer, clerk, ors to issue orders to employ convicts in county jails, sentenced to terms less than one year, upon the roads of the county, and in the preparation of material to improve the roads.

This bill was sent to the Committee on Charities and Correction.

BABCOCK PLEADS FOR SILVER.

But the House Summarily Suppresses the Chautauquan's Resolutions.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Assemblyman Jerome Babcock of Chautauqua County took the first degree to-night toward qualifying for a United States Senator from some new State. Peffer couldn't have done better, at Mr. Babcock's age. Mr. Babcock is bald. He has a long and thickly matted brown beard, in which there are streaks of gray. He talked for an hour to-night on the silver question. He favored free coinage, and it is said he was speaking for the free silver advocates of many States.

Mr. Babcock about two weeks ago presented a resolution which read:

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that all interest-bearing bonds, or other obligations on the part of the State of New-York, for any purpose whatever, that discriminate in their payments against either gold, silver, or paper, the lawful money of the United States, are forbidden.

This was aimed at Controller Roberts and his action in disposing of the canal bonds. Since it was introduced Mr. Babcock has been hailed by silverites in the West and South as one who would sow the seeds of their doctrine in the Empire State. He has had letters from Populists in several States, urging him on, and to-night he was loaded with a regulation free coinage speech. His resolution was lost by an almost unanimous viva voce vote, after a five-minute talk in opposition by Republican leader O'Grady. Mr. Babcock alone voted for his resolution.

SENATE ACTS ON BILLS.

A Number of Measures Passed by the Upper House.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Senate Judiciary Committee to-night reported favorably Mr. Hill's bill authorizing County Clerks to deputize a subordinate clerk by power of attorney to sign books of record.

The Cities Committee reported favorably Senator Brush's bill allowing Brooklyn to establish a disciplinary school for truant schoolboys.

The following bills were passed:

Senator Brush—Providing for the appointment of two interpreters for the Kings County Court.

Senator Cantor—Providing for the appointment of clerks and attendants for the new Court of General Sessions, New-York City.

Senator Higbie—Ceding jurisdiction to the United States over land in the town of Southfield, Richmond County, to be occupied as sites for fortifications and sea coast defenses.

Senator Lexow—Appropriating $8,431 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for Justices of the Supreme Court, Second District, not residing in Kings County.

Senator Brush—Providing for the division of the excise moneys in Brooklyn among the charitable institutions, according to the decision of the Board of Estimate.

Senator Pavey—Extending sidewalk privileges to bootblack stands in New-York City.

Senator Brush—Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to make appropriations for the celebration of Washington's Birthday, including the year 1894.

A number of bills of no general bearing were also passed.

Labor Department Wanted.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Assemblyman Butts to-night offered a resolution, which went over, providing that Congress be urged to pass a bill creating a department of labor and industries, and that the Secretary of the department be one of the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

To Despoil the Forests.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Assemblyman Se..s of Franklin County to-night introduced a bill which will assist in despoiling the Adirondack forests. It proposes to reduce the penalty for cutting down a tree on State property from $25 to $10.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC ROW

Caused by a Motion to Reduce the County Committee of the Regular Organization.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee met in the Thomas Jefferson Building on Court Square, Brooklyn, last evening. It was the liveliest meeting that that organization has held in some time.

It was a fight between the "machine" men and the independents. The latter claimed that they had won, but before the question before the meeting was settled an adjournment took place.

Secretary Farrell reported that of the 625 delegates that should constitute the committee only 509 had qualified, that 95 had not qualified, and that there were vacancies in 21 districts.

Warden Hayes of the Kings County Penitentiary moved that his amendment to the constitution be taken from the table. The amendment was that a committee of seven, one from each Senatorial District, be appointed to inquire into the feasibility of a plan for a better organization than that of the district association plan.

The amendment was taken from the table and Mr. Hayes was asked to explain it. He said the fact that there were so many districts not represented in the committee was one of the best arguments he could advance, and a radical change was necessary.

Ex-Justice Murphy informed Mr. Hayes that he ought to be ashamed of himself for allowing two districts in his ward to be unrepresented.

"We do not want lampposts on this committee, nor do we want ornaments," the ex-Justice said. "We want workers, and something should be done to bring out the young men. We do not want any Assembly district plan, we want men sent here by the electors of their districts, and not by Willoughby Street, or by any other place.

"We have not as yet arrived at annexation, and we do not want to adopt the Tammany Hall plan until we have annexation, and then it will be time enough to be tied to the tiger's tail."

Warden Hayes said it was necessary to have a more compact body.

"If you adopt this plan," Robert Stewart said, "I am through with the Democratic Party. I am thoroughly opposed to the Assembly district plan, it is getting away from the Election district plan."

A number of others spoke in favor of the plan, and some against it. It was noticeable that the men who have been closely connected with the McLaughlin "machine" were in favor of the Assembly district plan, while the independents were vigorously opposed to it.

Ex-Justice Murphy moved to amend the resolution of Warden Hayes so that the committee to be appointed, instead of consisting of one from each Senatorial district should consist of one from each of the thirty-two wards. Warden Hayes accepted the amendment.

Richard T. Meehan moved that the entire matter be postponed until December. Amid cries of "Roll call" and "Question" Chairman Bell Bell ordered the Secretary to call the roll.

The roll call was constantly interrupted, and when it was finished the Secretary announced that the vote was 124 years to 125 nays.

"That is wrong," shouted Robert Stewart. "I've kept a faithful tally, and 133 persons voted aye."

"That's right," Mr. Meehan said. "I also kept tally, and my list shows that 133 votes were in favor of my substitute."

Chairman Bell said there was a doubt as to the accuracy of the roll call, and he would order another call of the roll.

As Secretary Farrell began to call the roll, Edawrd M. Grout, was recognized. He said he wanted to make a motion to adjourn.

Ex-Justice Murphy raised a point of order that no motion could be made pending roll call, but the point was declared not well taken.

Mr. Grout renewed his motion, saying the meeting was an unseemly exhibition, and that it would be wiser and more proper for Mr. Hayes to have his amendment suitably printed so that the delegates could know what they were voting for.

The motion to adjourn was carried. The majority of the delegates went to the Volunteer Firemen's ball at the Academy of Music.

Menelek Releases His Prisoners.

ROME, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Massowah says that King Menelek has released the ten officers who were detained by him when the Italian column of Col. Galliano were allowed by the Abyssinians to evacuate the town of Makalle.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

CALIFORNIA.

Special trains of magnificent Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars will leave New-York at frequent intervals for California. The tickets cover every expense of travel both ways, and give the holder **entire freedom of movement** on the Pacific Coast and for the return trip. They may be used on **any regular train until July, 1896, or on our own special vestibuled trains with personal escort. Choice of routes** for the outward and return trip. These tours are intended principally for those who wish to travel **in the most comfortable manner.**

Tour to Mexico and California, Feb. 14.
Florida Tours, Feb. 14 and 28.
Washington Tours, Feb. 14, March 6, and May 6. Also Tours to Lookout Mountain, Gettysburg, Richmond, and old Point Comfort.
Tour to Japan, China, etc., Feb. 24.
Tours to Europe, March 21, May 16 and 23, June 20, and July 4.
Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular trip desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth St.,
Lincoln Building, Union Sq., New-York.

Hotels.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BOULEVARD, CORNER WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable; location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

Business Opportunities.

$5,000 WILL SECURE BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP in new metallurgical industry of unquestionable certainty, with immediate returns at home. NATIONAL ORE AND REDUCTION CO., 415 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

NOW IS THE CHANCE TO SECURE A SPACE for the outside Great Midway Montreal Exposition. For terms apply. Address SHOW, Box 387 Times, Up Town.

Pianos and Organs.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted, also, for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS. Steinway Hall, New York.

Religious Notices.

"THE BIBLE" WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF the Rev. A. C. Dixon's address at Cooper Union this afternoon, 3 P. M. W. S. Weeden and Miss Upham will sing; Miss Anna Parks, cornetist; Mr. G. Froelich, pianist. Skeptics specially invited. Admission free. Doors open at 2:30.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 110 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Second-story large room; southern exposure; superior table; references.

Furnished Rooms.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Handsomely furnished parlor bedroom and private bath; also single room; breakfast; reference.

131 EAST 29th ST.—Nicely furnished hall room; heated.

Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS
DELIGHTFUL RESORT.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley, ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.
No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.
Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.
Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.
Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

THE NEW GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WINTER SEASON.
50 minutes from East 34th Street, (including ferry,) 19 minutes, 18 trains each way. Superior table and service. Broad south piazzas, glass inclosed and steam heated. A most healthful, charming, and comfortable Winter Hotel. Special terms for families and season guests. For illustrated book and rates address M. F. MEEHAN, Manager, Garden City, L. I., or The Garden City Co., Room 157, 280 Broadway.

RETURN TO FORMER MANAGEMENT.

HAMILTON HOTEL,
HAMILTON, BERMUDA.
NOW OPEN.
For circulars and information address
MEAD & BROOKS, Managers.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Accommodations for 350 Guests.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HOTEL BON AIR,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
Enlarged and remodeled, will open Dec. 20, 1895, under former management of Mr. C. A. Linsley, who has given the hotel widespread popularity. Fifty rooms, mostly with private baths, have been added to the hotel, giving a total capacity of 225. For booklet and particulars address C. A. LINSLEY, Augusta, Ga., or F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost one million dollars. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry, average temperature, 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.
WATSON & POWERS, Prop's.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
A modern house to let in the most attractive part of the city, on high ground; fully furnished, including silver, linen, blankets, &c.; all modern conveniences; furnace, electric lights, &c.; stable, garden, horses, and carriages included. Apply to owner, Dr. JOHN T. METCALFE, or to
J. METCALFE THOMAS, Agent,
19 Liberty St., New-York.

ATLANTIC CITY.
HOTEL HOFFMAN,
Pennsylvania Av., near the Beach.
Newly furnished; best-bedding; large airy rooms; choicest table.
M. M. & V. MARSH.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON
A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for
Constipation,
hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.
E. GRILLON,
33 Rue des Archives, Paris.
Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c. CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder
Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Instruction—City Schools.

The Jacotot School,
11 West 86th St.
A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Fropent and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Daheim Preparatory Institute. Boys and Girls; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Ave.

Instruction—Country Schools.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Dancing.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

Amusements.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
To-night at 8:10—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in MAVOURNEEN.—Matinée Sat.

PASTOR'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
Noon Until 11 P. M. Seats 20 & 30 Cents.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
To-night at 8:10—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in MAVOURNEEN.—Matinée Sat.

Amusements.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1895—Fifty-fourth Season—1896.
ANTON SEIDL.......CONDUCTOR
4th Public Rehearsal, Friday, Feb. 7 at 2 P. M.
Fourth Concert, Saturday, Feb. 8 at 8:15 P. M.
SOLOIST: MME. MARIE BREMA, SOPRANO
PROGRAMME:
Symphony No. 1, G minor, op. 13..Tschaikowsky
First time in America.
Songs: "Schmerzen," "Traeume," "Erwartung." } Wagner.
From "Die Goetterdaemmerung:" a) Siegfried's Death, b) Bruennhilde's Self-Immolation } Wagner.
Bruennhilde......Mme. Marie Brema
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Reserved Seats from 75 cts. to $2. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

ARION SOCIETY.
Grand Masquerade Ball,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1896.
Tickets $10, for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets $5, may be obtained at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av.; Wm. Jurgensen, 48 Exchange Place; Ogden & Katzenmayer, 83 Liberty St.; Wm. Barthman, 174 B'way; Gotthelf Falck, S. E. corner Bowery and Grand St.; Peter Wiederer, 521 B'way; Sohmer & Co., 149-155 E. 14th St.; Steinway Hall, E. 14th St.; Charles W. Schumann's Sons, 937 B'way; Lurch Piano Co., 337 4th Av., cor. 25th St.; Hanft Bros., 1,125 B'way; Constantin Lucius, 841 6th Av.; F. A. Rockar, 129 E. 125th St.
This Year's Ticket Has No Coupon.
A limited number of boxes and reserved seats can be had at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av., of Ogden & Katzenmayer, 83 Liberty St.; Sohmer & Co., 149-155 East 14th St.; Hanft Bros., 1,125 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Last week but one of the Opera Season.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
To-night, in Brooklyn, Huguenots.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 5th, last time of MANON. Melba, Jean de Reszke, Plançon, and Maurel.
Thurs. Evg., Feb. 6th, Last of the series of German Operas, TANNHAEUSER. Fri. Evg., Feb. 7, Final Joint Appearance of Mme. Melba and Mme. Calvé, Lucia and Cavalleria Rusticana.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 8, only matinée of HUGUENOTS. Nordica, Mantelli, and Melba, Jean, Ed. de Reszke, Ancona, Plançon. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Evg., Feb. 8, at pop. prices, (last time,) FALSTAFF. Sun. Evg., Feb. 9, 12th Sunday Concert, when Hector Berlioz's dramatic legend, LA DAMNATION DU FAUST, will be repeated. Mon. Evg., Feb. 10, only time—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Seats at box office, leading hotels, and 111 Broadway. Knabe piano used.

ABBEY'S THEATRE.
SARAH BERNHARDT.
Third week of Engagement of
SARAH BERNHARDT,
and her complete Company from
The Theatre de la Renaissance, Paris,
This Tuesday Ev'g at 8, and Special Matinée to-morrow. Last times of
IZEYL.
To-morrow and Thursday Ev'gs and Saturday Matinée, only performance of
LA TOSCA,
Friday and Saturday Ev'gs, only times of
MAGDA.
(Heimath.)
Next week, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées, after careful preparation,
GISMONDA,
with all the original scenery, costumes, and appointments. Seat sale opens Thursday.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. B'way, 44th St.
Eve's 8:15. MUSIC HALL. Mat. Saturday.
MLLE. JANE MAY, FANNY WENTWORTH, MONS. O'GUSH, VIRGINIA ARAGON, CARL HERTZ, LEAMY SISTERS, 25 other vaudeville artists.
Eve's 8:15. THEATRE. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
RICE'S EXCELSIOR, JR.
YVETTE VIOLETTE as YVETTE GUILBERT.
100th Souvenir performance Feb. 17th.
CONCERT HALL—Promenade Concerts. 50c. ADMITS TO ALL.
Next Monday, Gorgeous Production of the Spectacular opera and ballet MARGUERITE.
Seats and Boxes now on sale.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway & 30th St. Prices $2, $1.50, $1. Admission 50c.
Every Evening, 8:15, until further notice, Mr. Daly's New Comedy,
THE COUNTESS GUCKI.
THE COUNTESS GUCKI. Miss REHAN as COUNTESS GUCKI
Mr. LEWIS as the Court Counsellor
Mrs. GILBERT as....Clementina
Mr. STEVENS as the Russian Gen.
Mr. RICHMAN as..........Bruno
Mr. HERBERT as Cousin Leopold
Miss HELMA NELSON as Lilli
MATIN S AT 2
TO-MORROW AND SATURDAY.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
OPENS TO-DAY.
SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
NEW-YORK POULTRY AND PIGEON ASSOCIATION (Limited.)
Over 6,000 Splendid Birds.
All kinds of Pigeons, Magnificent Poultry, Wild Water Fowl, Incubators, Exhibition Yards.
Admission 50 cents, Children 25 cents.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St.
At 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat.
Last week.
THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.
**Next Week—THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.
To-day, 3:30, Sidney Woollett's Recital.
Next Tuesday at 3 P. M. Miss Kingsley (daughter of the late Rev. Charles Kingsley.)
4 lectures on French Pictures and Painters.
Course of tickets, $5.00. Single, $1.50. Upstairs, $1, 75c.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.
H. C. MINER........Proprietor and Manager
WM. H. CRANE in THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.
BY FRANKLIN FYLES.
Seats on sale two weeks in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Eve., 8. Mat., 2.
Last 5 nights. Last Sat. Matinée.
AN ARTIST'S MODEL.
Monday, Feb. 10, limited engagement,
THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS.
ROBIN HOOD. Seats now on sale.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-NIGHT.
Mlle. Marthe Marthy, Cinquevalli, Mons. La Roche, Paul Martinetti's Pantomime, The Craggs, Mario-Dunham Trio, Rosie Rendel, Original Living Pictures.
EVERY SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Prices: $1.50, $1.00 & 50c.
Canary & Lederer's Casino Company in "THE LADY SLAVEY."
CASINO CHAMBERS. 2 to 6, 8 to 12. "CABARET DU NEANT." Adm. 25c.

BIJOU Broadway & 30th St. Rudolph Aronson, M'g'r.
JAMES T. POWERS and selected company in Gentleman Joe.
Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.

CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL.
This Tues. Aft., at 3. Second Recital.
PLUNKET GREENE.
VICTOR HARRIS, ACCOMPANIST.
Old and modern German and English songs.
Reserved seats, $1.50; Admission, $1.

Proctor's PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St., near Lex. Av., 12 to 12.
25c., 50c. Stalls, boxes, $1, $1.50, $2.
GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants.
Bengalis, Black Patti, J. W. Ransone; 40 others.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Evenings, 8:15. THE STRONG DRAMA,
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. A WOMAN'S REASON.

GARRICK THEATER, 35th St., near B'dway. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Richard Mansfield, Lessee; Charles Frohman, Mgr.
E. M. AND JOSEPH HOLLAND. A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
DAVID BELASCO'S THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.
SPECIAL SOUVENIR MATINEE FEB. 12

PALMER'S THEATRE. Last Week.
Last 5 Nights. Last Saturday Matinée.
JOHN DREW. THE SQUIRE OF DAMES.
Evenings at 8:20 sharp. Mat. Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE. Madison Square.
Mr. A. M. PALMER..............Sole Manager
Begins at 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2.
Enormous Success of CHIMMIE FADDEN

HOYT'S THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way.
Eve'gs, 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP.
Seats selling four weeks in advance.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c
TO-NIGHT—BURMAH

STAR THEATRE. B'way & 13th St.
Walter Sanford........M'g'r
Reserved seats, 25c., 50c., 75c
JOSEPH MURPHY, KERRY GOW.
Mats Wed. and Sat.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St., Irving Pl.
24TH WEEK. THE SPORTING DUCHESS.
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2. EVE'G, 8.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Last Week.
The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN Jno. R. Rogers's Comedians.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Sat Mat. 2
STUART ROBSON.
MRS. PONDERBURY'S PAST.

WANTED—Four more shows to complete the Great Outside Midway Montreal Exposition next May. For terms address MONTREAL, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THRILBY.

BETTER THAN AMUSEMENT.—A. C. Dixon's address on "THE BIBLE" this afternoon at 3, in Cooper Union. Soul-thrilling songs. Free.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15.
DIE UEBERZAEHLIGEN, by R. Nordmann.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS LIFE

Subject Discussed Before Monthly Meeting of Sorosis.

EFFECT OF TRAINING AND ACTIVITY

Development Morally, Mentally and Socially Considered by Mrs. Maude K. Clarke, the Rev. Phebe Hannaford and Others.

"It was perfectly lovely. I never enjoyed anything so much in all my life."

Sorosis never in her twenty-seven years of existence received a warmer or more enthusiastic compliment than she did yesterday in those words.

It was at the close of the regular monthly meeting, and the speaker, a guest of Sorosis for the first time, was one of the sweetest and prettiest of rosy-cheeked young matrons.

"And they all seemed to know so much that I began to feel how very ignorant I am," she went on, without a trace of the humility in her voice and manner which such a statement would seem to indicate.

"They must have exhibited a great deal of wisdom if they made you feel like that," said the legal protector of the young woman with mild sarcasm as he tucked her carefully under his arm and carried her out into the snowstorm beneath a big umbrella.

It was really a subject of unusual interest that Sorosis discussed yesterday, so all her members declared, and they were out in full force to appreciate it.

"Resolved, That pursuits develop women mentally, morally and socially." That was the question for the day as it was presented by Miss Ellen E. Miles, Chairman of the Committee on Business Women.

Mrs. Maude K. Clark, who was the first speaker, dwelt more particularly on the mental training a woman needed for a business life than on the mental development produced.

"Business pursuits, I understand to mean," said Mrs. Clarke, "any kind of occupation maintained for the purpose of gaining a livelihood. The woman engaged in such an occupation would do well to train herself to be exact by methods similar to those taken by men. From contact with other exact minds she will acquire promptness, decision, ability to grasp and take advantage of circumstances—necessary traits for a successful business woman.

"The talents of a business woman will bring about the best results in whatever direction she turns them to account. We know of many instances in which the success of public men has been directly due to the encouragement, sympathy, and wise counsel of their wives. Women should be able to discuss public affairs intelligently. Mothers of the present generation should develop and train in their daughters every talent by means of which they may derive an honest livelihood. They should encourage every intellectual thought and seek to make them true helpers as well as ornaments in society.

"A mind unoccupied is an easy prey to suggestion, and, like the vine, will cling to any support offered. The woman's clubs have given the true woman freedom, courage, and efficiency, and a mental preparation for work in any direction to which she may choose to direct her thoughts."

"It was my privilege several years ago to be the Chairman of the Committee on Business Women," said Mrs. Clara Weyman, speaking for the moral development of the business woman. "I well remember that it was no easy task then to sustain the argument which is an acknowledged fact to-day—that business pursuits do develop women mentally, morally, and socially. The business woman has come to remain. Not a jot of grace, charm of manner, or dignity has she lost or need she lose. Some of our strongest and loveliest women in and out of Sorosis are, and have been, business women. It is they who are introducing business methods into our homes.

"We are learning that whatever woman does she must learn to do well—she must be exact, thorough, trained, efficient, painstaking. Business habits—order, system, punctuality, reliability, tact, calmness, dispatch, energy, liveliness, and thoughtfulness, are traits which will in time make our homes havens of rest and cheerfulness. Every kind of work women are engaging in will gain in strength and beauty because of the thoroughness and business-like methods she is acquiring.

"Why is it that a business life was necessary for woman? Because she had been looked upon as an adjunct, an appendage to man. Woman has been a breadwinner always, but man, sustained by the Bible and the Civic Code, took all the glory to himself and left her the burden.

"Woman had to gain her moral freedom through economic independence. True refinement and gentleness will issue from an occupation carefully chosen and conscientiously pursued."

"Business pursuits are the builders of character just as much as fortune," said the Rev. Phebe Hannaford, speaking for the social side of the question. "It all depends on the quality of the pursuit and the enthusiasm of the woman. Many examples could be given to show that if active in the right direction business pursuits develop in a woman, strength of will, nobility of soul and a life purpose growing purer and grander as the years go on.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy; all play and no work makes him a mere toy. Between dullness on the one hand and frivolity on the other, it is not strange that the brilliant half of creation should in these days of purposeful intensity among women be led to a plain, commonsense decision to work diligently when they work, and play heartily when they play. Woman to-day divides her time between home and hall, seclusion and society, business and bicycle.

"The business pursuits of the woman, which develop her, tend to make her a greater social force than man because her growth and success are added to social forces already in her hand as a woman, and the aggregate is immense. In this respect she is just coming to her heritage. The world has waited 6,000 years for her, and has not waited in vain.

"I could point out to you many women, not alone among gifted songsters, of America who, by their well-earned fortunes, have gained the social advancement their honorable activity deserved.

"The marvelous youth said to his blessed mother before the Sanhedrim: 'Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?' So in these days many a woman sees her path of duty and says to those who would dissuade her, in loving zeal for her comfort: 'Wist ye not that I must be about the business for which I am fitted and to which I am called?'"

The unanimous opinion of Sorosis seemed to be that the business woman was a person to be respected. Mrs. Christina J. Higby, Mrs. Sarah E. Youmans, and Mrs. Mary E. Trautman were other speakers before the extemporaneous discussion.

A pleasant musical programme preceded the business of the day. Miss Florence De V. Boesé and Miss Marie Cochran sang charmingly, and "La Petite Marie," a small entertainer, gave "In May" and "Little Alabama Coon" in a manner which called forth much applause. Miss Heine was the accompanist.

The Staff of Company G.

The Armory Committee, composed of Major Lorigan and Capts. O'Connor and Walton, of the Ninth Regiment met last night to investigate the charges growing out of the "stag" party held by the members of Company G, at the armory, on Saturday night, Jan. 25. Many members of the regiment were subpoenaed, among whom were Capt. Wilcocks and Lieut. Bernard of Company G and Lieut. Byrne of Company K.

The investigation was held behind closed doors, and was strictly private. It began at 9 o'clock, and lasted until 11:30 o'clock. The board adjourned until next Monday night, when a typewritten report will be handed to Col. Seward.

A Church Tin Wedding.

The tenth anniversary of the Young Ladies' Society of Dr. Samuel H. Virgin's church, the Pilgrim Congregational, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, was celebrated last night with a literary and musical entertainment, followed by a tin wedding and social. Members of the society brought with them articles made from tin and piled them in a stack on the platform.

COMING EVENTS.

—Altar Society's musical recital, College Theatre, 30 West Sixteenth Street, this evening at 8.

—Baptist Social Union reception and dinner, Delmonico's, this evening at 7.

—Social Reform Club reception, 28 East Fourth Street, to-night.

—German Charity Ball, Metropolitan Opera House, to-night.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Society folks had a gala day yesterday. Albert Morris Bagby's musicale took place in the morning at the Waldorf; in the afternoon there were many teas, and also more formal receptions, and last night a number of dinner parties were given, the guests afterward going to the ball given by Mrs. Astor. This was the largest private ball given this season.

—The engagement of Miss Ethel Johnson, a daughter of Eastman Johnson, to Alfred R. Conkling is announced. Miss Johnson is one of the most popular belles in the social world, and she has been a great favorite, not only in this city, but in Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, and Newport. Mr. Conkling is a young lawyer of prominence, and has been very successful in politics. He inherited a considerable sum of money from the late Catherine Wolfe, and is related to the Lorillards. He is a graduate of Yale, is a member of the Calumet and Tuxedo Clubs, and resides in the old Conkling family mansion, in East Tenth Street. The wedding will be celebrated, it is said, early in the Spring.

—Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine of 44 East Fifty-seventh Street gave a dinner last evening, when sixteen covers were laid. The table decorations were yellow, and the flowers were daffodils and yellow roses. Zither music accompanied the dinner. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Kühne, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Postley, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Watrous, Miss Follansbee, Alfred R. Conkling, and Randolph F. Purdy.

—The final meeting of the dancing class which was organized by Mrs. Hiram Cleaver von Kroh of 114 West Seventy-ninth Street took place last evening at Sherry's, and was a most delightful affair. The members and guests to the number of fully 300 used the large ballroom, which was prettily decorated with palms and flowers. Mrs. Kroh was assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. James W. Conrow, Mrs. Frederick Toley, Mrs. Butler Smith, and Mrs. Alonzo Conover. This class was reorganized from the class which met at Mrs. Kroh's residence last Winter, but it is a much larger class and has been much more successful. It is understood that it is to be continued next Winter.

—The Spinsters' ball, which is now being arranged for, and which it is understood will take place at Sherry's on the night of Feb. 12, will undoubtedly prove a very smart affair. Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald, who is one of the many pretty daughters of Gen. and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, deserves credit for the energy she has shown in making arrangements for the ball. The ball will be a leap year affair, and to carry out an affair of this character successfully a great deal of care is necessary on the part of the projectors. Miss Fitzgerald is to lead the cotillion, and the young women will, of course, select their own partners. There are to be a large number of pretty favors suitable to the leap year season. The guests will be received by Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Arthur Marra Dodge, and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore. It is said, regarding this dance, that only about half as many men as women have been asked. Among those who are actively engaged in getting up this dance are Miss Helen Clarkson, Miss Rose Hoyt, Miss May Harper, Miss Queenie Baker, Miss Gertrude Barclay, Miss May Riker, Miss Anna Riker, Miss Miriam K. Coffin, Miss Sarah Hard, Miss Elizabeth Stokes, Miss Julia Clark, Miss Marion McKeever, Miss Caroline Duer, Miss Ada Godfrey, Miss Nellie Sutter, and Miss Josephine Zabrieski. The Bachelors' ball will be given at the Waldorf next Friday evening.

—A meeting of the dancing class organized by Mrs. John T. Hall, will take place to-night at Sherry's. It will be attended by about 150 young folks.

—Col. and Mrs. Walter Cutting, Miss Juliana Cutting, and Miss Madeline Cutting, who are spending the Winter at 18 East Forty-second Street, will return to their residence at Pittsfield, Mass., early in the Spring.

—A sale of fancy articles for the benefit of the Riverside Day Nursery was begun yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Victor Erbacher of 330 West Eighty-sixth Street, and will be continued to-day. Several beautifully decorated tables stood in the large parlors, and were covered with hundreds of fancy articles, including embroideries and ornamented cakes. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large number of friends of the institution were present, and made purchases.

—The Daughters of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, will give a birthday musicale at Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, this evening, at 8.30 o'clock, for the benefit of the Armitage Day Nursery. Dancing will follow the musicale.

—A dinner party was given by Miss Helen P. Jarvis on Saturday at the Grenoble for those who will comprise the wedding party on the occasion of her marriage to Dr. Charles E. Atwood on Wednesday. The dinner favors were bunches of lilies of the valley, tied with pink satin ribbons, and the dinner cards were heart-shaped, and bore hand-painted miniatures. Those present were Mrs. Algernon S. Jarvis, Miss Anna Jarvis, the maid of honor; Miss Adele Erben, Miss Josephine Caulfield, Miss Laura Bassett, and Miss Nathalia Drake, the bridesmaids; Miss Atwood, Admiral Erben, Herman Atwood, who will be the best man; Col. Fred Kellogg, Dr. Gibson, F. M. Sageman, and J. L. Bassett, the ushers, and E. S. Wilson. At the dinner Miss Jarvis presented to the young people who will act as her bridesmaids brooch pins in the form of white enameled daisies.

—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Seaich and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Currey Oakley gave the first of their informal Saturday evenings at home on Feb. 1. After an impromptu musicale, a "Dutch supper" was served at 11 o'clock. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bage, L. B. Gomperts, Mr. and Mrs. J. Conville Beers, Andrew B. Brinkerhoff, Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Herrin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cheesebrough, and Mr. and Mrs. John Mooney.

—The subscription musicale arranged by Miss Breese and others will be given at the home of Mrs. J. Herbert Johnson, 18 Washington Square, on Feb. 18. It was originally the intention to hold the musicale at the home of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, but she is now in mourning for her brother.

—Miss Edith L. Collins, daughter of Clarence Lyman Collins and great-granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, is at the Cambridge Hotel, having just arrived from Europe. Miss Collins took part in the Bazaar in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg.

—Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton will begin on Feb. 25 a course of four lectures on "The American Race." The lectures will be given at the Waldorf. Included in the large list of subscribers to her course are Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Charles Henry Coster, Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, Miss Kate S. Babcock, Mrs. Edward H. Anderson, Miss Elizabeth Ayman, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Clarence A. Seward, Mrs. William B. Ogden, Mrs. Samuel Thorne, Miss Thorne, William L. Brower, Mrs. Theodore F. Vail, Mrs. Adolph Rusch, Mrs. John D. Wing, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren, Allan C. Blakewell, Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Carman, Mrs. Henry Carrington Bolton, Mrs. W. Irving Clark, Mrs. Esek Cowen, Mrs. James Morgan Davis, Mrs. J. Morgan Wing, and Miss Harriman.

—Mrs. Edmund A. Smith of 226 Madison Avenue will give a large dance on the evening of Feb. 13. She will be assisted in receiving by her daughters, Mrs. Gorman and Mrs. William T. Hunter.

—Among those present at Albert Morris Bagby's musicale yesterday morning at the Waldorf were Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. William Oothout, Mrs. William H. Osgood, Mrs. Gorden Norrie, Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. N. L. McCready, Mrs. John B. Lawrence, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Walter Watrous, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Samuel Perriman, Mrs. Robert Ballantine, Mrs. John O. Pitney, Mrs. Charles Bradley, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, Mrs. Eugene Blois, Mrs. Frederick Godey, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. John Reynolds Totten, Mrs. Christopher Moller, Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall, Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Mrs. George Hoondley, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. N. Henry Sabin, Mrs. Westley Harper, Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Mrs. William Hazard Field, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Francis C. Grable, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Jacob de Neufville, Mrs. Y. Langdon Schroeder, Mrs. C. F. Chickering, Mrs. Valentine Mott, Jr., Mrs. Oliver Y. Wells, Mrs. George Place, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. Arthur Cumnock, Mrs. W. L. Livingstone, Miss Elizabeth Livingstone, Miss Mary Agnes Lawrence, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Mamie Field, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Julia Chester Wells, Miss Effie Moller, Miss Caroline White, Miss Dickey, Miss Edith Lyman Collins, Miss Rhoades of Providence, Miss Minelle Alexander, Miss May Suydam Palmer, Miss Eleanor Parrish, Miss Ellen King, Miss George Barker Gibbs, Charles Gibson, Jr., Maurice De Maurey-Talvande, Charles T. Mathews, George Sellar, Major Francis Colborne, James J. Harrison, B. Bingham Tilden, Charles Wyndham-Quin, William Aspinwall, James Otis, and Creighton Webb. The programme was as follows:

1. Andante and finale from violin concerts ....Mendelssohn
   M. Achille Rivarde.
2. (a) Les Adieux de l'Hôtesse Arabe......Bizet
   (b) English song.
   Miss Minnie Tracey.
3. (a) Romance........................Svendsen
   (b) Airs Hongrois.......................Ernst
   M. Achille Rivarde.
4. Alleluia, from "Le Cid"..........Massenet
   Miss Minnie Tracey.

—Mrs. Edwin H. Wetherbee will give a large reception Thursday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock at her home, 240 Madison Avenue. Lander's string quintet will play during the reception.

—Mrs. Leslie Combs Bruce will hold a reception at her residence, the Sevillia, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, next Thursday, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

PATRIARCH.

MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR'S DANCE

A LARGE BALL IN HER NEW FIFTH AVENUE HOME.

The House Decorated with Roses and Violets—The Cotillion Led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. J. J. Astor.

Mrs. William Astor gave a ball last night in her new house, 841 Fifth Avenue, to which nearly 600 of the most prominent society people in the city were invited. It was the largest and most elaborate private ball given this season, and was the first one that Mrs. Astor has given in many years.

It was necessarily a very late affair, owing to the fact that many of the guests were present at the last and special performance of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House. On no occasion this season have there been so many magnificent gowns and such a superb collection of diamonds seen in the boxes at the Opera House. It was nearly midnight when the first guests began to arrive at Mrs. Astor's house, and it was long after that before the dancing began.

The Astor residence is the largest in New-York, and the art gallery is the most spacious private gallery in this country. It was in the art gallery that the dancing took place.

The hostess received her guests in the ivory and gold room, adjoining the great entrance hall. This apartment, which is one of the handsomest in the house, has a rich carpet in scarlet, and silk portières in blue. Mrs. Astor wore a gown of purple velvet, richly trimmed with point lace. She also wore a coronet of diamonds, and her famous stomacher of diamonds.

The decorations of the salon, library, art gallery, dining and breakfast rooms, and hallways of Mrs. Astor's house are almost too elaborate to admit of any additional decorations, yet in the corners of these various apartments were banked huge tropical plants, and here and there in vases were clusters of American Beauty roses, white, pink, and yellow roses, and large bunches of violets. The broad hall was transformed into a tropical bower.

The cotillion, which was begun shortly after 1 o'clock A. M., was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr. His partner was Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who wore a rich gown of heavy white silk, elaborately trimmed with point lace. In her coiffure was an aigrette of diamonds, and around her neck she wore a diamond and pearl necklace.

Supper was served by Pinard at midnight at small tables, each table seating from eight to ten guests. The menu was as follows:

CHAUD.
Consommé a la Princesse.
Croquettes de volaille a la St. Cloud.
Ris de eau aux petits pois.
Terrapin.
Filet de boeuf aux champignons frais
Canard tete-rouge roti.
Salad de laitue et tomate
FROID.
Galantine de faisan aux truffes.
Chau-froid de pigeonneau a la Richelieu
Aspic de paté de foie-gras en Bellevue
Paté a la St. Hubert.
Salade de volaille. Sandwiches assortis.
ENTREMETS SUCRES.
Glacés fantaises.
Biscuit glacé. Biscuit Tortoni. Gelée macédoine.
Charlotte Parisienne. Gateaux assortis
Marrons glacés.
Fruits glacés. Fruits.
Café.
Champagne. Claret Cup.
Apollinaris. Lemonade.

Among those present at the ball were Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mrs. Calvin Brice, the Misses Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie, Miss Pell, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Miss Tailer, Reginald Ronalds, Henry A. Bibby, Winthrop Rutherfurd, John C. Furman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brookes, Worthington Whitehouse, Miss Juliana Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven, J. Woodward Haven, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany.

Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Miss Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Elsie Clews, Mr. and Mrs. W. Star Miller, Miss Whittier, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, Jr., Mrs. J. Frederic Pierson, the Misses Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, James W. Grand, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norrie.

Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Robert Cornell Sands, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Jr., Senator Hitchcock, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Richard Peters.

Mr. and Mrs. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Miss Ida Chester Ried, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowden, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard, James Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Marie, Edward Bulkley, Mrs. Edward S. Willing, Miss Willing, Miss Gurnee, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Robb.

Republican Meeting To-night.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee will meet in the Johnston Building to-night. It is said the Wurster-Willis faction have dropped Jackson Wallace for Chairman, and have taken up Jacob Bremer of the Tenth Ward, who is counsel to the Excise Board.

City Clerk Benjamin is the candidate of the Worth-Buttling faction, but he may be dropped to-day for a dark horse.

Royal Arcanum Home.

The Royal Arcanum intends to have a home of its own in Brooklyn. Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the Johnston Building, on Nevins Street, near Flatbush Avenue. The building covers a space 62 by 90 feet. It is one of the best equipped buildings in the city.

It has plenty of lodge rooms, banquet halls, and assembly rooms. The price asked for the property is $225,000.

MORE STORIES OF BRIBES

The Investigation of the Building Department Continued.

NAMES AND DATES NOT GIVEN

An Architect Heard Inspectors Took Money—Testimony as to Hotel Majestic Mr. Rothschild Attributes to Spite.

The Commissioners of Accounts continued their probing into the affairs of the Building Department yesterday in the Stewart Building.

Charles C. Haighton, architect, of 111 Broadway, was the first witness. He was examined as to a letter he received from the Building Department. He showed the letter to the Commissioners, but it was not read, as the witness claimed the right to consult his lawyer about it before he testified.

Henry H. Tyson, a butcher of Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, was questioned regarding a bribe of $10 said to have been paid to an Inspector for the erection of a private stand in front of his place during the Columbian celebration. Mr. Tyson said he paid the money to a man named Samuel Lee.

Lee was called, and he testified that he had charge of the erection of the stand. He said he paid the money to an Inspector. He did not know the Inspector's name, nor did he think he could identify him. He paid the money, he said, because he was afraid the work would be stopped.

Richard G. Platt of 72 West Eighty-third Street said that he had done extensive building in the city, but had never been blackmailed. When asked to give a reason why he was not importuned for money, the witness said he was never approached because the Inspectors knew they would get nothing.

"They knew I was no mark," he said.

He admitted having loaned $10 to an Inspector named Donnelly.

"But," he added, "I was more than surprised to get my money back."

The Inspector paid the debt inside of a week.

Mr. Platt said he knew nothing of "the common report that blackmail had been generally levied upon builders."

Albert Zukolsky followed, but it was shown that the subpoena should have been served on the witness's brother. Zukolsky, however, said that it was generally understood that builders had to pay blackmail.

Edward K. Bowne, an architect, testified he had heard that $5 was the usual amount paid to Inspectors when they suggested that money should be given them. This was for small buildings.

The next witnesses were Albert and Frederick Zucker, the former an architect, the latter a superintendent of construction, who were once employed in the construction of the Hotel Majestic, at Seventy-first Street and Central Park West. Both declared that the southwest corner of the Hotel Majestic is built on marl, a soft, crumbly sort of rock that becomes soggy when wet. The hotel has settled from four to six inches, they said, on the southwest side. The other sides of the building they stated are built on rock.

Albert Zucker said that the law regarding iron girders made it imperative that the girders should be strong enough to sustain 150 pounds to the square foot, with a safety factor of six. That is, the girders must be able to sustain 900 pounds to the square foot. In the Hotel Majestic the safety factor was made four, he said, in direct contravention of the law, it was said.

Frederick Zucker said as a result of the poor foundation of marl and the change in the safety factor the building would sag until the marl became condensed to the hardness of rock, and the walls would crack and the building be very unsafe.

The Building Inspectors were Reilly and O'Brien. The witness said they were seldom or never around the building.

Albert Zucker said he regarded the marl foundation as unsafe, and said so at the time. The change in the safety factor, he said, would mean a saving to the owner of the hotel, Jacob Rothschild, of nearly $100,000. There was rock bottom about six feet below the marl, and to get it would cost about $5,000.

Jacob Rothschild then took the stand and declared the Zuckers's charges were false from beginning to end, and were the result of animus on their part—Albert Zucker having been discharged because he delayed the building.

Mr. Rothschild challenged the Zucker testimony, and said that it was absolutely false, and he declared that the building had not settled an eighth of an inch.

"The building is as true now as it was the day it was built," he said, "and I challenge the statement made here to the contrary."

Mr. Rothschild explained that one of the stones in the southwest corner had became loose because it could not get a good hold in the brick wall. "That's all there is to the story," he said.

Deputy Superintendent Vreeland of the Building Department followed. He identified the plans of the Hotel Majestic, and said the Board of Examiners thought nothing of changing the building laws to suit the exigencies of the case. He thought that they did so at least a dozen times a week. They meet every week.

Louis Falk, a former Inspector in the Building Department, was questioned as to his right to have letter heads of the Department printed for himself. He said he thought he had a right to do so. He had his name printed on the letter heads, and his private address, too, so that people, if they saw fit, might transact business with him.

The hearing will be continued next Thursday.

Southey.

From Temple Bar.

It is a curious fact that Southey holds no place in the hearts of present lovers of poetry, yet in his lifetime no one was more honored than he. It may be that his personality, rather than his poems, attracted the admiration of his contemporaries. Now, no one knows him. Who in the present generation has read "Thalaba," that "wild and wondrous song," or the "Curse of Kehama," as wild, as strange, as fascinating? Why were these poems the delight of the age which saw their birth, and are yet forgotten now? To me, who in my childhood lived upon them, this must ever remain a mystery.

Let me try to picture Southey as he sat in my mother's drawing room. I do not remember that his features were particularly striking, and he was not tall or of the stately presence which characterized his brother, Dr. H. H. Southey. But his eyes! A dark and liquid brown, so full of love, when he was silent and calm, that you thought perchance nothing but love was there; but when he spoke the liquid brown was fire, yet fire made of roses, and the beam that darted from his eyes seemed to reach far into the room. Again I say, would that I could remember the words he spoke; but I was a child, and a very young one. In those days children were little noticed; I was one of a large family, so that, although I suppose my hero had to shake hands with me when first he entered the room, that would be all the notice I ever expected from him. I merely sat where I could see him, and worship to my heart's content the being who first woke in my infant mind the love of poetry. For, greatly as I delighted in the story of his poems, what touched my heart was the feeling which was clothed in those magical words, the everlasting truth which, wrapped as it was in tales of Oriental superstition, could yet find its way in perfect purity to the heart of a child.

All in One Family, but Regrettable.

From The Portland (Me.) Argus.

The Argus heard of a case which occurred recently in which a funeral was the means of disclosing a serious breach of trust. There is a certain woman who is not allowed a very large amount of spending money by her husband. Being in temporary need recently, she conceived the brilliant idea of pawning his Sunday suit for a few days, intending to have it safely redeemed and back in the house by Saturday night. It happened, however, that a business associate of her husband died quite suddenly, and, the time arriving for the funeral, the husband went to look for his Sunday clothes. He found them not, and a scene followed.

The moral of this story ought to be that the man made his wife a more liberal allowance, but he didn't.

APPEAL OF MURDERER HOLMES

Arguments For and Against It Made Before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The appeal of Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, the convicted murderer of Benjamin F. Pietzel, came up for argument in the Supreme Court to-day. District Attorney Graham and Assistant District Attorney Barlow appeared for the prosecution, and the defendant was represented by Lawyers Samuel P. Rotan and R. O. Moon, the latter having been engaged since the conviction.

Mr. Rotan reviewed the many well-known features of the case, and dwelt at some length upon the marriage of Holmes to Miss Georgiana Yohe. It was principally upon the testimony of Miss Yohe (she having discarded the name of Howard, which was Holmes's alias when he lived with the woman,) that Holmes was convicted, and the attorney's argument was based upon the alleged inadmissibility of her evidence, because of the marital relations. Judge Arnold, before whom Holmes was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, admitted this testimony, on the ground that a prior marriage nullified the union. Mr. Rotan urged, however, that as Holmes and Miss Yohe had been united by a clergyman in Denver, in January, 1894, and the woman (Miss Yohe) had testified in the lower court that she possessed a marriage certificate, her evidence against the accused was null and void.

The attorney for the defendant criticised the action of Judge Arnold in allowing the District Attorney, in his opening address to the jury, to refer to the alleged killing by Holmes of the Pietzel children in different parts of the country, and to indirect references to those crimes during the trial, whereas the Judge overruled all direct evidence to this effect when the Commonwealth sought to introduce it. Mr. Rotan took up the various "specifications of error" seriatim and made an elaborate argument upon them.

District Attorney Graham followed on behalf of the Commonwealth. He went into the history of the case and recited the details of the crime for which Holmes was convicted. When he had closed his argument for the Commonwealth, Lawyer R. O. Moon made the closing argument for Holmes. Mr. Moon elaborated the argument of Mr. Rotan upon the inadmissibility of the evidence of Miss Yohe. While Mr. Moon was speaking upon this subject, Justice Mitchell interrupted him, saying:

"This witness was called, and answered to the name of Georgiana Yohe. In no place throughout her testimony did she say that she was the wife of the prisoner. Have you any other evidence to show that she was?"

Mr. Moon replied: "No; but our position is not weakened because she did not say in so many words that she is his wife, but her testimony in effect said so."

Justice Mitchell replied: "She did say that she had gone through a marriage ceremony with this man, but she does not say that she is his wife. She merely says that she was imposed upon."

At the conclusion of Mr. Moon's argument the Court took the case under advisement.

THE EVANGELISTS AT WORK

COOPER UNION RESOUNDS WITH SONG AND PRAYER.

Mr. Radcliff Led Yesterday—Covenant Cards for Those who Would Be Saved—Clergymen Present.

"Who will come to help win the souls in this section—souls for the Master? You, my brother? Ah, yes, and you, my sister! I am glad to see you here to-day, my child."

The big hall in Cooper Union was divided into sections yesterday afternoon, each section filled with souls which a band of missionaries on the platform hoped to bring to a knowledge of Salvation if the good work had not already gone forward.

There has been a series of evangelistic meetings in Cooper Union for several Mondays past. A week of daily service of prayer, praise, inquiry, and conversion began yesterday. The generous sum of $600 was given last week to help pay the expenses of the hall.

When the meeting opened, at 2 o'clock yesterday, there was only a handful of people in the hall, and Mr. Radcliff, a mission worker, was talking of prayer and the saving of souls.

The body of the house he had taken by sections, and had called for assistants to distribute, each party in a separate section, covenant cards, to be signed by souls looking for the Master.

"Brother," he called again, "will you come forward and assist? Are you ready to do anything for the Master to-day? Will you be a worker? Lord bless you. Take the covenant cards. Mrs. Cheney, you will do it."

They went forward from all parts of the house, a gray-bearded man here, a younger man there, and one or two women from other parts of the hall, to take the little covenant cards and see that not a soul in the place left without a chance to sign.

"It is your business, men and women, to sign for Christ this afternoon.

"Tell me, friends, are we all Christians here to-day? Raise your hands. More—let us have a few more."

These meetings are long, and it is some time after the opening before the singers, the cornetist, the ministers, and the missionaries arrive. The people come in gradually, spreading all over the house.

"I wish we could sing something," says Mr. Radcliff.

Then from one of the front seats a man's clear voice begins "Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing," singing alone for a few lines, then gradually being joined by a full chorus. "A Charge to eep I Have" comes next in a fuller chorus, for the people come in rapidly after the first hour.

"There is one doctrine of Christ about prayer," Mr. Radcliff begins again. "Ask and we shall receive. She sends her alms up with prayer," he adds, as a woman from the front row hands him quietly a sum of money, which cannot be seen in the distance.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn comes on to the platform soon. He is to preach on "The Resurrection of Christ." The Rev. Mr. Burrell of the Collegiate Church, Prof. Wheden, who directs the singing; two women soloists, and a woman cornetist also arrive, with many pastors of different churches.

Prayers come from all parts of the hall—from the men, from the women, and a colored brother on the platform pours out his heart fervently. By that time the audience numbers a couple of thousand, and when, with the aid of organ and cornet, the big company sings "Bringing in the Sheaves" and "This Is My Story, This Is My Song," the volume of sound is immense.

There are mission workers from all parts of the city. The Superintendent of the Chrystie Street Mission sings heartily, holding a package of covenant cards in his hand, seconded by F. W. Myles, who leads the Tuesday evening men's meetings at the Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

The pessimists who are in doubt as to the moral status of New-York should be encouraged by such meetings. On pleasant days there is hardly standing room in the hall.

"I don't know but the inclement weather is sent by the Lord to assist us in harvesting souls," said Mr. Dixon, yesterday. "The early coming Christians stay away, and there is room for the late-coming sinners to get in and be saved."

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Dining-Room Decoration.

The dining-room of the average city house is apt to obtain its light and comfort at the expense of other rooms.

We use stained glass in decoration in a way that obviates all that. Light is admitted from windows whose outlook is unattractive, and the gloomy central rooms are redeemed by the use of skylights and transoms.

Our designs of heraldic forms, mottoes, and floating ribbons, in any desired tint or tone, of beautiful color, are delightfully appropriate.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The annual reunion of the Hamilton College alumni will be held at the Hotel Savoy, this evening, at 6 o'clock. The Rev. Charles E. Knox will preside and the Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of the college; Prof. Edward North, Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Dr. Thomas P. Hastings, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans, Congressman James S. Sherman, the Rev. Dr. Bradford of Montclair, Charles Dudley Warner, Prof. Isaac H. Hall, Prof. Burdock of the Columbia College Law School, Daniel Huntington, the artist; Judge Amos K. Hadley, and many other distinguished men will be present. Tickets may be had of Dr. A. N. Brockway, Corresponding Secretary. 50 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

—Central Office detectives brought to the Centre Street Court yesterday three young men whom they arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the stabbing of James Coyne, in Avenue B, near East Fifteenth Street, Sunday afternoon. Their names are John Fitzgerald, aged twenty, of 255 Avenue B; Hugh McNally, aged nineteen, of 541 East Fifteenth Street, and William Burns of 617 East Fifteenth Street. They were remanded.

—The Postmaster General has issued an order establishing on March 1 next a sub-station of the Post Office at New-York City, for general mail business, to be known as sub-station No. 46, and to be located at 406 East Houston Street. On the same date a sub-station of the Post Office at Elizabeth, N. J., will be established, to be known as sub-station No. 2, and to be located at Lorraine, a suburb of Elizabeth.

—Mitry Kowry, the alleged Syrian murderer, who was arrested Sunday on the complaint of Nahun Hawel, a Syrian of 30 Rector Street, who claimed that Kowry killed his cousin in Syria, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday. He does not deny participation in the killing, but says it was accidental. He will be remanded from day to day until the Syrian authorities can be heard from.

—Acting Captain O'Brien has learned from the Chicago police that Andrew J. Anderson, who is under arrest here for being implicated in the Kernochan and other robberies, was convicted of burglary in Chicago in 1883 or 1884, and sentenced to the Joliet prison for fifteen years. He was pardoned in April, 1893, when Gov. Altgeld was making his wholesale discharge of convicts from the prison.

—The fourth organ recital in the series in progress at St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, was given Sunday night. William Edward Mulligan, the organist, was assisted in presenting an entertainment of much merit by Miss Caroline Mihr, soprano, and Mrs. Chapman-Lindau, contralto. Miss Mihr rendered "With Verdure Clad" from Haydn very effectively.

—There has been a gas leak for several days in the cellar of a three-story frame building at 361 Water Street, and yesterday plumbers entered it to search for the break in the pipe. They carried a light, which soon located the leak, and the result was an explosion. There was no damage. One of the plumbers was very slightly burned.

—The express steamer Columbia of the Hamburg-American Line, which sailed from New-York on Jan. 25, with a large party of excursionists for a tour of the West Indies, arrived at St. Thomas yesterday.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held next Thursday afternoon, at 12:30 o'clock, in the rooms of the Chamber, on Nassau Street, between Cedar and Liberty Streets.

Brooklyn.

—Judge Hurd and Judge Aspinall, in the County Court, yesterday, made the following appointments: John Docker, second deputy clerk; Philip T. Williams, first assistant clerk; Joseph H. Winters, second assistant clerk; John F. Moore, third assistant clerk; William A. Aspinall, confidential clerk to Judge Aspinall; William D. Cornell, confidential clerk to Judge Hurd; William Hemstreet and Charles Joyce, stenographers; Edward Roper, August C. Schlisman, John P. Davis, Frank L. Chadwick, and George Schlogenhauf, clerks; Charles H. Foley, William T. Noonan, F. H. Holt, John P. Hayes, Charles Bell, Henry Meyer, Jr., Benjamin F. Childs, James Scanlon, Harry Storkey, William K. Sharkey, and J. N. Westervelt, court officers.

—Health Commissioner Emery yesterday made the following reappointments: Dr. Richard M. Wyckoff, Deputy Commissioner; Dr. George E. West, Secretary; Fred H. Johnson, private secretary; Alfred S. Ambler, Superintendent Kingston Avenue Hospital; Dr. E. H. Wilson, Chief of the Bureau of Bacteriology; William L. Locke, sanitary engineer; Dr. G. J. Volckening, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry; Dr. Frederick A. Jewett, Chief of the Contagious Disease Bureau.

—In the Supreme Court, yesterday, application was made for the appointment of a receiver and a dissolution of the bicycle firm of Vaughn & Holliday, 6 Third Avenue. Vaughn is the colored messenger in the Tax Collector's office.

—William T. Tompkins, in the Supreme Court, yesterday began suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to recover $25,000 damages for the loss of two toes. He was run over by one of the cars of the company May 7, 1894.

—City Clerk Joseph Benjamin yesterday appointed Wayland Smith Deputy City Clerk, Harry Jacquillard license clerk, Alfred T. Hobley, assistant license clerk, and James H. Cross bond and warrant clerk.

—The Board of Police and Excise was organized yesterday by the election of Commissioner Welles as President, Commissioner Hacker Treasurer, and Commissioner Gascoine Secretary.

—In Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday Mrs. Margaret Titterton began an action against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for $10,000 damages for injuries received June 23, 1894.

—Judge Aspinall, in the County Court, yesterday, discharged Mrs. Lena Brauns, who was accused of stealing a watch and chain from Mrs. Nettie Kunze of 521 Second Street.

—In accordance with Chapter 927 of the Laws of 1895, a naturalization bureau has been established in the office of the City Clerk. Col. Charles B. Morton has been put in charge.

—Alois Bossert was held for the Grand Jury yesterday for forging the name of his father, Jacob Bossert, of Coney Island, to a check for $10.

—Ralph G. Packard has begun suit in the Supreme Court against Daniel W. Doody and others, to foreclose a mortgage for $10,500.

—The Kings County Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday. George M. Coyle, a contractor of 116 St. James's Place, is the foreman.

—President Neff of the Board of Assessors yesterday reappointed Charles W. Cheshire Secretary.

—Justice Dickey occupied the bench in the Supreme Court yesterday, for the first time since his election.

Long Island City.

—John C. Sheehan and Contractors Thomas Riddle and Wallace Reilly are defendants in a suit for $5,000 damages now going on in the Queens County Supreme Court. Mrs. Oliver D. Smith, the plaintiff, claims that her health was damaged to that amount by the construction of the Broadway trunk sewer.

—John Cahill, who won notoriety five years ago by jumping from the East River Bridge, was sentenced to the Queens County Jail on a charge of intoxication by Justice Duffy yesterday. He is thirty-one years old.

Long Island.

—Sela Lodge, I. O. G. T., of East Rockaway has chosen officers as follows: Chief Templar—Louisa Seaman; Vice Templar—Cynthia Abrams; Secretary—Sadie Smith; Assistant Secretary—Mrs. William Abrams; Treasurer—Mrs. H. F. Johnson; Financial Secretary—Ida White; Chaplain—The Rev. T. S. Braithwait; Marshal—John Bailey.

—Sincerity Lodge, I. O. G. T., of Freeport has elected the following officers: Chief Templar—Walter B. Cozzens; Vice Templar—William H. Post; Past Templar—Ernest S. Randall; Secretary—Evelyn Randall; Financial Secretary—Grace Powers; Treasurer—Forrest Dunbar; Marshal—Burton Nelson.

—A commission has certified to the necessity of the proposed highway from the main road to Shinnecock Bay at Good Ground. The commission consisted of Edwin Bailey, Milton G. Wiggins, and Nichol Floyd.

—An entertainment under the auspices of the Great Neck League was given last evening by the Swedish Ladies' Quartet Club of New-York.

—Members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 of Whitestone will present an Irish drama entitled "Shaun Rhue" next Monday evening.

—Fifteen citizens of Baldwins have signed the papers for the organization of a Fire Department in that village.

—Miss Jenkins, a teacher in the Islip school, has resigned to accept a position in the school at Montclair, N. J.

—Defender Hose Company of Rockville Centre will give an entertainment and reception tomorrow evening.

—Frank Coombes of Jamaica was thrown from a carriage yesterday and injured about the head and neck.

—A central telephone office has been established at Bay Shore.

Yonkers.

—The first annual banquet of the Yonkers Board of Trade will be given at the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Clubhouse, Feb. 17. The number of tickets will be limited to the capacity of the hall. It is expected that some notable speakers will be present. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of W. C. McAdoo, Jr., John Bellows, E. K. Martin, N. P. Otis, W. H. Doty, F. W. Holls, S. T. Hubbard, Jr., Isaac Milbank, Philip Verplanck, George Rayner, and W. B. Edgar.

—The gold and silver medals which the Yonkers Bicycle Club will present to its members who rode the greatest number of miles during the past year are on exhibition in the jewelry store window of Charles P. Ward, ex-President of the club. The gold medal will be presented to C. P. Staubach, who rode 10,000 miles, and the silver medal to Charles B. Lockwood, whose record is 5,000 miles.

—The Young Men's Republican Club will celebrate Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. There will be a dinner in the Arlington Inn, at which prominent speakers will deliver addresses.

—Frank A. Curry is now ticket agent for the New-York Central Railroad. He was the freight agent, but that and the passenger departments have been consolidated.

—The inquest on the body of John Hertlein, the eccentric old man of Kimball Avenue who committed suicide in his bedroom, will be held Thursday, by Coroner Miles.

—Mary Daly, whose home was saved by the firemen a few nights ago, when Deane's factory was burned, has thanked the department for its efficient services.

Absolutely Pure
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

—Miss Sara L. Carson is conducting evangelistic meetings this week in the city churches. She appears in a different church each evening.

Westchester County.

—Charles De Mott of Westchester Avenue and his brother-in-law, John Sickles, two well-known business men of Port Chester, have purchased farms near Dover, Del., and will leave Port Chester March 1. Mr. De Mott is prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic. He was at one time Town Clerk of Rye. Mr. De Mott was in the grocery business several years. Mr. Sickles conducted a hardware store in Port Chester fifteen years.

—William Spencer, an old resident of Port Chester, died Saturday morning at his home, in Locust Avenue. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the house. Mr. Spencer, in his earlier days, sailed on "whalers." He was seventy-three years old.

New-Rochelle.

—The following have been elected officers in John Stevenson Lodge, I. O. G. T.: Augustus Emrich, Chief Templar; Miss Annie Gallaher, Vice Templar; Victor Martin, Secretary; W. Jeames, Financial Secretary; Miss Cora MacDonald, Treasurer.

—The proposition to amend the village charter has stirred up opposition. Some of the villagers believe that, instead of recasting the village charter, the taxpayers should demand a city charter. New-Rochelle now claims 12,000 inhabitants.

—John Kane was sentenced on Sunday morning to four months and ten days in the Kings County Penitentiary by Police Justice Lambden for stealing a hen from Mrs. Lawyer, colored. Kane was caught Saturday night hiding the hen under his coat.

—The third lecture in the course of free lectures instituted at the Town Hall by Rufus Hatch will be delivered on Thursday evening by Frank Gordon, son of Gen. J. B. Gordon of Georgia, on "Southern Traits and Traditions."

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has made arrangements to keep the free reading room in Moulton Hall, Depot Place, open every evening from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock. The room is in charge of the Rev. C. O. Beaudry.

—Police Justice Lambden last week sent twelve men to jail on the charge of vagrancy. An average of six men apply for lodging at the village lock-up each night.

—Miss Molly Mason, daughter of the late Judge Myron L. Mason of Greenwich, Conn., is the guest of Mrs. Nicholas H. Stavey, 108 Centre Avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Siebrecht, Jr., have sent out cards for Wednesday afternoon receptions.

Mount Vernon.

—Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon over the body of James Levy, who died Thursday evening at his home, 302 South Second Avenue. The Rev. Samuel T. Graham, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, officiated. The burial was in St. Paul's Cemetery, East Chester. Many prominent business men attended the funeral.

—The third performance of "The Pirates of Penzance," Saturday evening, at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, was successful. The Mozart Club, under whose auspices the opera was given, will present later in the season "Erminie." The selection of the opera was determined by the vote of the persons who attended "The Pirates of Penzance."

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Congregational Church will have a bazaar and supper at the church, Feb. 20 and 21.

—Frederick Davis, son of Burr Davis, has gone to Los Angeles, Cal., to spend the Winter.

Staten Island.

—A permanent organization of the liquor dealers of the town of Middletown was effected yesterday at a meeting held in Credo's Hall, Stapleton. Thirty-two members were enrolled. The following officers were elected: Otto Credo, President; William Wedemeyer, Vice President; Charles Warnecke, Recording Secretary; John Ferguson, Financial Secretary; Charles Ostwald, Treasurer; John A. Duff, Delegate to State Committee; John Boldt, Sergeant at Arms. The liquor dealers of the towns of Castleton and Northfield have been organized as the North Shore Liquor Dealers' Association for some years. Temporary organizations have been formed in Southfield and Westfield. The purpose of the organizations is for mutual protection and to take active steps against the passage of the Raines Excise bill.

—The fair under the auspices of Niagara Engine Company, No. 5, of the Edgewater Fire Department was opened last evening at the company's hall, Tompkinsville, with interesting ceremonies and an address by District Attorney George M. Pinney, Jr. The fair will be continued throughout the week.

—A meeting of the New-Brighton Village Trustees will be held this evening, when it is expected a Trustee for the First Ward will be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph Rappenecker. There are a dozen candidates for the place.

—Burglars effected an entrance into the bicycle store of Charles U. Saunders, at Port Richmond, Sunday night, by breaking a pane of glass in a rear window. The store was thoroughly ransacked, but the thieves secured only $100 worth of bicycle sundries.

—There will be meetings of the Port Richmond Trustees and of the Republican County Committee this evening.

—The Edgewater Trustees will meet at 10:30 this morning.

Jersey City.

—Martin Pleischutsching of New-York, who has been held at the Hudson County Jail since Sept. 9 on a damage suit, brought by Frank Albinger, or Albriga, also of New-York, was yesterday released by order of Judge Lippincott. The Court held that the arrest was illegally made, the defendant having been inveigled into New-Jersey, when he should have been served with a summons in New-York, where the parties resided and where the suit originated.

—When Daniel Donovan of 527 Newark Avenue went home Sunday night he found a stranger in the hall. The man excused himself, saying he had made a mistake in the house. Donovan caused his arrest. The man gave his name as Terence D'Huyvetter, and said he lived at 203 Grand Street, which is more than a mile from Donovan's house. A number of pawn tickets were found in D'Huyvetter's pockets. He was held for examination.

—Chancellor McGill yesterday signed an order discharging Andrew Kirkpatrick and Thomas Reid from liability as receivers for Thurber, Whyland & Co. of New-York. All the moneys received have been disbursed except 88 cents, which is on deposit in a New-York bank to meet a check issued against it.

—The affairs of the First Presbyterian Church of Asbury Park were again before Chancellor McGill yesterday, but the case was postponed until next Monday. The application was for an order to eject the dismissed pastor, the Rev. H. T. Widdemer, from the library and study connected with the parsonage.

—The divorce suit of Dr. Henry D. White of Rutherford against Marguerite M. White, George W. Lockwood of Brooklyn being named as co-respondent, was again before Chancellor McGill yesterday on Mrs. White's application for counsel fee. An allowance of $30 was made.

—A meeting will be held at the Second United Presbyterian Church to-night to protest against a license recently granted to James Neuman to keep a saloon on the corner adjacent to Public School No. 8 on Sherman Avenue. It will probably be attended by every minister in the city.

—A number of employes of the Standard Watch Company were laid off Caturday night on account of over production.

Painter Gilbert Stuart's Grave.

The recommendation of the Council of the Fine Arts Federation of New-York, at a recent meeting, that steps be taken for the erection of a suitable work over the grave of Gilbert Stuart, the distinguished American painter, will soon be carried out.

J. Carroll Beckwith, Chairman of the Committee on Painting of the Fine Arts Federation, said yesterday:

"The plan of a National monument in Washington to the celebrated painter is one which all artists and people desirous of doing honor to our distinguished men would be interested in. But our specific purpose was to see that the grave, in the cemetery on Boston Common, was saved from oblivion, and the Committee on Painting of the Fine Arts Federation feels that that is its duty, under the resolution. I have already received several offers of contributions. If we find the Boston Common Council does not object to a certain mark of dignity over Gilbert Stuart's grave—a bust, surmounting a small pedestal, for instance—that would be our desire."

Contributions may be sent to Mr. Beckwith, at his studio, in the Sherwood Building, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Hurt Returning from a Funeral.

The funeral of Henry Rawley of 153 Prospect Street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday, and, while the mourners were returning from the funeral, at 6 o'clock last night, the coach containing the mother and sisters of Mr. Rawley was upset by a trolley car at Sands and Gold Streets.

Mrs. Rawley and her daughters, Sadie and Hattie, and Mr. and Mrs. James Keogh were injured. Mrs Keogh was the most seriously hurt, as her head was cut with broken glass.

RELIABLE CARPETS.
Bargains in fact as well as on paper at
COWPERTHWAIT'S,
104 West 14th St.

Tuesday
February 4-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

POWER OF ROENTGEN RAYS

Some Effects of the Discovery Studied by French Observers.

PRINCIPLE INVOLVED IN EXPERIMENTS

Impression of the Human Hand with Anatomical Details Secured by Voller—Little of Nature of the Rays Revealed.

The following article, taken in part from the French journal l'Illustration, describes the effects of the Roentgen rays as seen by French observers, and also gives an impression of a hand prepared by Voller of Hamburg made from the actual plate and wholly trustworthy in detail:

Among the experiments made, that of the interposition of the hand seems to be one of the most fruitful. When the experimenter beheld the picture, or rather the shadow of the skeleton, appear upon the plate he found himself in the same position with Daguerre or Niepce when these sought to "fix" the picture in the park-room—that is to photograph it.

It was only a step then to ascertain whether the ordinary photographic plates were sensitive to the new rays. This sensitiveness having been found to exist, the



Effect of the Roentgen Rays.
Photograph of a Human Hand, Showing the Anatomy in Detail.

results obtained could be illustrated, fixed in fact, in a startling manner. Photography through opaque bodies had been discovered!

The principle is that shadows form regularly on the photographic plate as they do on the fluorescent surface whenever bodies of unequal transparency are placed between Crookes's apparatus and themselves. As the density diminishes, the transparence of the reliefs becomes more perceptible.

In order to experiment in a light room the sensitive plate should be carefully wrapped up in several double folds of black paper, whereas the tube producing the Roentgen rays, on the contrary, should be uncovered. The plate and the tube should be placed about ten centimeters apart, and the article to be photographed should be so inserted that after the rays have passed through it they may strike the plate perpendicularly.

Ruhmkorff's induction coil, whose current is to pass through the Crooke tube, should be sufficiently strong to produce sparks at a distance of from six to eight centimeters between the poles. The time of exposure should vary from ten to twenty minutes, according to the productiveness in rays of the apparatus employed. The operator must exercise his own judgment in this.

By proceeding in the manner described M. Roentgen and other operators, such as M. Voller (Hamburg) and Dr. Oudin, (Paris,) were able to obtain photographs of human hands.

Each detail of the anatomy is recorded there with marvelous fidelity, the bony matter intercepting the rays. The flesh, the muscles, the tendons, the veins and arteries, the dermis and epidermis, are only represented by a hazy shadow, light, undefined, scarcely perceptible, none of the tissues causing it being impenetrable to the new light. The thick metal ring projects a still darker, denser shadow than the bones.

In the same way, scissors in their sheaths and bolts through their wooden doors have also been photographed. The photographs obtained in this way have nothing in common with ordinary photographs. They are not rays reflected by the objects whose picture it is desired to obtain, but rays emanating directly from the luminous tube.

The shadow of the interposed object defines itself clearly upon the plate, blackened either by the direct action of the rays or by the fluorescence engendered in the glass.

Differing from the photographic eye, the human eye seems to be insensible to the Roentgen rays, since, when the tube whence they proceed is inclosed in an envelope, it is not possible to perceive the slightest glow. Nevertheless, a French experimenter, who has reproduced in Paris the experiments of the Professor of Würzburg, declares that a hand placed against a Crooke tube becomes itself fluorescent, and shows to the eye sufficiently educated its most minute anatomical structure.

This would, indeed, realize the power of seeing through opaque bodies. But what then is this adaptation of the eye but a nervous condition analogous to that which enables hypnotic subjects to see phantoms through brick walls?

However this may be, the new rays discovered by M. Roentgen have as yet revealed, even to their discoverer, but little of their nature, and the first hypotheses yet remain to be verified. Is this discovery likely, from a practical point of view, to produce appreciable results? Can it be used in the world of medicine to determine the nature of an organic lesion, or the form of a tumor in the interior of the body?

The Germans have already essayed experiments in this direction. A Berlin doctor this week took a photograph by means of the Roentgen rays of the hand of a workingman wounded by an explosion of glass, and in the proof obtained could plainly be seen the pieces of glass sticking in the bone.

In conclusion, as yet neither the laws nor the theory of these phenomena are known, but the phenomena themselves are sufficient to give us a glimpse into a new world.

The Funeral of Dr. McLaughlin.

The funeral of Dr. William T. J. McLaughlin of 158 Waverley Place, who died on Friday from consumption, which he believed he contracted from cattle which he was employed to examine as a veterinarian in the Jersey City abattoir, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday from St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, at Sixth Avenue and West Fourth Street.

Many friends of the unfortunate man were present at the services, which were conducted by the Rev. Father Richards of Bayonne, N. J., assisted by the Revs. Father Burke of the Church of St. Charles Barromeo, and McLaughlin of St. Francis Xavier's College. Father O'Flynn of St. Joseph's Church was master of ceremonies. A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated.

Other clergymen present who were friends of the deceased were the Rev. Dr. Burtsell of Rondout, N. Y., and the Rev. Fathers Morris, Mulcahy, O'Connor, Fagan, and Howell of St. Francis Xavier's Church. There were no selected pall bearers. The burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

WOULD NOT SEPARATE THE FAMILY

Justice Gaynor Refuses to Take Two Deaf and Dumb Boys from Their Grandmother and Aunt.

Marshal H. Smith of Burleyville, Sullivan County, applied in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Gaynor, on a writ of habeas corpus, for the custody of his deaf and dumb step-sons, Edward Doll Swett, ten years old, and John A. Swett, eight years old. They are related to Edward A. Appleton, the publisher. Mr. Smith claimed the boys were detained by their maternal grandmother, Mrs. Bessie G. Reed of Stapleton, S. I., who refused to deliver them to him.

He also stated that Mrs. Adeline W. Piening had offered to provide liberally for the support and education of the children, provided he continued as their guardian, and that she also intended to name them in her will.

In answer to the application Mrs. Reed stated that when the mother died the children were left to her, and that the guardian was not a proper person to have care of them. The mother of the children left her husband in 1894, and the children's aunt, Emma G. Reed, who was also deaf and dumb, had taken care of them, and had taught them the sign language and was deeply attached to them.

Justice Gaynor decided in favor of Mrs. Reed yesterday.

"These two little boys," he said, "having lost father and mother, have since lived with their maternal grandmother, Bessie G. Reed. Her unmarried son and daughter are also of the household. The grandmother owns the modest house in which they all live. She is the housekeeper, and the son and daughter earn wages as skilled workers in Appleton's bookbindery; and, besides, these little boys have together an income of about $30 a month from property left by their parents.

"The household is thus comfortable, and it is happy, also. The little boys are going to the public school. The daughter, their aunt, is a refined and attractive young woman. She is very fond of them. She is now deaf and dumb, though not born so, and they have become part of her life. She has taught them the sign language, and I saw them all talking together.

"I have not been able to bring myself to take these little boys away from this family. It would be like two deaths in the house. I find it easy to refuse them to the stepfather. He is, in fact, trying by this writ to get them only to deliver them over to their paternal grandmother. I have not found it so easy to refuse her. She has quite an estate and offers to make her will in their favor if their custody be given to her. But money is not everything in this short life. Those who have it know how delusive is the notion that it brings peace or happiness.

"I think it best to leave these children where they are; but their paternal grandmother ought to visit them and they ought to visit her. The reflections upon the other grandmother ought to be withdrawn. She is an intelligent, good woman."

DIRECTORY OF AMERICAN LAWYERS

New and Valuable Features of the Twenty-eighth Edition.

J. B. Martindale, a Chicago attorney, has issued "Martindale's American Law Directory" for 1896. This is the twenty-eighth issue of this unique work, in which an almost complete list of the lawyers in the United States and Canada is given.

Mr. Martindale formerly published his directory biennially, but now publishes it annually in January. The present edition, he says, contains many new and valuable features that were not in former editions, among which are law digests, court calendars, dates of birth and admission of lawyers, and ratings for promptness in paying bills. The last feature was added to inform merchants and others who need the services of lawyers whom to trust, and to dispel the idea that lawyers are averse to paying bills.

It was not until the 1887 edition of this work that any book was published in which lawyers were rated, or in which anything of the kind was ever attempted as to the legal profession, although for years the standing of merchants, manufacturers, and traders was considered a most important part of business knowledge.

It is to enable the merchant, who wishes to retain a lawyer with whom he is not personally acquainted, to obtain a knowledge of the man's ability and general standing that the feature of "rating" has been introduced by Mr. Martindale.

This directory is in daily use in many leading wholesale houses, by manufacturers, mercantile and collection agencies, and lawyers all over the country. It contains the names of 85,000 lawyers, a complete list of the banks in the United States and Canada, and the names of United States Consuls residing in foreign cities, and of the foreign Consuls residing in this country, and also a list of foreign attorneys. It is substantially bound in law sheep, and sold for $10, net, or $10.45 if delivered by mail or express.

NEW-JERSEY EDITORS IN SESSION

Officers of the Editorial Association for the Coming Year.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Editorial Association was held at the Hotel Windsor today. After the reading of several papers touching on journalistic matters, the following officers were elected: President—George W. McCowan, Bridgeton; Vice President—J. F. Sumerson, Belvidere; Secretary—Charles Bechtel, Trenton; Treasurer—James S. Yard, Freehold; Executive Committee—Sinnickson Chew, Camden; Frank B. Baldwin, Orange; Josiah Getcham, Belvidere, and W. B. R. Mason, Bound Brook.

Arrangements for consolidation with the State Publishers' Union, which is also meeting here to-day, are being made. Legislation to prohibit newspapers made up mainly of patent pages from securing municipal printing will be sought this Winter. No action was taken on the subject of a new law requiring the publication of the legislative acts in the newspapers of the State. This matter is to be allowed to rest till next year.

Driven Crazy by a Fortune Teller.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A fortune teller informed Mrs. Anna Linderman recently that her husband was about to leave the city with another woman. Mrs. Linderman has worried so much over the affair that she became insane, and has been taken to the State Hospital at Utica.

VALUE OF ACETYLENE GAS

Dr. W. H. Birchmore Corrects Some False Impressions.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF ITS USE

Burned Pure It Makes Bright Colors Brighter and Dark Darker—Useless for Enriching Ordinary Water Gas.

So many inaccurate statements have lately been made about acetylene gas—many of them purposely so—that a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES was sent to Dr. W. H. Birchmore, a recognized authority on the subject, to ask him for a plain, unvarnished statement of the merits and defects of this new illuminant.

Dr. Birchmore has been engaged for the last six months in making an exhaustive study of carbide of calcium and its derivative, acetylene gas. He is an expert chemist, and his services were engaged by some capitalists to investigate the commercial practicability of acetylene gas. His conclusions as summed up by him to the reporter embrace the five following points.

1. Acetylene gas is useless for the purpose of reinforcing or enriching ordinary water gas.

2. Acetylene gas is at least equal, and probably superior, to sunlight for purposes of photography.

3. No burner now made will consume acetylene gas economically, irrespective of cost, and the invention of a burner with small enough apertures is the first serious obstacle to be overcome before the gas can be tested in comparison with ordinary illuminating gas.

4. Pure acetylene gas, when burned as an illuminant, makes bright colors brighter and dark colors darker; it might be used in a ballroom, never in a library or ordinary sitting room. It has a flame which is essentially, though not apparently, lavender in color, and thus distorts daylight shades.

5. If carbide of calcium, from which acetylene is now obtained, can be produced at $45 a ton, or less, acetylene gas can be used commercially in a limited field.

Elaborating these five propositions, Dr. Birchmore said to the reporter:

"When illuminating gas was commonly made from cannel and other bituminous forms of coal, many years ago, a theoretical opinion was advanced that its illuminating power would be improved by the addition of acetylene gas, or ethine, as it was called in laboratory phrase.

"The gas used almost universally to-day is not coal illuminating gas, but water gas enriched with various kinds of mineral oil. This gas is already strong enough in violet rays, so that to add acetylene gas to it is to strengthen it where strength is not needed. In fact, the chief part of the illuminating gas which we use in our houses to-day is composed of pseudo-acetylenes, known chemically as C_6H_6, or six atoms of carbon combined with six atoms of hydrogen, while pure acetylene is chemically known as C_2H_2, or two atoms of carbon combined with two atoms of hydrogen.

"It is nonsense to talk of enriching cheap pseudo-acetylenes with expensive pure acetylene, but this view of the matter never seems to strike a promoter who has something to sell. It is true that very small additions of acetylene gas to ordinary illuminating gas—say two parts in a thousand—may improve the illuminant to some eyes, but it will equally "disimprove" it to other eyes equally well trained. As a result of my own experiments, I am prepared to state positively that any attempt to add to the lighting value of any hydro-carbon light by adding acetylene to it will be a failure."

Dealing with its value for photographic purposes, Dr. Birchmore said:

"The richness of the rays of acetylene in the violet end of the spectrum makes it chemically very active and therefore useful for photography. In this respect it exceeds the ordinary arc electric light from carbon points and has even more violet light than the arc light from aluminium points, which is the most extreme violet light with which we now are acquainted.

"As the quantity of acetylene needed for photographic purposes would be comparatively small as contrasted with its use as a general illuminant, I think it likely enough that the gas may be brought into use for this purpose independent of its cost."

Of the unsuitability of ordinary gas burners to consume acetylene gas economically, Dr. Birchmore said:

"I found in my experiments that acetylene gas gave the best results when burned under a pressure of two inches at the jet. As acetylene is the lightest of the hydro-carbons, except one, is escapes very freely, and is therefore hard to manage, especially under such a comparatively high pressure.

"The smallest burner in use through which acetylene can be burned is a Bray 0000 lava tip. Under two inches of pressure one of these burners will consume 1.4 cubic feet of acetylene an hour. This, when measured by the ordinary test, gives a light equivalent to that of 64 candles. When it is remembered that an ordinary burner gives a light equal to that of 16 candles, or the same as the ordinary incandescent electric light is rated, the light in appearance is dazzlingly white, much more so than gas or incandescent light.

"To burn economically, acetylene should pass through a burner which would not let more than one-fifth of 1.4 cubic feet per hour, or, say, .28 of a cubic foot an hour, pass through it. This would give a light of a little more than 13 candles, which would be ample considering its superior whiteness to the ordinary gaslight. So far as I am aware, no burner has yet been made which will allow only so small a quantity to pass through it, and it looks to me as if the invention of so small a burner would be a matter of great practical difficulty, and no promises can be made about the future of the gas as a commercial product until this new burner has been shown to be capable of actual use."

In regard to its distortion of colors, Dr. Birchmore said:

"Light blues, violets, lavenders, peacock blues, and all colors allied to them will have their tones brilliantly intensified by the use of acetylene as an illuminant. Hence, as long as these colors are in fashion, we may use acetylene as a ballroom light or anywhere else that striking illumination is desirable.

"On the other hand, the deep blues and warm reds are equally depressed with acetylene as the illuminant, showing up almost black. So that acetylene will be impossible commercially if these darker colors should become the prevailing fashion in woman's wear. This seems a slight point in the abstract, but it would be a very serious one if brought to the actual test of trial."

Dr. Birchmore was somewhat guarded in his remarks concerning the cost of producing acetylene gas. Without mentioning the figures at which he believed the gas could be obtained in commercial quantities, he went on to demonstrate that at $45 a ton calcium carbide might yield enough acetylene gas to compete with ordinary illuminating gas, under conditions which made its use desirable.

"Acetylene gas," he said, "is fifteen times more radiant than ordinary illuminating gas, and therefore, to compete with the latter, it must not cost more than fifteen times as much. Thus, with ordinary gas at $1.25 per 1,000 cubic feet, acetylene gas must not cost more than $18.75 per 1,000 cubic feet.

"A ton of calcium carbide, properly treated, will give 10,000 cubic feet of acetylene, and at this rate calcium carbide ought to be worth $187.50 a ton. But the smallest burners we have show a light of at least 64 candle power a burner of acetylene, whereas ordinary gas rarely exceeds a light of 20 candle power a burner. This brings down the prohibitive price of acetylene gas to $4.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, or the ton of calcium carbide to $45. Suppose, however, the manufacturers of gas should reduce their price to $1 per 1,000 cubic feet, where would the manufacturers of acetylene gas be on this basis?

"Acetylene gas is now derived from calcium carbide, which is made by the union of quick lime and carbon in an electric furnace. Assuming for a moment that the theoretical efficiency of the dynamo, without allowing for loss by radiant heat or leakage, might reach 100 per cent., we might get thirty-three pounds of calcium carbide a day for each ordinary horse power of current employed.

"In practice, as seen at Spray, N. C., where all the calcium carbide in this country has hitherto been manufactured, only fifteen pounds of the product have been turned out by each ordinary horse power of current. It has been figured out that one horse power at the dynamo, under the most favorable conditions, as at Niagara, is worth 83¾ cents per twenty-four hour day. If, therefore, a horse power will produce fifteen pounds of calcium carbide a day, at a cost of 83¾ cents, without counting the price of the material, the price of a ton of 2,000 pounds of calcium carbide will be $45. I believe that better than this can be done with greater dynamo efficiency."

According to the editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal, the current price of calcium carbide in Paris, France, where the material is being sold at market rates, is 9 cents a pound, or $180 a ton, "and no money has been spared in trying to cheapen the cost of production."

WASHINGTON'S CHARITY BALL

Given Last Night Under Distinguished Patronage—Other Entertainments in the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Society danced for sweet charity's sake to-night. The annual charity ball for the children's hospital was given at the Rifles' Armory, under most fashionable patronage. The hall was handsomely adorned with flags, drapery, and plants. Miss Miller, President of the Board of Lady Managers of the hospital, was hostess of the evening, assisted by Mrs. McMillan, Mr. Sheridan, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. McGuire, Mrs. James Marion Johnston, Mrs. Greenclay Goodlie, Mme. De Sibour, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Edward McCauly, Mrs. Glover, Miss Gale, Mrs. Leech, and Miss Henry. Many of the prominent dancing men were on the Floor Committee, of which Dr. Charles Bispham was Chairman. The lady patronesses included about forty of the most prominent women in society.

The Hawaiian Minister and Mrs. Hatch gave a welcome to their friends in the Diplomatic Corps and official society to-night at a reception at their home, in Sixteenth Street.

The Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon gave the annual dinner to-night, which is one of the official courtesies of their position, to the Supreme Court Justices and their wives. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Wright of Philadelphia were also in the party.

At the marriage of Miss Catherine Fuller and Mr. Theodore Beecher of Buffalo, at St. John's Church, Feb. 17, Miss Fanny Fuller, the youngest daughter of the family, will be maid of honor, and Miss Jane Fuller and Mrs. Pauline Aubrey the bridesmaids. Mr. Richard D. Ware and Dr. H. H. Haskell of Massachusetts, Mr. Nathan Clifford of Portland, Mr. Samuel Well, Jr., of Detroit, and Mr. G. P. Keating of Buffalo will be ushers.

The ladies of the garrison at Fort Myer have cards out for a reception in honor of Mrs. Lamont, Feb. 14.

Marquis de Chambrun of the French Embassy and his bride, who was formerly Miss Nichols, daughter of Mrs. Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, are just back from their wedding trip, and an afternoon tea to-day was given them by Miss Card, daughter of Gen. Card.

KUSHAQUA MEMORIES

Miss Marion Abbott, the Comedienne, Honored by a Theatre Party.

In memory of some pleasant Summer days spent at Lake Kushaqua, in the Adirondacks, about forty members of the Kushaqua Bowling Club united in a demonstration of regard for Miss Marion Abbott, of W. H. Crane's comedy company, a night or two ago. After enjoying the performance of "The Kentucky Colonel," in which Miss Abbott has made a hit as Betty Bunce, the party proceeded to an uptown resort noted for gastronomic entertainments. There, around a daintily spread table, in a private supper room, old acquaintance was renewed and agreeable associations and events were recalled.

While Miss Abbott occupied the seat of honor, Mr. Crane graced the occasion with his genial presence and said many pleasant things about his clever young comedienne. A charming informality characterized the affair, which was enjoyed by the following named devotees of Kushaqua: Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Leonard, Mrs. E. Leonard, J. R. Leonard, Miss Belle Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Townsend, J. W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. George Odell, Mr. and Mrs. Sereno S. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Earl D. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Byron, Herbert H. Jackson, W. H. Jackson, Miss Jennie Clark, Mr. Harry Heylman, Miss Blanche Jackson, Herbert Odell, Miss Lucy Brown, Miss Bessie Outcalt, Miss Ida Outcalt, Miss Emma L. Preece, Mr. Woolley, Dr. Payne, and Dr. Charles Clayton.

Mr. J. W. Davis made a suave and tactful toastmaster and succeeded in keeping the flow of spirits entirely within the channel of decorous jollity. Miss Abbott made a graceful little speech in which she thanked Mr. Crane warmly for the considerate and helpful interest that he took in the members of his company. Some of the members of the Kushaqua Club spoke of the merited success of Miss Abbott and complimented Mr. Crane for his high standard of management, and also upon his attainment of so distinguished a position in his profession.

WILL NOT BE $1,000,000 WORTH OF ORE

But There Will Be Many Visitors at the Mining Exchange Opening.

The story published in connection with the opening exercises of the new Mining Exchange at 35 Broadway, in which it was stated that a delegation of Colorado miners and mine owners would come East on a train bearing $1,000,000 in ores, to be present on that occasion, has been denied by Mr. Pell, the Secretary of the Exchange, Mr. Pell says a large delegation of Colorado men will come here to be present at the opening of the Exchange, but that they will not bring such a valuable trainload of ore, although some valuable specimens will undoubtedly be in their baggage.

It is expected that 100 will come. They will reach here by Feb. 15, if all is in readiness at that time for the opening, but it is possible that the opening may be delayed until March 1. There will be many mining men in the party, but it will also contain men of prominence, Mayors, &c., who will attend to represent districts and interests not directly connected with mining.

The Exchange will not be opened for business, Mr. Pell says, until enough responsible corporations have listed their certificates to make the revenues of the Exchange equal its expenses. Each property that is listed has to pay a fee of $100 a year, and it is proposed to prohibit the listing of all properties that the managers of the Exchange find not to be first-class.

Mr. Porter, President of the Exchange, is in the West trying to obtain subscriptions and encouraging first-class mining corporations to list their certificates.

The managers of the Mining Exchange have decided to list mines paying regular dividends, mines that occasionally pay a dividend, and properties that are already developed, but need working capital.

WANTS TO INSPECT THE ROLLS

Asks for Mandamus Against Republican County Committee.

Argument was heard in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Lawrence, on the application of Alfred R. Conkling for a writ of mandamus directed to the Republican County Committee to compel it to file statements of the result of the primary in the Fifth Assembly District, and to allow an inspection of the poll lists.

Henry W. Mayer, in opposing the order for the writ, submitted affidavits from Chairman Lauterbach and others, stating that Mr. Conkling had never made a demand for an inspection of the lists, or it would have been allowed.

An objection was also made to the form of the application, in which the plaintiff stated that Cornelius Van Cott was the Chairman of the Fifth Assembly District Committee. This is not the fact, as Mr. Van Cott was an election district Chairman, and it was contended that the proper procedure would have been to serve the notice on every one of the election district Chairmen. It is also claimed that Conkling's action is one of spite. Decision was reserved.

To Attend J. B. Metcalf's Funeral.

Resolutions on the death of James B. Metcalf were adopted yesterday by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, of which he was a member. All the members of the committee will attend the funeral at Trinity Chapel this morning.

FRENCH COLONY EXCITED

Police Raid on "A la Cascade" Termed an Outrage.

MME. GUILLAN TELLS HER STORY

With Her Children and a Friend She Was Innocently Enjoying Herself When Arrested—Treated Roughly, She Says.

The French colony of this city is in a state of ferment. Its blood is thoroughly stirred up, and it is in a state of indignation unknown in the Bohemian circles of the "Quartier Français" for more than a decade. The excitement has been caused by what the people consider the unjust arrest of a popular and long-time inhabitant of the "Quartier" on Sunday evening in a West Twenty-sixth Street café and restaurant.

Joseph Consy, born of French parents in this city, has kept for years, with his pretty French wife, the café "A là Cascade," at 130 and 132 West Twenty-sixth Street. Boarders occupy the rooms upstairs, and downstairs there are billiard tables and "Large Hall for Clubs and Parties," with "French and California Wines and Vinegar at Low Prices," and "Cooks, waiters, &c., free of charge."

In the café there are some very picturesque stage rocks, over which real water tumbles in the Summer time, but which, during the Winter months, are adorned solely with the advertisements of the balls, gatherings, and frolics so dear to the heart of the French people.

Sunday evenings in Consy's place are very jolly. The French people gather there and discuss the events of the week. They sit at the little round tables and drink blue claret or cognac while they eat their supper and watch their children scrambling over the precipitous rocks at the end of the room. A piano and a violin furnish inspiriting music, and, while everything is quiet and respectable, the people are happy and enjoying themselves.

Across the street, on the second floor of the flat house No. 153, lives a widow, Mme. Justine Guillou, with her three children, Susanne, 13; Margo, 11, and Victor, 9. She has lived for twenty years in the neighborhood, and is known and respected by all the French inhabitants of the street. Her children, neatly dressed and bright, go to school every day, and the eldest girl, Susanne, helps her mother with the work of the little flat, for there are two nice, clean rooms occupied by boarders. Mme. Guillou came originally from Belfort, France, where she lived with her husband, a cellarman, for many years. Something less than four years ago she was left a widow, and her sole object in life has since been to educate her children to the best of her ability and to train them up in the good way.

"I always keep my eye on them," she said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and no one," she added, looking proudly at Victor, who stood beside his mother's knee with his schoolbooks hanging in a strap from his shoulder, "no one can say that I have ever done anything calculated to lead them astray or allowed them to go anywhere where they would see what was not good for them to see."

Mme. Guillou spoke with bitterness and strong emphasis. Her feeling was caused by the fact that Sunday night she was arrested in Consy's restaurant, and, with her two little girls, Susanne and Margo, taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

"Sunday night," she said to the reporter, "with a friend of mine, M. Du Crey, who wanted to find a room for a friend, and with my two little girls, who go everywhere with me, I went over to M. Consy's. I have known the Consys for years. My husband knew them, too. We often went there together. It is a respectable place—mais oui tout-à-fait respectable—and we meet our friends there and talk and chat and have a little music.

"It so happened that I had no bread in the house that night, and, as it is a sin to buy bread in this town on Sunday—where is your liberty? You have none!—I intended to ask mon ami Consy for a couple of loaves.

"We met our friends at Consy's, and were enjoying ourselves thoroughly, when there were manifested signs of excitement. The music stopped suddenly, and the conversation died away. The people turned and looked in each other's face questioningly. All eyes were directed to a tall man in a silk hat, who was talking excitedly to M. Consy. Mme. Consy was standing beside them with an anxious face. Another man went up and joined the group, and then I heard a buzz of voices, saying Consy was arrested. The tall man was a detective, and he had ordered a drink, which had been served to him, and nothing to eat with it.

"Instantly," continued Mme. Guillou, "we all got up. Margo and Susanne took my hands, frightened and wondering what had happened, and my friend, M. Du Crey, got up with us. The detectives began to turn everybody out into the street. We went with the rest."

"Had you been drinking at your table?" the reporter asked.

"No, we had nothing to drink. But as we moved out the detective hurried us along and pushed my girls. I objected to his rough treatment, and he took me by the arms and shoved me. He said my children would have to go to the station house, and I with them. Of course I went with them, and the other policemen in the street formed a procession, with Consy at the head, and Margo, Susanne, and myself next.

"'Oh, maman,' cried little Margo; 'le grand policeman me fait peur.' But the grand policeman had often seen my girls in the street on their way to and from school, and he took my little girl's hand and walked along with us."

According to the story of several persons who witnessed the affair, and told the reporter what they knew, the whole seventy or eighty people who had been supping in Consy's café followed the arrested persons to the station house. At one time it looked as if a riot were imminent. The enraged French people jeered, hissed, and hooted. "A bas la police! à bas la police!" they cried at the top of their voices, and as the procession moved along others poured from the houses along the street and swelled its numbers.

"Some of the younger men," said one witness, "pressed very close behind the police, and shouted insulting remarks at them. They yelled at them, crying 'Shame! shame! à bas la police!' but their cries were in French, and were not understood. More than once the policemen turned as if to make more arrests, and some of them flourished their revolvers in the air."

The procession, headed by Chairman Theodore Dwight of the City Vigilance League, at whose instigation the arrests were made, moved with incessant shouting up Sixth Avenue and down Thirtieth Street to the station house.

Consy, his waiter, Tomi, Mme. Guillan Du Crey, and the two frightened little girls went into the station house. The crowd, numbering nearly 200 persons, remained in the street hooting and hissing. Consy and Tomi was held to answer a charge of violating the excise law, the detectives charging Du Crey with taking Mme. Guillan and the two children to a disorderly house.

Owing to their inability to talk English, a mistake was made which credited Du Crey with being the woman's husband, and the father of the children.

"Is this the only charge you have to make against these people?" demanded Sergeant Halpin.

Mr. Dwight said it was, and Sergeant Halpin promptly discharged them. Margo, who was crying, clung to her mother's skirts, and they all went out together into the street. The crowd waiting outside received them with resounding cheers.

Mme. Consy was asked by the reporter about the case yesterday.

"My husband was bailed out this morning in $200," she said. "We keep a respectable place, and the police know it. Sergeant Halpin knows our café, 'A la Cascade,' well, and knows that there is nothing wrong here."

Advance in Price of Wheat.

Wheat followed Saturday's advance in yesterday's market on further reports of a decrease in visible supply and in stocks in Liverpool and on passage. On sales of 5,930,000 bushels in the local market, prices advanced 1¼ cents per bushel, May closing at 74⅝ cents and July at 73⅞ cents per bushel.

THE COST OF CLEAN STREETS

Col. Waring in a Report Makes Comparison with 1894—Three Cents a Week for Each of the Population.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring sent the following letter to the Mayor yesterday under the caption of "The Extravagance in the Department of Street Cleaning":

William L. Strong, Mayor:

Sir: So much has been said, first and last, about the "extravagance" of my work, that I am very glad to be able now to give the exact cost of cleaning the streets in 1895, as compared with the cost in 1894, showing, by inference, the degree to which the improved result has been due to mere money spending.

The appropriation is divided into seven items; five of these cover everything that relates to "cleaning the streets." These are administration, sweeping, carting, final disposition, and rents and contingencies. Our total expenditures under these heads amounted to $2,704,979.19. The cost of the same work in 1894 was $2,366,524.02.

The excess of expenditure in 1895 over that of 1894 was $338,455.17; or, the work of 1895 cost 12½ per cent. more than that of 1894.

To make the comparison exact, however, account should be taken of the increase in wages and in the rental of Barney dumping boats, which affected a portion of the year 1894 and all of the year 1895. Assuming the rates of the beginning of the first year to have continued through both years, the outlay would have been: In 1894, $2,226,419.49, and in 1895, $2,425,761.19. The excess of expenditure of 1895 over that of 1894, with this equalization of rates, was $199,341.70; or, the work of 1895 cost 9 per cent. more than that of 1894.

The appropriation for 1895 for the above items was $2,347,000. To this is to be added an allowance from the Board of Health of $484,131.96, making in all $2,831,131.96. Of this there remains an unexpended balance of $126,152.77.

The two items, of the seven, omitted above, are as follows: Snow and ice, in 1894, $69,155.09; snow and ice, in 1895, $217,829.83; new stock, in 1894, $111,807.63; new stock, in 1895, $85,853.51.

Whether or not the increased expenditure was justified by the better condition of the streets is a question which every citizen will answer for himself.

The cost of all the work of the department, including the removal of snow and ice, amounted to 3 cents per week for each member of the population. Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., Commissioner.

ALLEGED WASHINGTON RELICS

Ohio People Anxious to Secure a Donation from Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Secretary Hoke Smith's mail this morning contained a letter from Virginia E. Washington and Mary L. Washington of Portsmouth, Ohio, stating that they had proof that they were descendants of relatives of Gen. Washington and had in their possession several relics that belonged to the Father of his Country. These include a tortoise shell snuffbox given to Thomas Jefferson by Washington, and subsequently returned to the Washington family; a toddy spoon, Washington's Freemason's apron, Bible, gold-headed cane, and cavalry saddle.

It is also asserted that they had once a sword and cane belonging to Washington, for which Congress at one time agreed to make a handsome donation, provided they were presented to the Nation. These valuable relics, they say, were intrusted to Congressman "Judge Summers," (presumably of Virginia,) who served in the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Congresses, who, they say, presented them to Congress in his own name.

The heirs assert that they afterward received a letter of thanks from Congress, but that letter was unfortunately lost by their relative, Samuel T. Washington, who "died among strangers in Texas," and they have not received the donation. They ask Secretary Smith to obtain for them a copy of the missing letter, and to see that justice is done them. The Secretary has not yet taken action in the matter.

KINGSTON MEN ACCUSED OF ARSON

Thomas J. Kelly and John Burns Held on a Serious Charge.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Thomas J. Kelly and John Burns were held without bail for the Grand Jury to-day on the charge of arson. Fire was discovered at 3:30 A. M. by Officer Keppner and Night Watchman Gregory in Kelly's store, and all the down-town hose companies responded.

The firemen found straw, hay, excelsior, and corn husks thrown over the floor in every room in the building, and the whole had been saturated with oil. The two-story brick adjoining, occupied by P. J. Burns as a hat store, had been prepared for fire in a similar manner, and it was by hard work that the firemen saved the surrounding buildings. As it was, both buildings were badly damaged and the furniture destroyed.

The Kelly Block was a three-story brick, the ground floor being a barroom and the two upper stories being used as a hotel and dwelling. There was no one in either building at the time of the fire.

When the firemen had nearly controlled the fire in the Kelly Block a man was seen to come out of the Burns store, and soon after that building was also in flames. The damage by fire is $15,000.

WEST POINT'S NEW MEMORIAL HALL

Work on the Structure to Begin in April—A Magnificent Site.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Work on the new Memorial Hall will begin April 1. The contractors have until Dec. 1, 1897, to complete the building. The location has been selected with great care, and the site is one of the finest on the Hudson's banks.

It was at first proposed to use marble in the structure, but after mature consideration granite was selected. Doors of bronze, guarded on each side by large bronze guns captured in the Mexican war, will heighten the architectural effect of the building in front. Curved driveways will lead to the main entrance. Accommodations for the lodging of visiting alumni will be a feature of the new hall. Many valuable flags and other trophies captured in war will be placed in the building. It is proposed to make it as near fire-proof as possible.

Should the contractors not be able to finish the structure within the required time a forfeit of $25 per day will be exacted.

TROLLEYS GET THE PLAZA

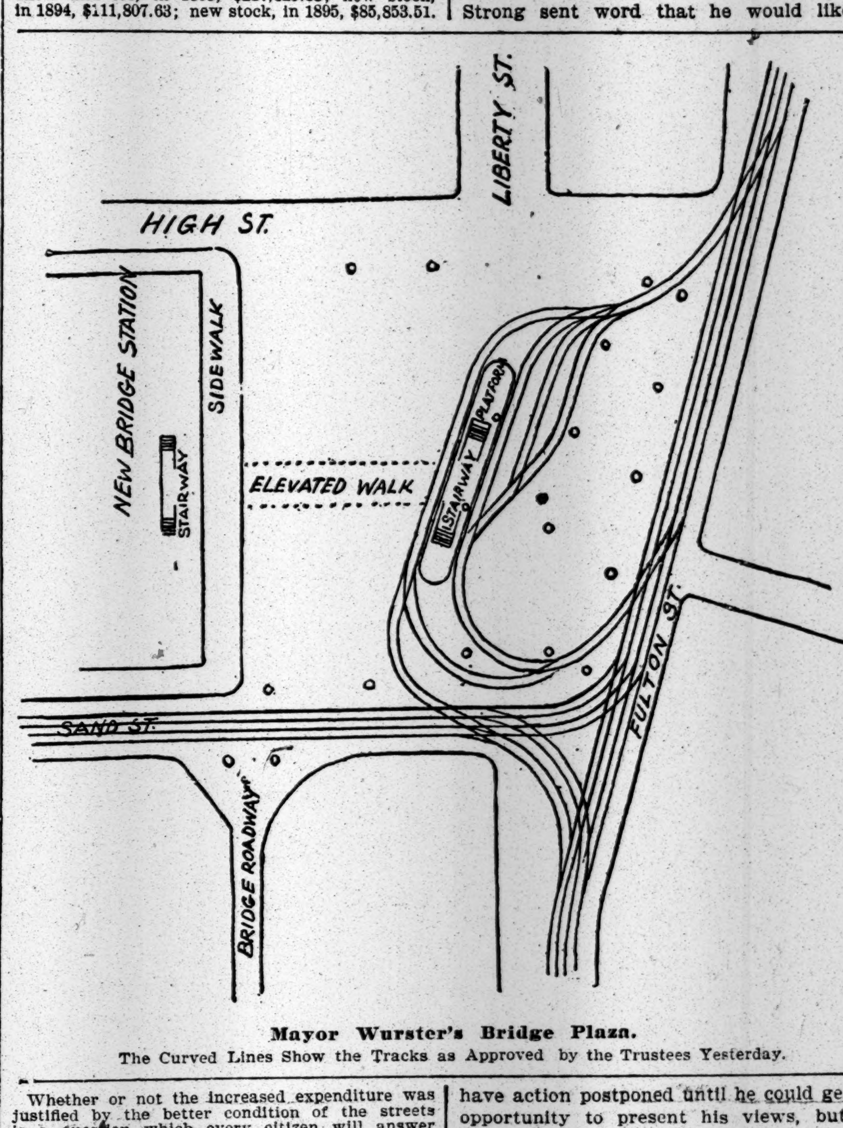
Bridge Trustees Grant the Companies a Valuable Privilege.

NO COMPENSATION FOR BROOKLYN

Permission Given for the Laying of Four Tracks with Loops and the Building of Covered Platforms.

The Brooklyn trolley roads are to occupy the bridge plaza. This was definitely decided yesterday afternoon, at an adjourned meeting of the Trustees. The plan adopted was that proposed by Mayor Wurster a week ago, after he had looked over the plaza and had listened to the ideas of the Trustees and the trolley officials. The question of the use of the plaza by the surface lines has been agitating Brooklyn for two years. Public sentiment was strongly divided.

There were present at yesterday's meeting President Howell of the board, Mayor Wurster and Controller Palmer of Brooklyn, and Trustees Henriques and Keeney. Mayor Strong, Controller Fitch, and Trustee Page of this city were absent. Mayor Strong sent word that he would like to



Mayor Wurster's Bridge Plaza.
The Curved Lines Show the Tracks as Approved by the Trustees Yesterday.

have action postponed until he could get an opportunity to present his views, but no attention was paid to his request.

The meeting was held at 2 P. M., at the bridge office. President Howell called up the report of the Terminal Committee.

Trustee Henriques sought to amend the report by moving that the space now taken up by the storage yard, between Tillary and High Streets, be leased to the surface roads for $8,000 per annum. The motion was not seconded, and President Howell said Mr. Henriques could not speak to his motion.

Mayor Wurster favored giving the trolley roads the plaza.

"It seems to me," he said, "we have been working on plaza plans for two years, and meanwhile, since the plaza was opened, the public have been compelled to walk 300 feet through mud and slush from Fulton Street in order to reach the bridge. We should not delay this matter any longer by referring to engineers or to any one else. My plan does not take anything from the plaza, and gives our citizens needed accommodations. Let us settle this whole question at once."

Controller Palmer followed in a short speech, echoing Mayor Wurster's sentiments. He said the New-York Trustees had had time enough to understand all the plans.

"I think this is a Brooklyn matter," President Howell said, "and it should be settled by the Brooklyn Trustees. I am in favor of any feasible plan proposed by Mayor Wurster and Controller Palmer."

Mayor Wurster's plan was adopted.

The surface railroads are to lay a system of loops and switches on the Fulton Street side of the plaza, extending inwards 120 feet on the plaza. There will be four tracks, with covered platforms on each side. Stairways will lead to a covered elevated platform fifteen feet high, along which the public will travel between the Bridge and the surface cars.

The elevated platform will connect directly with the bridge structure. All the cars going down Fulton Street in the morning will be switched on the plaza loop. After discharging passengers they will either be switched back into Fulton Street at Sands and return up Fulton Street, or will continue to the ferry. All cars are to be switched on the plaza in the afternoon to await passengers from the bridge.

PRIZES FOR NORMAL COLLEGE GIRLS

The Society of Colonial Dames Calls for Historical Essays.

The Society of Colonial Dames has offered to the young women of the senior class of the Normal College three prizes for the best essays on "The History of the Colonies." The prizes consist of $50, $30, and $20, and in addition to each prize there will be a silver medal bearing the name of the society, the subject of the essay, and the date of the prize. The time and the method of examination have not yet been decided on. There is at present no chair of history in the college, but the chief instructor in the subject is Miss Friend, a graduate of Normal College.

The committee from the society present at the opening exercises of the college yesterday morning was composed of Mrs. Sarah K. Canfield, President; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. J. Van Rensselaer Townsend, and Mrs. Jeannette Hoyt. Charles Hubbell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Normal College, introduced the ladies.

Mrs. Vanderbilt made the announcement of the prizes, and addresses were given by Mrs. Canfield and Mrs. Townsend. The students in response gave quotations relating to the early settlers, and several patriotic songs were sung.

The society has also offered a silver medal to the senior class of the Training Department for the best essay on the same subject.

The School Commissioners present at the exercises were Charles C. Wehrum, Daniel E. McSweeny, John H. Hurlbut, Dr. Edward H. Peasley, William H. Van Arsdale, and Henry A. Rogers.

Ministers Not Doing Their Duty.

The Rev. Merritt Hurlburd of Delaware addressed the regular weekly meeting of Methodist ministers yesterday at the rooms, 150 Fifth Avenue. His topic was "The Coming of Christ." He said that he thought Christ had delayed His coming for 100 years because the ministers of the Church had not prepared their people for it. If the Church kept on the way it was doing, he thought, it might be two or three hundred more years before Christ made His appearance. Mr. Hurlburd urged the ministers to be more energetic, thereby hastening the final coming of the Redeemer.

AGREES WITH MR. PARSONS

Engineer Cooper Thinks His Transit Figures Not Too Low.

HIS OPINION ON SPEED OF TRAINS

Would Have the Road Built as Near the Surface as Possible—Engineer Fteley Will Be Heard To-day.

Frederick R. Coudert, Chairman of the Supreme Court Commissioners appointed to investigate the plans for an underground railroad, was congratulated by his colleagues yesterday afternoon on his arrival at 256 Broadway, where the investigation is being held. The meeting in the forenoon was adjourned, owing to an unauthorized report that Mr. Coudert was ill. Commissioners Gelshenen and Sherman shook Mr. Coudert warmly by the hand and said they were delighted to learn he was in good health. Mr. Coudert, who looked to be in excellent health, thanked the Commissioners for their good wishes.

"I suppose," said he smilingly, "that the report of my illness was intended to effect the stock market."

Chief Engineer Parsons resumed the stand, and in reply to Lawyer Zabriskie, counsel for the protesting Broadway property owners, detailed again the substance of his plans and estimates which had been submitted to the Board of Experts.

In reply to E. M. Shepard, counsel for the Rapid Transit Board, Engineer Parsons went into an exhaustive explanation as to the variations in cost per cubic yard of masonry and brickwork and the cost of steel and iron contained in his original estimate, as compared with that presented at the present inquiry.

In his present estimate of the cost, Mr. Parsons said that the reason for the diminution of cost calculated to be incurred in the building of the road north of Park Place to Fourteenth Street was considered solely on the ground that the work on that section would not be so difficult as it would be on Broadway below Park Place, owing to the vast intricacy of the gas, water, and electrical mains in the lower section.

Mr. Zabriskie questioned Mr. Parsons again, and asked him about the underground railroad in Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. Parsons said that along Kent Road and Argyle Street in Glasgow the depths of the excavations varied from 8 to 14 feet below the foundations of the buildings.

The next witness was Theodore Cooper, the well-known engineering expert. Mr. Cooper has been connected either as chief engineer or consulting engineer with almost all the leading railroads in the United States.

"Have you examined Mr. Parsons's estimate as to the cost of the proposed underground railroad?" asked Mr. Shepard.

"Yes, Sir, I have," replied Mr. Cooper.

"Do you consider the railroad could be constructed at his figures?"

"I think it could, Sir."

Mr. Cooper said he had examined Mr. Parsons's profile in regard to the plans for the underground road, and he could see nothing objectionable in it.

As to the question of pipes and conduits, Mr. Cooper said he did not desire to express an opinion as the matter was not in his line, but he fully agreed with Mr. Parsons as to the practicability of the grades represented in the plans. The witness said he saw no reason why a high rate of speed could not be maintained by passenger trains on the proposed route. Mr. Cooper said he did not think there was any danger of accidents occurring on the road.

In reply to Mr. Zabriskie the witness said he thought that the proposed road should be as near the surface as possible. As to the danger of derailed trains tearing down the iron girders which supported the tunnel, Mr. Cooper said that he had no fear of such an accident taking place, as the solidity of the structure would be capable of resisting the impact of such a collision.

"I think," said Mr. Cooper, "that a maximum speed of fifty miles an hour could be attained with a steam locomotive between stations two miles apart."

In reply to another question, Mr. Cooper said it was claimed that an electric motor could attain a higher rate of speed.

Mr. Cooper said he had never constructed a tunnel, but engineered the construction of the Mail and Express Building, the Spingler Building, and the annex to the Western Union Building, where he had some experience in underpinning.

An adjournment was taken until this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the first witness will be Alphonse Fteley, Chief Engineer to the Aqueduct Commissioners.

BEATEN BY A POLICEMAN, HE SAYS

Campbell Had Five Teeth Knocked Out—Judge Newberger Postpones His Trial.

Edward Campbell, eighteen years old, of 38 Hamilton Street, was called for trial on a charge of grand larceny, in Part III., General Sessions Court, yesterday. When he came into court his head was swathed in bandages, and he could speak only indistinctly. Judge Newberger was surprised at the condition of the boy, and asked him what was the matter with his speech. The boy's story, which followed, caused Judge Newberger to postpone the trial and set on foot an investigation of the boy's case.

The records show that Campbell was arrested on Jan. 22 on the charge of stealing three plush capes, worth $35, from Philip Brows, 62 Division Street. The arrest was made by Policeman Raddick of the Madison Street Station.

The boy told Judge Newberger that he was brutally beaten in the police station by Policeman Raddick because he would not tell the policeman why he stole the capes. Campbell said that he informed the policeman that he did not steal the capes, and so could not tell a reason for stealing them. The policeman would not believe him, and began to threaten the boy if he did not confess. When the latter persisted in his assertion the policeman started in to beat him. The boy is weak, even for his age. Raddick is over six feet, and burly. Raddick struck him in the face several times, and knocked out five of the boy's teeth. The policeman knocked the boy down several times, the latter says, and kicked him.

Dr. Ward of the Tombs said he had been attending the boy, and found that he had lost several teeth recently, and that there was a large contusion on the lad's arm of recent origin. The boy's sister said that her brother's teeth were sound before he was arrested.

Judge Newberger sent for Capt. Grant of the Madison Street Station. The Captain declared he knew nothing of the assault, but would investigate immediately.

THE RUMORS ABOUT EX-CHIEF BYRNES

Mr. Parker Says His Visit Was of No Public Importance.

The gossips about Police Headquarters have been unduly excited concerning the visit of ex-Chief of Police Byrnes to Commissioner Parker Saturday, and many unfounded stories have been put in circulation in relation to the meeting. Among other things, it was said that the subject of conversation had reference to the Greater New-York project, and it was hinted that the ex-Chief would hold a prominent place in the consolidated city.

Commissioner Parker, when asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday about the interview, denied unqualifiedly that there was any public importance attached to the meeting.

"There is absolutely no foundation for the many rumors afloat about the call made upon me by Mr. Byrnes," he said. "The visit was of no public importance whatever. He came to prefer a request of a trivial nature on a matter which will come up probably at the next meeting of the board, and that is all there is to say about it."

The Easy Method of Acquisition.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Britain's method of bagging a desired country is very simple. She sends colonists into it, and then when a question is raised says it's already settled.

MR. SKINNER CANNOT ADVISE

Unable to Tell Dr. Maxwell of Brooklyn How to Secure Money to Buy Books for the New Study.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools of Brooklyn, recently wrote Superintendent Skinner, advising him that the Controller of Brooklyn refused to supply the Board of Education with any money for the purpose of purchasing textbooks on physiology and hygiene, for the reason that there are no funds available for this purpose. Mr. Maxwell asked the Superintendent to inform him officially what action he would recommend the local school authorities of Brooklyn to take in order to carry out the provision of Chapter 1,041 of the Laws of 1895, under these circumstances.

In his reply Superintendent Skinner said: "I advise you that I have no power to direct any action on the part of the local school authorities in any part of the State in this matter. The law, as you are aware, provides that all pupils who can read shall study this subject—the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and their effects on the human system in connection with the various divisions of physiology and hygiene—from suitable textbooks.

"Whenever the City of Brooklyn is entitled to receive public-school money which shall be apportioned to it in the Spring of 1897 the Superintendent of Public Instruction in the City of Brooklyn will be required to make an affidavit to the County Treasurer that the provisions of Chapter 1,041 of the Laws of 1895 have been complied with during the year ending July 31, 1896. If the Superintendent is unable to make such affidavit, the County Treasurer of Kings County is prohibited by law from paying to the City of Brooklyn the public money apportioned by the State.

"Unless suitable textbooks are furnished to the pupils who can read in your schools, I fail to see how the Board of Education can comply with the law. How the Board of Education is to raise funds for the purchase of suitable textbooks is a question which I do not feel called upon to answer. This is a situation which must be met by the local authorities of your city who are vested with the power of raising money. The law in question was passed in June last, and took effect Aug. 1, 1895. It would seem that your Board of Estimate and Apportionment had reasonbale notice and should have taken prompt action."

ROSENFELD'S MATE HAS FLED

THE CAPTAIN, TOO, IT IS SAID, WENT AWAY FRIDAY.

Small Chance of the Brutally Treated Sailors Seeing Their Wrongs Avenged.

There is every probability that the charges of inhuman brutality brought by the crew of the American ship Rosenfeld against that vessel's officers will have no direct result, although the United States Shipping Commissioners held that the charges of cruelty and of semi-starvation were proved. It was definitely learned yesterday that the mate had fled, and inquiries made at the Erie Basin, where the Rosenfeld is now lying in charge of a shipkeeper, showed that the Captain had also gone. The Captain left hurriedly Friday night, the watchman said. Where he had gone the reporter's informant could not say.

Some of the crew are still in the city, most of them at the Sailors' Home in Cherry Street. The men swore before the United States Commissioner that they had signed for $20 a month. It is chargd by the agent of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, who has the case in hand, that the promise to pay $20 a month was made the men, and that after they had signed "$15 a month" was inserted in the wages column.

The men, of course, had no money when they reached port. All except one, Seaman Jordan, were induced to accept the little that had accrued during their imprisonment on a ship, which Shipping Commissioner Power described as "a floating hell." Deducting allotments, which went to the boarding-house keepers, advances, which went to the same worthies, and the "slop-chest" charges, the residue was one of pitiful size. The law allows the master of a ship to charge 10 per cent. profit and no more on articles carried on board ship for the use of the crew. The men of the Rosenfeld assert they were charged all the way from 50 to 100 per cent. on articles they obtained from the slop chest. One man showed a suit of oilskins which he said he had been charged $4 for. The article retails for $1.15. The law fixes the limit of the price of tobacco on shipboard at 50 cents a pound. The Rosenfeld's men had to pay 70 cents a pound for it.

When asked why he had failed to secure the arrest of the Captain and the mate, Agent Williams of the Seamen's Union said that upon his request the Shipping Commissioner had telephoned Friday to Commissioner Shields asking that a warrant for the arrest of the mate, who was then in the office of the Shipping Commissioner, be issued. The reply, Williams says, was that the ship was in Brooklyn, and that the warrant should be issued from that city. Application was made in Brooklyn, and the emissary of the union was informed that, though the ship was at a Brooklyn pier, the vessel was not on trial. The man who was accused was in New-York, and therefore that was the proper place to apply for a warrant for his arrest.

A warrant was finally obtained, but when it was secured the man was out of its reach. Williams says that, in spite of his protests to the Shipping Commissioner, the mate received his pay before decamping, all of which goes to show that merchant Jack, kicked, beaten, defrauded, and half starved, is at a hopeless disadvantage when, at irregular intervals, he attempts to find redress for his wrongs. And his, too, is a calling that does not require man's inhumanity to make it a synonym for hardship and hard work on the best of ships, and for all that is wretched when on vessels of the Rosenfeld's type.

SHE WAS SUFFOCATED BY SMOKE

Servant Girl Rescued While Insensible and Sent to a Hospital.

Fire swept through the ground floor of the five-story tenement house at 125 Stanton Street at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, while the tenants were asleep. It ruined the apartments of Baker Louis Lesser while he and his men worked in the bakery in the basement.

Mrs. Lesser was awakened by a smell of smoke. She ran into the street in her night gown, shouting to a policeman, who turned in an alarm. The firemen saw they could keep the fire from spreading, and hurried those of the tenants of the upper floors who had ventured out of their rooms back again. As they were doing so Mrs. Lesser remembered that Rosie, a servant girl, whom she had engaged the day before, was left behind in the room next to the fire and told the firemen about her.

Capt. Ahearn of Engine No. 18, Lieut. Larkin of Truck No. 9, and Patrick Hanbury, one of the veteran firemen, ran into the building to look for her. They searched amid the blinding smoke for a few minutes and at length Hanbury called "All right," and, with the girl in his arms, made his way to the door. She was unconscious, and was sent in an ambulance to Gouverneur Hospital. She was insensible, and was said to be in a precarious condition.

Fireman Hanbury had the tips of two of his fingers cut off by glass. They were bound up, and Hanbury returned to work. The damage done by the fire amounted to $250. It is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A Stout Sea Wall Needed.

From The Belmar (N. J.) Coast Echo.

The great damage inflicted by the recent terrific storm to the bulkhead and jetties at Ocean Grove is but still another self-evident proof as to the utter waste of effort and money in attempting to stem the mighty tide of the broad Atlantic by any such comparatively speaking flimsy devices. The Coast Echo has in previous issues advocated the erection of a stout sea wall. The first cost of such an improvement is unquestionably great, but in the end is far more economical than inadequate, flimsy, unsightly bulkheads and jetties which are too much in evidence along the Monmouth shore.

The Color Line.

From The Boston Traveler.

The only color line that we should know is a composite line with red, white, and blue as its component parts.

THEY WOULD BE CAPTAINS

Examination of Police Sergeants Under Civil Service Rules.

THIRTY-EIGHT MEN AT HEADQUARTERS

Questions Asked and the Making of a Report to the Chief—There Are at Present Sixteen Vacancies to be Filled.

Thirty-eight Police Sergeants were examined by the Police Civil Service Board at Headquarters yesterday as to their fitness to be Captains. The examination was held in the courtroom, which had been fitted up with small tables. Of the men examined twenty-nine were regularly cited by the board. These are the Sergeants who were ordered to appear for examination:

Stephen O'Brien of the Detective Bureau, George S. Chapman of Mercer Street, John J. Harley of Fifth Street, Walter L. Thompson of Oak Street, Henry Frers of Westchester, William F. Kirchner of Eldridge Street, Michael Sheehan of East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, John M. O'Keefe of Macdougal Street, Henry Stainkamp of East Fifty-first Street, Andrew J. Thomas of West Twentieth Street, Robert Young of Elizabeth Street, William Dean of East Eighty-eighth Street, Franklin P. Germann of Charles Street, Francis J. Kear of West Thirty-seventh Street, Dennis J. Brennan of Church Street, James Casey of East Sixty-seventh Street, Norman Westervelt of West One Hundredth Street, Stephen Brown of West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Watson Vredenburgh of West Sixty-eighth Street, John D. Herlihy of Eldridge Street, Charles O. Sheldon of Tremont, Adolph Hasslacher of the Central Office, Richard Walsh of East One Hundred and Fourth Street, William Hogan of Madison Street, Daniel C. Moynihan of Old Slip, John H. Grant of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, John R. Groo of Mulberry Street, Thomas McCormick of Leonard Street, and Joseph Ivory of West Thirty-seventh Street.

With a few exceptions all the Sergeants named have been acting Captains for some time. Sergt. Adolph Hasslacher of the Central Office was unable to appear, as he is confined to his bed with inflammatory rheumatism. These are the Sergeants who were not cited by the board, but were permitted to enter the examination:

John Farrell of Chief Conlin's office, Cornelius V. Reed of the steamboat squad, James Quigley of East Twenty-second Street, Joseph Welsing of West Thirty-seventh Street, Ezra D. Strope of Mulberry Street, George Brennan of Madison Street, Walter Morris of Oak Street, James C. McAdam of Eldridge Street, James E. Hussey of East Sixty-seventh Street, and Charles S. Baker of Elizabeth Street.

Secretary Bell and Chief Examiner Dobbs of the Police Civil Service Board conducted the examinations. Commissioner Grant and Acting Inspector McCullagh were present part of the time.

The men were required to write out a full and detailed report of a murder supposed to have been recently committed in their precinct, the steps they had taken to apprehend the murderer, what orders they had given, and what assistance from the Central Office they suggested. They were next required to answer ten questions about rules and regulations of the department. After this there were ten questions on the laws of the State. They also had five questions to test their knowledge of city ordinances and five questions concerning military tactics.

In making up the percentage report, writing counts 7; rules and regulations, 10; laws of the State, 7; ordinances, 7, and military tactics, 4, making 35 in all, which is the highest that can be attained in the written competitive examination. The Commissioners allot each candidate a part of 65 per cent. for record and meritorious service.

The men cited for examination by the board were marked between 40 and 65 per cent. To be eligible for promotion they must have at least 75 per cent. on their marking for record and meritorious service and the competitive examination. Acting Captain O'Brien, it is said, has 64 per cent. for record and meritorious service, while two other Sergeants received 60. The rest are marked below that.

All hands were hard at work at 10:30 pondering over the murder report which they were required to make out. Secretary Bell said it was not necessary for them to report about a murder which had actually occurred. They could make out a report on a mythical case. Penmanship, grammar, and composition are judged from the report.

There are at present sixteen actual vacancies of Captaincies. With the appointment of five Inspectors and a Deputy Chief, six additional vacancies will be created. It is not likely that the Commissioners will fill all the existing vacancies in consequence of there being three dismissed Captains suing for reinstatement. These are ex-Capts. Strauss, Eakins, and Doherty.

All but eight of the Sergeants were through with the papers when Chief Examiner Dobbs announced at 5:10 that no further time would be allowed. They had to stop where they were. The Sergeants were Kirchner, Young, Moynihan, George Brennan, Casey, Stainkamp, Kear, and Hogan. They had almost finished, but their failure to complete all their papers will cost them some marks when the percentages are made up.

The examinations of Captains for Inspectorship is set for Friday next.

UPROAR IN A POLICE COURT

Dog and Cat Cause Lively Times at Jefferson Market.

The ordinary court proceedings were going on in an orderly manner at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, when Policeman Woolbridge of the court squad, who was standing near the Sixth Avenue entrance, saw a large gray cat suddenly bound into the room as if shot from a cannon. Woolbridge attempted to stop the frightened feline, and, unconscious of what was following, started after it. As he turned his back to the door a yellow mongrel dog came into the room also at a high rate of speed, and endeavored to run after the cat, but became tangled up with Woolbridge's legs. Woolbridge turned in surprise, and administered a kick to the dog that started him howling and running around the room like mad.

Immediately there was a terrible uproar in court. The cat made a dash for liberty, followed by the dog and the court policeman. Women screamed and almost caused a panic in their attempts to get out of the way.

Policeman Hunt saw that something must be done to quell the pandemonium, and deserting the bridge where he is wont to stand, made a lunge at the cat as she came his way, and managed to grasp her by the tail. After more excitement, both cat and dog were landed on the sidewalk without anybody being hurt.

Mrs. Anna Ferrer Pinto's Will Filed.

The will of Mrs. Anna Ferrer Pinto, who died a few weeks ago in the City of Mexico, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office in this city.

Mrs. Pinto was a daughter of Pedro Ferrer y Landa, who died in this city in 1878, leaving to the deceased the use of $50,000 during her life and directing that on her death the principal should go to her husband or the children of her deceased sister, Yrene.

According to the will of Mrs. Pinto, which is dated May 9, 1892, she being at that time the widow of Candido y Preval, she left the $50,000 "to the man who shall be my husband at my death, with absolute exclusion to my deceased sister's children." This will was made under a power given to her by the will of her father.

Mrs. Pinto leaves $43,875 to Aristide Fernandez Pinto of the City of Mexico, whom she married on July 28, 1895. By a codicil made in 1894, she leaves to a brother in Havana, Cuba, two houses in Madrid, Spain, and the property, land, and marble cave in which are interred the remains of her deceased husband in the Christobal Colon Cemetery, Havana.

Mayor's Supplementary Message.

It was supposed that the Mayor's supplementary message to the Board of Aldermen covering the Excise Department and the Department of Public Works would be sent to the Board of Aldermen to-day. The Mayor, however, said last night that the message would not be ready to-day.

SMITH'S CASES DISMISSED

Two Excise Violators Discharged After Hearing How the Policeman Known as "Whiskers" Had Acted.

Policeman John H. Smith of the Charles Street Station, better known among his fellow-officers as "Whiskers," who has recently won notice by catching violators of the law through the aid of various disguises, was in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to prosecute several of his victims, who were held for trial in the police courts.

The first case was that of Albert Buske, who keeps a saloon at 105 Christopher Street. Smith told how he fooled two friends of Buske, who took him into the place and introduced him to the proprietor. Then he bought whisky and made a prisoner of Buske.

Buske acknowledged his guilt, and said he wished to plead guilty, but he wanted the Court to allow him to produce two witnesses, who would give an insight into the methods pursued by Smith in making excise arrests.

The two witnesses testified that on Feb. 3 Smith, completely disguised, with the exception of his whiskers, approached them on the street, groaning, apparently with pain, and asked them to save his life by getting him a drink. They believed his story, and took him into Buske's saloon. Here he filled the glass twice to the brim with whisky, and, after drinking it, displayed his shield and made the arrest.

Justice Jacob said that the trouble with the cases brought by Smith in the Court of Special Sessions was that he never brought any corroboration for his various stories.

"In this case," said the Justice, "the defendant pleads guilty, but considering the circumstances under which the arrest was made, the Court suspends sentence."

The next case on the docket in which Smith figured was that of Samuel Ackerman, the watchman of 203 Sixth Avenue. Ackerman was approached by Smith on Jan. 26 while he was standing on the sidewalk in front of 203 Sixth Avenue. Smith was disguised with rubber coat and rubber boots, and pretended, it is alleged, to be a sewer laborer. Ackerman said he gave him a drink out of a bottle, and accepted 15 cents from him. This was the case which Chief Conlin promised to investigate, and if Smith had acted in the manner named, he said he would call him to account.

Ackerman pleaded guilty to the charge. He said that Smith had "worked a sick dodge" on him, and that he knew he was guilty of a technical violation of the law when he accepted the 15 cents from Smith.

Justice Jacob said that the Court would also suspend sentence in Ackerman's case, and he added, "Comment is unnecessary."

Two other excise cases in which Smith was interested was not called.

SUPREME COURT TO ADJOURN

Will Take a Recess Until March 2—Case Against North Carolina—Judge Long's Pension Suit.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—When the argument of counsel in the cases of Mattie P. Baltzer, executrix of Hermann R. Baltzer, et al., against the State of North Carolina, which was begun in the Supreme Court of the United States this afternoon, shall have been concluded to-morrow, the court will adjourn for the usual February recess, to reassemble the first Monday in March. These cases involve the validity of an amendment to the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, adopted in 1880, forbidding the General Assembly to pay or authorize the payment of any debt or bond created by the Legislature of 1868-70, except the bonds issued to fund the interest on the old State debt, unless the proposition to pay shall have first been submitted to the people and ratified by a majority of the electors of the State.

The plaintiffs sued on a bond issued by the State under an act to amend the charter of the Chatham Railroad Company of March 11, 1868, which bond the State officials refused to pay. The Supreme Court of the State held that the amendment referred to was valid, and that "it did not impair the obligations of contracts." From that judgment the plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Twice before argument on the cases has been postponed in order that it might be heard by a full bench, but to-day, when counsel began, there were but seven members of the court present. Justice Brewer was detained by duties on the Venezuelan Commission, and Justice Brown was confined to his house by an attack of rheumatism.

Before these cases came on to be heard James Carter of New-York concluded the argument in the pension case of Judge Long of Michigan, who sued for a writ of mandamus to compel Commissioner Lochren to restore the rating of his pension to $72 a month, he (Lochren) having reduced it to $50 a month.

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia refused the writ, and Judge Long brought the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Carter was retained by the Legislative Committee of the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, which is aiding Judge Long in his effort to secure the rerating asked, because of the benefit such a decision would be to many members of that organization now on the pension rolls.

WHAT IS CALLED FUN AT COLLEGE

Rutgers Freshmen and Sophomores Hazing Each Other.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 3.—It became known to-day that on Saturday night five freshmen of Rutgers College kidnapped F. G. W. Drury, a sophomore of Rutgers College while he was on his way to attend a class banquet of the class of '98. Drury was taken to Milltown by the five freshmen, and there they fed him on crackers in a grocery store and kept him until the banquet was over.

When Drury got back to the college he told his classmates what had happened, and the sophomores seized a freshman in the dormitory and forced him out of the place and carried him to the Mansion House in this city. Procuring a high chair, the sophomores placed the freshman in it and fed him with some milk from a spoon. They then let him go. The freshmen say they will retaliate at the first opportunity.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—In the police court this morning Edwin K. Sterling of Detroit, a student at Trinity College, was fined $20 and costs for breach of the peace. He stole a barber's pole Sunday morning, and after being chased by a policeman resisted arrest. His head was cut by the policeman's club.

MUST BATHE TO SLEEP THERE

Examination for Officers of the New Municipal Lodging House.

The Civil Service Board examined candidates yesterday for officers of the new city lodging house to be established on a boat at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street by the Department of Charities. There are fourteen candidates for Superintendent and forty-eight for investigating and night officers.

The Superintendent is to get $1,200 a year; the investigating officers, of whom there will be four, will get $900 each, and two night officers will get $750 each.

The place is to be known as the Municipal Lodging House, and is the outcome of one of Commissioner Faure's plans. The boat will have accommodations for 300. A sign, "No bath, no bed," will be put up, and no applicant who declines a bath will get a bed.

The investigating officers will inquire whether or not applicants are worthy of aid, and to those who are will be given lodging and food for three days.

The recipients of this charity will be required to do a small amount of work if there happens to be anything for which their services are required.

Coast Lumber Trust Advances Prices.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Feb. 3.—The organization of the lumber trust of the coast, under the name of the Central Lumber Company of California, went into effect Saturday night. The trust represents a combined capital of $70,000,000, and includes in its membership every lumber mill and all the wholesale and retail dealers, as well as the ship, owners of the coast. The first move wil be an advance of $2 per thousand. Prominent lumber men of Tacoma say they have been losing money for three years through competition with each other, and the combination is for the purpose of regulating the trade and stopping ruinous competition.

TO PRESERVE THE FISH

Recommendation of the New-York State Commission.

TO CLOSE CERTAIN BODIES OF WATER

Planted Fish Do Not Have Time to Grow Before They Are Caught—Work Done During the Past Year.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The annual report of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission for the year, which was issued to-day, recommends that power be conferred upon the Commissioners to close streams or other bodies of water in the State for a term of years, not to exceed five, when in their judgment it is necessary to resort to such procedure to enable fish planted by the commission to obtain suitable size before fishing of any kind is permitted. The Commissioners also recommend that all bills relating to the fisheries, game, and forest interests of the State should be referred to them for their consideration. In the course of the report the commission says:

Through the contributions of young salmon planted in the Hudson River by the United States Fish Commission it has been demonstrated that the waters of the stream are suitable for this grand fish. Planted in the headwater trout streams, the smolts have, in season, descended to the sea and at the proper time returned as adult fish to the river and attempted to ascend to the streams of their babyhood, to reproduce their kind. Dams and falls, without passageways, and fyke nets in which they are taken, contrary to law, have thus far conspired to prevent the Hudson from becoming a self-sustaining salmon stream. Other streams are in need of fishways to provide the best results in furnishing the people with an abundance of suitable and cheap food fish.

Occasionally it has been charged by those ignorant of the subject that this commission is largely, if not chiefly, engaged in propagating game fishes for the few at the expense of the many. The absurdity of this charge is demonstrated by an examination of the tables of the fish reared and planted by the Commissioners. In the abstract all fishes are food fish, but there is no fixed standard by which to determine which fishes are the so-called game fishes. For the purpose of showing how idle this charge is, we will divide the fish into commercial and hook-and-line fish.

During the year ended Sept. 30, 1895, the State planted 196,247,840 fish of various kinds and ages. Calling the brook trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, land-locked salmon, sea salmon, muskallonge, and black bass, hook-and-line or "game" fish, there have been planted of these species, 8,627,908. Of whitefish, pike-perch, tomcod, smelts, ciscoes, shad, bullheads, frostfish, &c., the commercial or food fish, there have been planted 187,619,892. In other words, for every single "game" or hook-and-line fish planted in the State the Commissioners have planted 21 and a fraction of "food" or commercial fishes.

Planting Young Fish.

It will be the policy of the commission, so far as its means and facilities will permit, to radically change the manner of rearing and planting young fish. Heretofore it has been the practice largely to plant the fry of the Fall spawning fishes soon after the yolk sac was absorbed. At this period of their existence the young fish are helpless and an easy prey to their enemies. Fry of trout are of necessity planted in the Spring at a time when they are beginning to feed, and the waters are apt to be high and rolly, and the natural food produced in the streams is not fully hatched out, as it will be later, when the sun has warmed the air and water and developed the larvæ of all insect life.

Almost since the date of the creation of the New-York Fish Commission, in 1868, it has been dependent in a great degree upon the waters of the Great Lakes for a supply of lake trout and other fish eggs. In recent years the supply of eggs from this source has been growing gradually less, and it is a matter of serious consideration where we shall look for a supply of eggs of the food or commercial fishes.

The Commissioners would recommend as a public necessity that two bodies of water in the Adirondack region, to be selected by the commission, be set aside by law to be controlled by the commission and used as stock waters to supply eggs of lake trout and other fish for public waters of the State. For this purpose the waters would be thoroughly stocked with the species of fish most in demand. It would not be necessary to erect hatcheries on the shores of these stock waters or disfigure them in any way, as the eggs would be taken at the spawning season and conveyed to State hatcheries for development. It is the desire of the commission to greatly increase the output of food fishes. Last year the commission planted 41,205,000 pike-perch fry, 24,080,000 whitefish, and 18,000,000 ciscoes. These are the very choicest of food fishes, and the commission recommends a special appropriation of $25,000 to be used for the preparation of pike-perch, whitefish, ciscoes, black bass, &c.

The initial experiments conducted last year in hatching black bass artificially, convinced the Commissioners that it may be possible to hatch black bass in large quantities, and thus supply the demand for this excellent fish, which each year is far in excess of the number to be obtained by the commission.

Cannot Supply the Demand.

The commission feels that a word of caution must be uttered to those who apply for fish, particularly for the different species of trout, other than lake trout, and for black bass. The annual applications calls for more of these fish than it is possible to supply under the most favorable conditions. Applications are made for 25,000 trout, when the water named may not support more than 5,000. The question of food for the fish seems not to be considered, and really it is of vital importance. Without food in abundance, fish will not thrive any more than farm stock. Last year the applications for black bass amounted in the aggregate to several millions, while the State, by strenuous efforts, was able to obtain less than 20,000, and some of them had to be purchased. One aplication called for 1,000,000 black bass for Lake Ontario, when we were looking to this lake to furnish a small number of black bass for other waters. During thirteen years of the life of the Fish Commission, 8,430 small-mouthed and 4,821 large-mouthed bass were distributed, or a total of 12,864, and from this it will be seen how idle it is to ask for black bass in million lots. A dozen adult black bass thoroughly protected will do wonders in the way of stocking a pond.

A trout stream can be more certainly stocked by planting 5,000 fry annually in the headwater rivulets of the stream than by turning in 25,000 in one year and leaving it to fate. If there is no food for the fish in the stream planted, it is simply a waste of fish to plant them.

The value of the annual fish catch in New-York waters in 1893 was $5,041,000, and the capital invested, $5,981,000. As late as May, 1895, Dr. Smith made statistical reports on the fisheries of the Middle Atlantic States. New-York standing second in the value of its fisheries, and in 1891, of shad alone, 3,044,956 pounds were taken, valued at $161,209.

The matter of food for our commercial fishes is something that demands most earnest consideration. We know little or nothing about the food upon which some of our fishes subsist, except, perhaps, in a general way; but we do know that without an abundance of proper fish food we cannot hope to propagate food fishes successfully. Doubtless there are waters lacking only this indispensable factor to make them fish producing, and so far as practicable, we wish food planting to go hand in hand with fish planting. Before this can be done systematically and intelligently, a scientific inquiry should be inaugurated to obtain definite knowledge concerning the fauna of our lakes and streams.

Food for Fishes.

We know all about the food of trout, knew about it before we hatched trout, but we know very little, positively, about the food of whitefish in its younger stages, and it is a subject that will bear investigation more thoroughly when we consider the monetary and food value of our commercial fisheries to the State.

The language of the various sections of the game law relating to the use of nets in different waters is loosely worded. We would recommend that the size of the mesh be explicitly stated where nets are permitted to take commercial fish, or so far as possible, the netting laws be made uniform in their application.

The present law provides an open season for catching black bass, beginning May 30, and extending to Jan. 1. The continuance of this open season is a menace to the future of this species of the fish in the waters of the State. Black bass spawn all through the month of June, and to open the season during the breeding time is most ill advised, and no amount of artificial stocking within the means of the commission will make up for the waste of killing spawning bass. We would suggest that the open season for black bass fishing begin the 1st day of July and close the 15th of October. We would suggest that the legal limit of length at which salmon and land-locked salmon may be killed should be made identical, 18 inches.

Section 143 of the game law provides that "eel pots of a form and character such as may be prescribed by the rules of the Commissioners may be used in any waters not inhabited by trout, lake trout, salmon trout, or land-locked salmon." Eels are notorious spawn eaters, and as such seriously interfere with the propagation of better food fishes by natural processes, and if the Commissioners had power to set eel baskets in waters containing salmonidae for the purpose of taking eels that come on to the spawning beds to eat the spawn of trout, it would aid materially in minimizing the devastation from this cause.

Purchase of Forest Lands.

The commission again respectfully asks that the Legislature take some favorable action to provide for the purchase of forest lands in the Adirondack and Catskill region. From the press and the people comes a unanimous demand that the Legislature shall recognize the importance of this question by making yearly appropriations for forest purchases, until the entire area of the Adirondack and Catskill Parks shall be included in the forest preserve.

A large amount of good forest land is now offered to the State at a very low figure. If not purchased soon, these offers will be withdrawn. Much of this land can be bought now for $1.50 per acre.

In the Adirondacks a total of 4,900 deer were killed—2,207 bucks and 2,693 does. As to the manner of killing, 1,233 were killed by night hunting, 2,694 by hounding, and 973 by still hunting. In view of this enormous slaughter, for we are convinced that the returns are accurate, as far as can be obtained, we would recommend that further and more stringent laws be enacted to preserve the deer from extinction, either by a shorter season, by regulating the manner of killing, or both.

New-York, with jurisdiction over 1,550 square miles of water, has but thirty-five men to protect its interest in fish, game, and forests, who are entirely inadequate for the task set before them.

The Commissioners feel that they must in the future discourage the planting of German carp in any of the waters of the State that may contain other fish. Instead of being a strict vegetarian, it has been convicted of eating spawn and the fry of better fish.

There is a colony of beaver near the Adirondack hatchery, probably the only one in this State, and if this rare animal, supposed to have become extinct in New-York, is to be preserved, there is urgent necessity for the enactment of a law to protect it in all seasons.

The commission urges the formation of fish and game protective associations in every county and town in the State.

PARK DEPARTMENT MEN GO

PRESIDENT CRUGER MAKES PUBLIC A LIST OF THIRTY-SEVEN.

More Discharges, or "Leaves of Absence Without Pay," are Expected to Follow.

At the meeting of the Park Board yesterday afternoon not all the names of those employes who are to be laid off were made known.

In a number of cases where men have been let go the only official information they received on the subject was that they were put on leave of absence without pay. The length of the leave of absence was not specified.

By order of the President, yesterday, a typewritten list of men relieved of duty was given out by Secretary Leary. It contained only thirty-seven names. They are as follows:

Engineers in Arsenal—William J. Brennan and Thomas Rooney; Engineers of Aquarium—James Murphy and Roger Harrison; Draughtsman—Ernest A. Lewald; Axemen—James McManus and Patrick McNamee; Inspectors of Masonry—W. J. Daly and Edward J. O'Connor; Inspectors of Pier Buildings—George Ryan and Frederick Douglass; Inspectors of Paving—Richard W. Humphries and Robert De Witt; Teamsters—Martin Gulvin, Patrick Moriarty, Thomas Morley, and Samuel Cochrane; Laborers—James Fitzpatrick, William J. Rice, Patrick Frawley, William Kennedy, Alexander Jackson, Cornelius Boyle, James Baird, John Corbett, Michael Lane, John Jayden, Patrick Kenear, Thomas Graney, Thomas Cassidy, Daniel Ryan, James Murphy, Thomas Malone, Dennis Connell, Michael McCollough, Jacob Freeman, and A. F. Fournier.

The discharge of George R. Burns, Superintendent of the menagerie, who was on a salary of $1,800 a year, was also announced. It is understood that the board rescinded its action of last Thursday in the matter of many of the discharges made because the destined victims could not be dispensed with at the present time. Their fate, it is said, will follow in the next month. President Cruger said last Friday that the force on the new driveway had been reduced to six men, besides two engineers, where the force there numbered thirty previously.

The matter of the removal of the Edgar Allen Poe cottage from the neighborhood of King's Bridge to Bronx Park was referred to the Committee on Up-town Parks.

PRESSING THE BERLINER PATENT SUIT

The Attorney General Asks the Supreme Court for an Early Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A motion was made in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day by Attorney General Harmon, as special counsel for the United States, to advance the Berliner telephone patent case for an early argument in the next term of the court. Messrs. Fish and Storrow, acknowledging the receipt of the notice of the intention to make the motion, said they would not oppose it.

The brief in support of the motion sets out that the suit is brought to obtain the repeal of the patent granted to the American Bell Telephone Company, as assignee of Emil Berliner, the alleged inventor, upon the ground that the application for it filed in 1877 was not acted upon until 1891, it being necessarily delayed in the Patent Office, the assignees acquiring it and promoting said delay for their own interest, and in fraud of the rights of the public, and in violation of their duty to the public; that the said Berliner patent practically controls the art of telephony, and having been thus delayed until 1891, (the patent of Alexander Graham Bell for the speaking telephone expiring in 1893,) operates to prolong the control of the art of telephony for fifteen years beyond the time when, by the expiration of the said Bell patent, such control should rightfully cease that said patent was granted by the Commissioner of Patents without authority of law, being for the same invention for which a patent had been granted to the same applicant in November, 1880.

Counsel say: "If the United States are right in their contention that the Berliner patent, for the reasons stated, ought to be repealed, it is of great importance to the public that the repeal should not be unnecessarily delayed."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA."—The first three weeks of the "Prisoner of Zenda" at the Boston Museum, with E. H. Southern in the leading part, resulted in gross receipts amounting to $33,000. The play will remain there three weeks longer, and next season it will be revived at the same house by Daniel Frohman's company. George Alexander writes from London that the play has proved such a great success at the St. James's Theatre, that he will not produce anything by Mr. Carton or Mr. Pinero this season, but will continue "The Prisoner of Zenda" to the close of the season in July. George Musgrove, who owns the Australian rights to the drama, has gone to Chicago to see Nat C. Goodwin, who is anxious to play it in Australia. Mr. Musgrove is going to offer him the privilege of playing it, on condition that he increases the length of his proposed season there. Altogether, "The Prisoner of Zenda" seems to be about the most important play in the country just now, from a managerial point of view.

—OWNED BY MANAGER TOMPKINS.—"One of the Best," the new Adelphi melodrama by Seymour Hicks and George Edwardes, has been secured by Eugene Tompkins, for production in Boston, and at the Academy of Music here. The play is founded on the Dreyfus incident, but the scenes are laid in England instead of France. Mr. Tompkins proposes to make the scenes in France, where the incidents really took place. William Terriss has made a great success in the part of the English soldier who is the hero of the play.

—MR. HAMMERSTEIN'S "MARGUERITA."—The first orchestral rehearsal of the spectacular opera, "Marguerita," written and composed by Oscar Hammerstein, and to be produced in the Olympia Music Hall next Monday night, was held yesterday, under the direction of Musical Conductor Scheel. Music rehearsals will be held every day this week, and on Sunday afternoon and evening grand dress and scenic rehearsals will be given. On account of this there will be no concert in the Music Hall next Sunday night.

—"CARMEN," HER ONLY PLAY.—When Olga Nethersole went to Philadelphia, it was with the intention of playing her entire repertory in that city. "Carmen," with which she opened at the Chestnut Street Theatre, has proved such a great success, however, that she has decided to continue it through her engagement, which closes next Saturday. Her present tour will continue as far west as Kansas City, and she will open in London next May, under the management of Charles and Daniel Frohman.

—SYDNEY ROSENFELD'S PLANS.—The Sydney Rosenfeld syndicate has decided not to produce "A House of Cards," at the Garden Theatre during its engagement at that house, which begins Feb. 25, but to present "The Two Escutcheons" for the entire season. It will endeavor to secure another theatre for the production of Mr. Rosenfeld's new play.

—CHARLES HAWTREY'S NEW THEATRE.—A syndicate has been formed in London, which has leased the Avenue Theatre for a term of twenty-one years for Charles Hawtrey, the English comedian, who has been out of management for some time. He will open the house with a burlesque, called "The Barmaid," which is expected to run through the season.

—"THE GAY PARISIANS" IN LONDON.—Charles Frohman and George Edwardes will present the "Gay Parisians" at the Vaudeville Theatre in London April 13 for a run. The name of the play will be changed, as a burlesque is now being played in England under the title of "A Gay Parisian."

—THE PERFORMANCE POSTPONED.—Charles Wyndham was to have appeared before Queen Victoria at Windsor yesterday in "The Squire of Dames," but, on account of the death of the Prince of Battenberg, the performance was indefinitely postponed by the Queen.

—MANAGER HARRY MANN.—Harry Mann assumed the duties of his new position as manager of the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn yesterday, taking the place left vacant by the withdrawal of Edwin Knowles. The house will hereafter be known as "Frohman's Columbia Theatre."

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

Bills Designed to Comply with the New Constitution.

PLANS FOR LABOR ON PUBLIC WORKS

Supplies to be Furnished to the Penal Institutions of the State—New System to be Applied to Commitments.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Senator Wilcox in the Senate and Assemblyman Hobbie in the Assembly will to-morrow afternoon introduce five bills prepared by the State Prison Commission embodying their recommendations to the Legislature and carrying out the provision of the revised Constitution relative to the prohibition of the sale of prison-made goods.

The first bill provides for the employment of convicts after Jan. 1 next, when the Constitutional prohibition shall go into effect. It provides that all materials and supplies for State institutions, except in cases where such is impossible, shall be manufactured in the prisons, reformatories, and penitentiaries of the State. On Oct. 1 of each year these institutions shall submit to the State Prison Commission an estimate of supplies for the ensuing year.

The State Prison Commission is authorized to make rules and regulations to govern the production of all supplies by the penal institutions, and a board, consisting of the members of the Prison Commission, the State Controller, and the State Superintendent of Prisons, is created to fix the prices to be received for such articles, which shall be as near as possible to the current market price. These institutions may make contracts to furnish all manner of supplies to counties, cities, towns, and villages, or to institutions controlled by any of said political divisions.

The Boards of Supervisors are empowered to employ the prisoners confined in the penitentiaries over which they have jurisdiction in such manner as will not be inconsistent with the revised Constitution. They may employ them in making supplies for other county institutions, in building county buildings, constructing roads, or may contract their labor to any town, city, or village, to be employed on any public works.

Under this act a city may employ prisoners to pave streets, lay drains, construct water systems, and to perform all other labor which might be classed under the head of public works.

The second bill authorizes the employment of prisoners confined in county jails in building and repairing highways in the county where confined, or upon public works, or in the institutions of the county or of the towns, villages, and cities therein.

The Board of Supervisors of each county of the State is authorized to make the necessary appropriations and to provide means for carrying the law into effect. The bill prohibits all penal institutions of the State from receiving any United States or other prisoners sentenced outside of the State. It permits State prisons and reformatories to receive United States prisoners sentenced in this State, but prohibits all other penal institutions, including county penitentiaries, from receiving the same.

The three other bills are amendments to the Penal Code, and are designed to carry into effect certain changes in the manner of the commitment of prisoners, which the commission thinks desirable under the new conditions created by the change which will take place in the prison system after Jan. 1 next. One bill provides that all male persons between sixteen and twenty-one years convicted of felony shall be sent to a State prison in all instances where the sentence is for a period longer than one year. Where the sentence is less, the Court may commit to the county jail or a penitentiary, but such institutions must be situated in the county where the sentence is imposed. Under the present law, such a convict may be sentenced to a penitentiary when the sentence is not greater than five years.

The second of the code amendments provides that any woman over sixteen years of age convicted of a felony shall, when the sentence imposed is one year or more, be sentenced to the State prison for women at Auburn. When the sentence is less than one year, she shall be committed, if sentenced in New-York or Westchester County, to the Reformatory for Women at Bedford, Westchester County, and if in other counties of the State, to the county jail or penitentiary situated in the county where sentence is imposed, or to the Eastern or the Western House of Refuge for Women. Women may now be sentenced to county penitentiaries where the sentence is not greater than five years.

The third of these amendments prohibits the sentencing of a prisoner to a penitentiary which is not situated in the county where the sentence is imposed.

THE CUT DIAMOND REVENUE DECLINING

An Impression that the New Law Encourages Smuggling.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Treasury Department has instituted an investigation as to the falling off of receipts from imported diamonds.

The Appraiser at New-York reports that little, if any, revenue is now derived from that source. He says, however, that diamonds are now more plentiful and cheaper than they have been for many years, and he, in this connection, expresses the opinion that the smuggling of the precious stones is carried on more successfully now than heretofore. Under the present construction of law, cut diamonds are dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Under the former tariff law they were dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent., and during the last year of the operation of the old tariff $100,000 in duties on cut diamonds, representing a value of $1,000,000 imported, was collected at the Port of New-York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The changes in the stations of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are: Major John V. Furey, Quartermaster, relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Dakota, will proceed to Philadelphia and assume charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, relieving Major John Simpson, Quartermaster; Major Simpson will report at St. Paul, Minn., for duty as Quartermaster of the Department of Dakota; Major Charles F. Humphrey, Quartermaster, relieved from duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, will report for duty as Depot Quartermaster, Washington, District of Columbia, relieving Major Joshua W. Jacobs, Quartermaster; Major Jacobs will proceed to Portland, Ore., and relieve Major Charles A. H. McCauley, Quartermaster; Major McCauley will report at Philadelphia to the general depot of the Quartermaster's department for duty.

—A board has been appointed at New-York City to examine sites around New-York Harbor for locating range stations for a system of batteries. Detail—Col. George L. Gillespie, Engineer Corps; Lieut. Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, Second Artillery; Major Henry M. Adams, Engineer Corps; Capt. Theodore A. Bingham, Engineer Corps; Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, Recorder.

—The following transfers of officers are ordered, to take effect this date: Lieut. James S. Parker, from Tenth Cavalry to Fourth Cavalry, Troop M; Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, from Fourth Cavalry to Tenth Cavalry, Troop M; Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the Sandy Hook proving ground in connection with the test of the first 10-inch disappearing gun carriage manufactured by the Bethlehem Iron Company.

—The assignments of additional Second Lieutenants to vacancies of Second Lieutenant are: Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, Tenth Cavalry, to Fourth Cavalry, Troop M, vice Overton, promoted; Lieut. George B. Pritchard, Jr., Ninth Cavalry, to Second Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry, Troop F, vice Horne, promoted.

—Lieut. T. Bentley Mott, First Artillery, has been appointed aide de camp to Major Gen. Wesley Merritt.

Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Samuel V. Ham, Twenty-fourth Infantry, one month's extension.

Navy.

—Commander T. F. Jewell has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard, Feb. 10, and ordered to command the Marblehead, March 3.

—Passed Assistant Engineer W. M. Parks has been detached from duty at Newport News, Feb. 13, and ordered to the Columbia Iron Works.

—Commander Charles O'Neil has been detached from the Marblehead, March 3, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

—Gunner M. W. Gilmartin has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

—Joel D. Griffen, John T. S. Miller, and L. D. Martin have been appointed acting carpenters from Feb. 1.

—Gunner C. Cronin has been detached from duty at Fort Wadsworth and ordered to the Independence.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Grain Markets Higher and Others Generally Lower.

DECREASED STOCKS AND BETTER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Easier—Cotton Steady—Coffee Lower.

The wheat market was influenced to higher prices by the large decrease in supplies here and abroad, with the West firmer and trading more active on local account. Provisions were dull and easier on increased supplies. Cotton was quiet and a shade lower. Coffee declined sharply with Europe, and had an active trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	82¼@	82½
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator.......	25 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed..................	36⅞@	..
Flour, straights, Spring............	$3.00 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter............	3.50 @	3.60
Cotton, middling uplands..........	8¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @	20
Pork, mess..........................	11.00 @	11.25
Lard, Western steam..............	.. @	6.05
Beef, family........................	10.00@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy..........	18 @	..
Sugar, granulated.................	4⅞@	5
Coffe, Rio No. 7...................	13 @	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake.......................	10.00@	10.20
Lead................................	3.07½@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were very irregular and more active, with prices advancing ¼@⅜c early on better cables, declining ¼@½c on foreign selling, advancing 1⅜@1⅝c on a decrease in stocks, visible supply, on passage, English visible, and free local covering; falling ¼c on local realizing, and closing firm at 1¼c advance from Saturday. Spot was dull owing to the advance of 1¼c. Sales, 20,000 bushels No. 2 red for export on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2¾c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4½c over May, free on board. ....Clearances hence, 129,190 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 172,384 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 5,971 bushels.... Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 684,559 bushels, or to 5,248,758 bushels, (194,503 bushels contract red and 1,417,581 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 696,000 bushels afloat.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 789,000 bushels, or to 66,734,000 bushels, against 83,376,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and firm at unchanged prices, with trading entirely local....Spot was dull and firm at unchanged prices. Sales, 14,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 white, for export, at 44c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 1,000 bushels No. 3 at 35c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 37c, delivered....Receipts, 50,700 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 247,198 bushels....Clearances hence, 26,154 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 273,186 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 51,720 bushels, or to 713,404 bushels, (40,409 bushels No. 2 and 49,294 bushels steamer mixed.) ....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,546,000 bushels, or to 11,976,000 bushels, against 12,720,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS.—Contracts were dull and steady at ⅛c advance, without features....Spot were a shade firmer and very quiet....Sales, 37,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26¼@26½c; No. 3 white at 25¼c for 8,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 25c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3, 24@24¼c for 8,000 bushels; rejected white, 24c; rejected mixed, 23c; No. 2 Chicago, 26c; track mixed, 25@26c for 9,000 bushels; track white, 26½@28c for 9,000 bushels....Receipts, 116,400 bushels; exports, 25 bushels. Stock of oats in warehouse increased 126,917 bushels, or to 1,803,042 bushels, (439,177 bushels No. 2 white and 330,526 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 190,000 bushels, or to 6,443,000 bushels, against 7,683,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	...@....	75½
March	....	...@....	76½
May	3,685,000	73 @74⅝	74⅝
June	75,000	72⅝@74	73⅞
July	2,170,000	72⅝@74 3-16	73⅞
Total	5,930,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	...@....	37¼
May	180,000	36¾@37	36⅞
July	110,000	37½@38⅛	38⅛
Total	290,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	...@....	25¼
March	....	...@....	25⅝
May	25,000	25⅞@	25⅞
No. 2 White—			
February	....	...@....	26¼
Total	25,000		

FLOUR.—Business was again restricted by the advance asked, as jobbers refused to purchase outside of immediate wants.... Sales, 23,000 bbls, including, of city mills, 8,200 bbls patents; 7,000 bbls clear, 500 bbls extra, and 525 bbls fine at quotations; 300 bbls Winter No. 2 at $2.85@$3; 500 bbls patents at $3.90; 4,100 bbls straights at $3.70@$3.75; 1,000 bbls Spring patents at $4.05, and 1,000 sacks bakers' extra on private terms....Arrivals, 7,740 bbls and 5,834 sacks; exports, 7,694 bbls and 25,900 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 64,735 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.30@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.50@$2.65; No. 2, $2.80@$3; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.30@$3.50; straights, $3.60@$3.75; white wheat, straights, $3.70@$3.90; patents, $3.70@$4; city patents, $4.25@$4.50; city clears, $4.10@$4.20; city extras, $3.20@$3.25; city supers, $3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.50@$2.90; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.20@$3.65; special brands, $3.30@$4.30.

RYE FLOUR—Firm and fairly active. Sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.90.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and steady at $1.20@$1.25 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 40c, elevator, and 41c delivered.

OATMEAL—Moderately active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.30@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.95; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—More active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white do, $2.15@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 70c; coarse meal, 72c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 62½@65c; middlings, 65@67½c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—It was a dragging market for the day, with its general characteristics essentially as for several days, in that buying interest was not aroused in any direction by any development or possibility for lard, while holders felt that prices were low enough, and did not care to sound for demand upon a weaker basis. The local lard refiners did not respond to any offers from the mills, exceptionally easy or otherwise, while the exporters were practically out of the market. Crude, in small lots, at 24½c, with 24c bid. Prime yellow was offered in limited quantities at 28c, and neglected, whatever higher price was held, pending more important concern among buyers. Good off yellow was nominal at 27@27½c. Crude, in bulk, in small lots, here and there at the mills, at 20c. LINSEED OIL was steadily held on moderate demands; American at 40c; boiling at 43c; Calcutta at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at steady prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in steady, fair demand and held firmly; quoted at 53c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Feb. 3.—Oil opened, highest, $1.45; lowest, $1.44; closed, $1.44 bid. Standard's price, $1.43.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Ought to have been well sustained in price for the day under the influences that have been regular in affecting them latterly, in the position of hog supplies and the tone of the grain markets, but depression came in from the report of the stocks at Chicago, which decidedly exceeded the estimate made a day or two since for lard. Besides, cash demands were not improved, with slow export requirement. The declines for the day were 10c for pork and 2½ points for lard. Chicago stocks, 99,000 bbls new pork, 31,000 bbls old do, 72,700 tcs contract lard, 18,500,000 lb short ribs; last month, 59,375 bbls new pork, 38,275 bbls old do, 40,585 tcs contract lard, 19,500,000 lb short ribs; last year, 127,237 bbls new pork, 3,620 bbls old do, 27,089 tcs contract lard, 33,500,000 lb short ribs. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day as 16,000 head. Exports from Atlantic ports last week, 11,570 bbls pork, 7,297,016 lb lard, 13,565,455 lb bacon; same time last year, 5,831 bbls pork, 14,246,428 lb lard, 11,147,940 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week, 3,097 bbls pork, 4,919,001 lb lard, 10,147,775 lb meats.

LARD—A stock of 72,700 tcs contract at Chicago instead of 65,000 tcs, as estimated and a gain of 32,000 tcs for the month worked against firm features in higher grain and moderate receipts of hogs. There was a decline of 5 points, followed by a recovery of 2½ to 5 points. At the West February closed at 5.72½c; May was at 5.90@5.95c, closing at 5.92½@5.95c; July at 6.02½@6.10c, closing at 6.07½@6.10c. Here there was complete absence of demand, with cash nominal at 6.05c. Tank lard was nominal at 5.70c. May option was nominal at 6.25c. City steam was steady at 5.40c, with sales of 60 tcs. Refined was slow; Continent at 6.25c, South American at 6.50c, compound at 4¾@5¼c as to quality. Stocks in New-York, 25,440 tcs prime, against 26,359 tcs last month and 18,525 tcs last year.

PORK—Yielded a little in the general neglect of speculation which was directed more to grain on its sharper fluctuations. There was a decline of 17½c, followed by a recovery of 7½c. At the West February closed at $10.50; May was at $10.67½@$10.82½, closing at $10.75, nominal; July, at $10.85@$10.92½, closing at $10.87½. Here there was more done for export at firm prices, with sales of 350 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $11@$11.25; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, $11.50@$12.50. Stocks here, 8,501 bbls old, 1,160 bbls new; last month, 11,835 bbls; last year, 11,912 bbls.

BACON—Has slow speculation and slightly variable, easier prices, closing steadier, with, at the West, short ribs closing at $5.25 for February, where May sold at $5.47½@$5.50, closing at $5.50 asked, and July, at $5.55@$5.62½, closing at $5.60 asked.

CUTMEATS—There was little done, but supplies were offered with some reserve at firm prices. Sales of 300 pickled shoulders, at 5¼c; 300 pickled hams, at 9c, and of Western, at Western prices, 75 tcs skinned hams, 18 to 20 lb average, at 8c; 75 tcs California hams at 5⅝c. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5½c; 10-lb average, 5¾c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 5@5¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. At the West: Green hams, 14-lb, 8c; 16-lb, 7¾c; 12-lb, 8¾c; sweet pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8½@8⅝c.

BEEF—Was carried along to late quoted prices on moderate calls for supplies. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15.50@$17.50 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Had little attention from smokers, while held firmly. Quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—Were here held at ⅛@¼c higher prices. Receipts at the West, 44,678 head. Chicago—Receipts, 24,000 head; fairly active; higher; $4@$4.35; left over, 2,600 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,124 head; active; strong; $3.80@$4.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,845 head; higher; $4@$4.35. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,500 head; steady; $4.20@$4.35. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,709 head; $4@$4.20. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; higher; $3.90@$4.05. Omaha—Receipts, 1,500 head; strong to 5c higher; $4@$4.15. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.40@$4.50. Quotations: Bacon at 5⅝c; 180 lb at 5¾c; 160 lb at 5⅞c; 140 lb at 6c; 120 lb at 6⅛c; pigs at 6¼c.

TALLOW—There were 200 hhds city sold at 3 13-16c. This business cleaned up the accumulations here and left the market nominally steady, pending the offerings for the week. There was no export inquiry and rather conservative interest on the part of home buyers. For country, the prices ranged from 3⅞@4⅛c, as to quality. At Chicago, the feeling was easier, with 4c bid and 4⅛c asked for packers' grades.

STEARINE—For oleostearine demands were slack; 5c has not been exceeded except for small lots, and, while a little above that price is asked for more important quantities, yet the trading basis would not exceed it on the current disposition of the lard refiners. At Chicago, 5¼c is bid and 5½c is asked, except for limited quantities, which were sold at 5⅝c. In lard stearine unimportant demand, with 6⅜c quoted for Western and 6¾@6 13-16c for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were active and nervous, with the lower cables, closing easy at 15@35 points decline, with free local realizing. Havre was irregular at ¾@1f decline; Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ¼ pfennig down....Spot Rio dull and easy at 13 points for No. 7. Sales, 1,100 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 1,000 bags at 12.25c; September, 250 bags at 10.80c; November, 250 bags at 10.75c; total, 1,500 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 250 bags at 12.25c, 2,000 bags at 12.20c, 1,000 bags at 12.15c, 1,250 bags at 12.10c; May, 500 bags at 11.70c, 3,000 bags at 11.65c, 750 bags at 11.60c, 2,000 bags at 11.50c; June, 250 bags at 11.40c; July, 500 bags at 11.25c; September, 3,250 bags at 10.70c, 500 bags at 10.65c, 2,000 bags at 10.60c; December, 1,500 bags at 10.50c, 250 bags at 10.45c, 250 bags at 10.50c; total, 19,250 bags. Sold Together—May, 500 bags at 11.65c, and September, 500 bags at 10.70c. Exchange—15 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for February. Sold Together—May, 250 bags at 11.50c, and December, 250 bags at 10.45c. Exchange—95 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for May. Total for day, 23,750 bags.

Closing Prices — January, 10.40@10.50c; February, 12.20@12.30c; March, 12.05@12.10c; April, 11.70@11.80c; May, 11.45@11.50c; June, 11.20@11.30c; July, 11.10@11.20c; August, 10.75@12.85c; September, 10.55@10.60c; October, 10.50@10.60c; November, 10.45@10.55c; December, 10.45@10.50c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York Saturday........		261,377
Warehouse deliveries Saturday............		5,030
Total stock in New-York to-day........		256,347
Total stock in Baltimore.....	44,741	
Arrivals—Bark Good News....	6,750	
	51,491	
Deliveries Saturday........	2,511—48,980	
Total stock in New-Orleans..	29,453	
Deliveries Saturday........	880—28,573	
		77,553
Total stock in United States..........		333,900
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 1	120,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 1	63,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Feb 1.......	22,000	
		205,000
Total		538,900
Same time 1895		499,569

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean................13

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6.. .75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8.. .75 below No. 7
No. 4 1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21¼@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16½@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 16¾@19c; Bucaramauga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@20c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Business fair, with prices firm. ....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand very good, with supplies light and prices firm....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3¾c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was dull, but held firmly. Refined were generally 1-16c lower and quiet. Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3½c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3⅞c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5½c; powdered, 5⅛c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4⅞c; off A, 4 5-16@4 9-16c; softs, 3⅝@4⅜c.

COTTON.

Contracts were quiet and about steady, with only a local scalping trade, and the close 2@3 points down, while Liverpool was ½@1 point up....Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 1,800 bales to shippers and 103 bales to spinners, with 4,000 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8½c; middling uplands, 8¼c. Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅝c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	7.92@7.93	7.97	7.94	300
March	7.96@7.97	8.92	7.95	28,700
April	8.00@8.01	8.07	7.99	2,800
May	8.04@8.05	8.10	8.03	37,300
June	8.07@8.08	8.09	8.09	100
July	8.09@8.10	8.14	8.08	5,200
August	8.07@8.08	8.13	8.06	8,500
September	7.72@7.73	7.78	7.72	2,600
October	7.58@7.59	7.62	7.57	15,800
November	7.54@7.55	7.56	7.53	1,400
December	7.55@....	7.59	7.54	2,300
Total				105,000

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 7.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2423	3898	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	5281	10456	..	..	..	..
Mobile	1685	1938	..	..	..	..
Savannah	2175	2581	..	..	..	..
Charleston	1348	1069	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	623	358	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	823	1492	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	439	..	..	..	..
Boston	207	46	..	..	..	..
West Point	677	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15242	22277	..	..	..	..
This day last week	16759	23583	20896	22307	14184	20584
This day last year	22797	31435	28913	23083	13197	18353

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is no evidence of improvement in the demand from any direction, and the market has a weak, heavy tone on most varieties. In some cases a little lower price is named, but receivers are generally asking about the rates current at the close of last week. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.40; do, meidum, $1.25@$1.30; do, pea, $1.25@$1.27½; do, white kidney, $1.40@$1.45; do, red kidney, choice, $1.15@$1.20; do, common to good, 90c@$1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.65; do, yellow eye, $1.40@$1.45; do, lima, California, $1.95; do, foreign, pea or medium, old, $1@$1.10; green peas, bbls, 80c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Large receipts and a very moderate demand, with prices lower and unsettled....Creamery, Western, 13@18c; do, extra, 18c; do, June, 13@16c; State dairy, 9@17c; Western imitation creamery, 11½@15c; do, factory, 9½@13c.

CHEESE—Prices unchanged and firm for fancy, which meets with fair attention.... State, full cream, large, 7¼@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 7¾@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Liberal receipts and a weaker tone early, but the close is steady, with a fair business in choice....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 14c; State, fresh gathered, good to prime, 14c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 14c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 13½@13¾c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 13½c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 13@13¼c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $1.50@$3; limed, Western, prime, per case, $2@$2.75.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in fair supply, and fancy qualities hold firm under a fair demand; medium and lower grades slow. Grapes neglected. Cranberries quiet; fancy grades are held with some confidence and have a light call; medium and lower qualities dull. Foreign and California oranges are in moderate demand, and show a little firmer tone on the better qualities. We see no Florida receipts. We quote: Apples, Winesap, fancy, per bbl, $3@$3.75; York Imperial, $3@$3.50; Ben Davis, $3@$3.25; Baldwin, $2.75@$3; greening, $2.50; red kinds, fair to good, $2@$2.50; green kinds, fair to good, $1.75@$2; grapes, State, per small basket, 6@10c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $7@$10; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25; oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3.75. DRIED—Evaporated apples are ruling dull and weaker; supplies are not large, but receivers are anxious to do a little more business. All grades of sun-dried apples are neglected and easier. Chops still dull. Cores and skins in demand and firm; latest sales show further advance. Both peeled and unpeeled peaches are dragging, and values nominal. A small jobbing trade in raspberries and cherries. Blackberries inquired for and quite firm. Huckleberries and plums nearly unsalable. A moderate jobbing demand for California fruits. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6¾@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6⅛c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3¼c; do, Western, 3@3½c; do, State, 3@3¾c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1¼@1⅞c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; do, unpeeled, 2@3c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 4c; plums, 5@6c; apricots, 9@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 4@7½c; prunes, 3½@7¼c.

GAME—Quail and grouse are scarce and held firmly, but demand limited. Partridges selling fairly. Venison held the same, but slow. Rabbits in good demand and firm. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 40@90c; grouse, $1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.75; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, red heads, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 25c; do, drawn, 18@20c; do, jacks, 30@50c; venison per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day, 4 cars of Western and 1 car of Tennessee. Demand active and offerings left first hands promptly at the advance. Quoted: Fowls, Western, per lb, 10½c; do, Southern, 9½c; chickens, Western, per lb, 9c; do, Southern, 8½c; roosters, per lb, 6¼c; turkeys, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, Western, per pair, 70@90c; do, Southern, 65@70c; geese, Western, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; do, Southern, $1.12@$1.25; pigeons, per pair, 25@35c. DRESSED—The supply of dressed turkeys continues moderate, and the fact that the quantity of frozen in the country is comparatively moderate causes increasing anxiety on the part of local dealers to secure as much stock as possible to freeze up for future use until the market is in a stronger position. Prices are hardly quotable higher, but some sales making at a premium. Capons firm for choice, but slow and irregular for undergrades. Chickens and fowls in fair supply for the day, but invoices moderate and holders feel firm, and, in many instances, indifferent, about offering choice lots below 10c, but general trading is slow, and that figure, still extreme, though occasionally reached. Plenty of fair to good quality, however, urging for sale from 9c down. Choice ducks in light supply and firm. Geese slow and irregular. Squabs unchanged. We quote: Turkeys, young hens, 14c; do, mixed young hens and toms, 13½c; do, young toms, 13@13½c; do, old toms, 11c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@19c; do, medium sizes, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16c; do, small and slips, 11@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; chickens and fowls, Western average, best, 9½c; do, fair to good, 7@9c; old cocks, 6@6½c; ducks, near by, 15@16c; do, Western, 10@15c; geese, Western, 7@9c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes weak, with a moderate outlet. Onions quiet and easy unless choice....Potatoes, Maine, $1.05@$1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 50c@$1.50; Jersey, 50@80c; Bermuda, $2@$4.50; sweets, $2@$4.50; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@$5.50; celery, per dozen stalks, 10@90c; eggplant, per bbl, $4@$8; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, $1.25@$1.50; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$2.50; spinach, per bbl, $1.50@$3; kale, per bbl, 75c@$1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—The receipts are no more than equal to current demands and the market holds steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@90c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 45@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—Buying limited to the brewing interest, and prices about steady....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Market steady, but demand very light....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Export demand shows improvement and values rule firm....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin steady at 13.40c. Copper steady at 10@10.20c. Lead firmer at 3.07½c. Spelter nominal at 4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—A dull market, and prices easier; Southern regular at 29½c; machine-made, barrels, 30c.

RESIN—Business light, with a weaker feeling; good strained, $1.60; common strained, $1.60; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3.—Turpentine—Market nominal; nothing doing; sales, none. Resin firm; sales none; B C, $1; D, $1.10; E, $1.20; F, $1.30; G, $1.30; H, $1.40; I, $1.50; K, $1.70. Other grades, no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26½c; sales, 50 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 3.—Resin—Nothing doing. Spirits of Turpentine—Nothing doing. Tar firm at 95c. Crude turpentine quiet; hard not quoted; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was neglected and rates quoted nominal. Charters: Austrian steamer, 1,496 tons, general cargo, hence to Black Sea ports, private terms; British steamer, 11,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Stettin, 3s 7½d, prompt; British steamer, 12,500 quarters grain, (previously,) New-Orleans to Copenhagen, 3s 9d, Feb. 20-March 10; British steamer, 1,567 tons, (previously,) grain, Galveston to the United Kingdom or Continent, 13s 6d net form, February; British steamer, (previously,) cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 35s; Continent, 36s; British steamer, sugar, Alexandria to the United States, north of Hatteras, 10s; February, chartered abroad; British steamer, 1,205 tons, ore, Benisaf to Baltimore, 8s 3d, Feb. 15, chartered abroad; Norwegian steamer, 370 tons, West India time charter, 6½ months, £425 per month, options of 4½ months more, £390 per month; bark, 697 tons, general cargo, hence to New-Zealand and back, $10,000; German ship, petroleum barrel, staves, Newport News to Bremen, 26¾ marks; British brig, general cargo, hence to St. Catherines, 75c per barrel and £10; British schooner, lumber, Wilmington, N. C., to Zaza, $6.50; schooner, sugar, Havana to Delaware Breakwater for orders, at or about 8c; bark, ties, Brunswick to New-York, at or about 14c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Wheat made another advance in price of about 1c to-day, after a session of extreme sensitiveness. It was quite patent, however, that bull fervor was not at the height that it was on Saturday, and at times the market seemed strained. The snowstorm which began last night and continued to-day had a dampening effect at the opening, values sagging during the first hour. The feeling then underwent a change, and a lively trade, with advancing prices, resulted. From noon until the close the market was very erratic, quick changes being noted, the scalpers being afforded ample opportunity to transact business after their own style. News had little effect in defining the course of the market, although the bulk of the statistical information favored strength. Liverpool cables were firm and ½d higher. The visible supply decreased 789,000 bushels and the amount on ocean passage 320,000 bushels. The English visible supply likewise showed a reduction amounting to 1,200,000 bushels. Atlantic seaboard clearances amounted to 376,446 bushels. Northwestern receipts were 644 cars, against 724 cars last Monday and 173 cars a year ago. Chicago received 143 cars and inspected out 82,833 bushels. Closing Continental cables quoted advances in reflection of American strength.

WHEAT—May opened from 67⅛c to 66⅞c, sold between 66⅝c and 68⅜c, closing at 68⅝c, 1½c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was 1c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 588,545 bushels; shipments, 115,268 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 5,971 bushels; shipments, 172,384 bushels.

CORN—The downward course of wheat was influential in causing corn to decline at the opening, but the subsequent strength of the former was only effectual in helping the latter to recover lost ground, nothing more. The ability to advance was nullified by the report of visible stocks and the amount on ocean passage, the former showing an increase of 1,545,000 bushels and the latter 1,520,000 bushels. Liverpool cables were firm and ¼d higher. Receipts were 435 cars, and 55,670 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances amounted to 334,394 bushels. May corn opened at 30¾c, sold between 31c and 30½@30⅝c, closing at 30¾@30⅞c, a shade under Saturday. Cash corn was steady to firm, with an advance of ¼c noted. Receipts at principal Western points, 542,826 bushels; shipments, 186,900 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 247,198 bushels.

OATS—The action of corn found duplication in oats. The early direction was lower, a recovery to Saturday's closing figures taking place later, but the full strength of wheat was not sympathized with. A fair day's business was transacted. Receipts were 261 cars. The visible supply increased 191,000 bushels. May oats closed unchanged from Saturday. Cash oats were steady to ⅛c higher.

RYE—Was firm and higher. The strength of wheat was the influence. Offerings were very moderate. The visible supply showed a moderate decrease. Receipts were 12 cars. No. 2, to go to store, sold at 40½@41c; May sold at 43@43½c; February was nominally 41c.

BARLEY—More liberal offerings were noted to-day, and the tone of the market was depressed in consequence. Prices were not essentially changed, however, common to fair ranging from 22c to 28c; good to choice from 30c to 36c, with fancy nominally above. Receipts were 93 cars.

PROVISIONS—No noteworthy incident or happening marked to-day's trading in product. The feeling was barely steady at prices ranging slightly below those quoted at the close on Saturday. The hog market, while firm early, was later less strong, product being affected by the second reports. May pork closed 10c lower than Saturday, May lard a shade lower, and May ribs unchanged. Domestic markets quiet and steady. Liverpool quoted 6d decline on Cumberland sides. Receipts were light and the shipments moderate. The cash market was dull and unchanged.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 105 cars; corn, 350 cars; oats, 280 cars; hogs, 16,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Feb.	64⅞@65⅛	66¾@..	64⅝@..	66⅝@..
May	66⅞@67⅛	68¾@..	66⅝@..	68⅝@..
July	66⅝@66¾	68¼@..	66¼@..	67⅞@68
Corn, No. 2—				
Feb.	28⅜@..	28⅝@..	28¼@..	28⅜@28½
May	30¾@..	31 @..	30½@30⅝	30¾@30⅞
July	32 @..	32⅛@..	31⅝@31¾	32 @..
Sept.	33⅛@..	33⅛@..	32¾@..	33 @33⅛
Oats, No. 2—				
Feb.	19½@..	19¾@..	19⅜@..	19⅝@..
May	21½@..	21¾@..	21⅜@..	21⅝@21¾
July	21⅝@21¾	21¾@21⅞	21½@21⅝	21¾@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Feb.	$10.50	$10.50	$10.50	$10.50
May	10.80	10.82½	10.69½	10.75
July	10.92½	10.92½	10.85	10.87½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Feb.	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½
May	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.95
July	6.67½	6.10	6.05	6.10
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Feb.	5.25	5.25	5.23	5.25
May	5.47½	5.50	5.47½	5.50
July	5.62½	5.62½	5.55	5.60

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull and firm; hard wheat Spring patents were quotable at $3.10@$3.35, in wood; soft wheat Spring patents, $3@$3.10; hard wheat bakers', $2.15@$2.30, in sacks; soft wheat bakers', $2@$2.20; red dog, $1.20@$1.40, in sacks; Winter wheat, $3.20@$3.40, in wood; rye flour, $2.25@$2.40, in wood; No. 2 Spring wheat, 64⅞@67¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@64½c; No. 2 red, 68⅝@71¼c; No. 2 corn, 28⅜@28½c; No. 2 oats, 19¾@20c; No. 2 rye, 40½@41c; No. 2 barley, 35@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, 92@92½c; prime timothy seed, $3.67½, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $10.47½@$10.62½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.70@$5.75; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.35@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@$5; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.81; granulated, $5.19; standard A, $5.06; linseed oil, raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	8,121	11,019
Wheat, bushels	25,719	53,297
Corn, bushels	319,350	82,163
Oats, bushels	250,890	216,337
Rye, bushels	7,200	3,630
Barley, bushels	89,695	11,396

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 19½c; firsts, 17@18c; seconds, 15@16c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 13@13½c per dozen.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—Wheat opened weak and ¼c lower, but a sharp rally followed and an advance of 1c over Saturday outside figures followed. May opened at 66⅝c, fell to 66c, rose to 68c, and closed at 68c; cash nominal; sample wheat ½c higher, but less active; No. 1 Northern, 65½@66c; No. 2 Northern, 65¼@65½c; No. 3, Spring, 61@63c. Barley, in store, dull and entirely nominal; sample barley steady and in fair demand; extra, No. 3, 31½c. Rye steady; demand moderate; No. 1, on track, 41½c; No. 2, do, 40½@41c. Flour steady at an advance of 10c, on the basis of $3.60@$3.70 for hard Spring patents, in wood. Millstuffs firmer; sacked bran ranging at $9.25@$9.50; standard middlings at $9@$9.25, and white at $10.50@$11. Receipts—Flour, 16,250 bbls; wheat, 24,050 bushels; barley, 31,200 bushels; rye, 4,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,235 bbls; wheat, 12,650 bushels; barley, 18,600 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—The local wheat market kept about ⅛c behind Chicago to-day in the advance of futures, last prices here being 1⅛c higher than on Saturday. May opened at 61⅞c and broke ½c, then, starting into an advance, which was held for 2c, at 63⅜c, closing at 63⅛c. Cash Wheat—The mills and elevators were both buyers, at 2c under May prices, consequently most of the supply was sold early on a 59⅛c basis. When May dropped to 61⅝c there were a number of bids for No. 1 Northern at 59½@59¾c; No. 2 Northern salable at usual difference of 1c under No. 1 Northern; receipts, 486 cars; shipments, 13 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 61⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 60⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 59⅞c. Flour strong at $3.15@$3.50 for patents, $2.05@$2.60 for bakers'; production, 35,000 bbls; shipments, 34,119 bbls. Millstuffs—Market firm; millers oversold. Bran in bulk, $7; shorts, 25c lower.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Flour firm; receipts, 5,175 bbls; shipments, 5,240 bbls; patents, $3.65@$3.75; extra fancy, $3.40@$3.50; fancy, $3@$3.10; choice, $2.60@$2.75. Rye flour, $2.50@$2.65. Wheat higher; receipts, 31,819 bushels; shipments, 11,910 bushels; February, 66⅝c; May, 69⅝c; July, 65¾c. Corn higher; receipts, 65,710 bushels; shipments none; February, 27c; May, 28c; July, 29¼c. Oats — February higher; May steady; receipts, 56,100 bushels; shipments, 12,200 bushels; February, 19½c; May, 21¼c. Eggs firm; 11½c for fresh. Pork—Standard mess, new, $10.87½; old, $10.25. Lard—Prime steam, $5.55; choice, $5.67½. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅝c; longs, 6c; clear ribs, 6⅛c; clear sides, 6¼c. Dry-Salt Meats — Shoulders, 4¾c; longs, 5⅝c; clear ribs, 5¾c; clear sides, 5⅞c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool quiet; unchanged. Spelter nominal at $2.70@$2.75.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—Flour strong and higher; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring patents, $3.55@$3.80; rye, $2.45@$2.60. Wheat fair demand; receipts light; sample red, 75c. Corn quiet, but steady; No. 3 mixed, 28½c; No. 2 do, 29½c; mixed ear, 28c; yellow ear, 31c. Oats active and firmer; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 22c. Pork active; mess, $10.50; clear mess, $11.50; family, $11.50. Lard easier; good demand; steam leaf, 6½c; kettle, 6½c; prime steam, 5.55c. Bacon easy; fair demand; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short rib sides, 5⅝c; loose short clear sides, 6c. Dry salted meats easier; loose shoulders, 4⅝@4¾c; loose short clear sides, 5½c. Eggs quiet and easier; strictly fresh, 11c. Whisky quiet, but steady; sales, 611 bbls at $1.22.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—Spring wheat closed dull; No. 1 hard, old, 76½c; do, new, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 74@74¼c; No. 2 Northern, 72¼c. Winter wheat closed dull; No. 2 red, 78½@80c; No. 1 white, 81c. Corn—Closed dull; unchanged. Oats—Closed quiet; No. 2 white, 24¾@25c; No. 3 white, 23½c; No. 2 mixed, 22½@22¾c, on track. Barley—Firm; good demand; unchanged. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 48½c, on track. Flour—Strong; fair demand; unchanged. Millfood—Steady; unchanged.

DULUTH, Feb. 3.—There was another bulge in wheat to-day. The market went up 1c, and 350,000 bushels of cash wheat changed hands. Close: No. 1 hard, cash, 62¾c; February, 62¾c; May, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 61¾c; February, 61¾c; May, 65¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, $59½@58½c; No. 3 Spring, 58@56⅝c; rejected, 53¾@51¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 63c; No. 1 Northern, 62c; receipts, 122,962 bbls; shipments, 4,049 bbls.

PEORIA, Feb. 3.—Corn—Receipts, 80,100 bushels; shipments, 9,600 bushels; firm and higher; No. 2, new, 27c; No. 3, new, 26c. Oats—Receipts, 93,350 bushels; shipments, 103,400 bushels; market firm and higher; No. 2 white, 20@20¼c; No. 3 white, 19@19½c. Rye—Receipts, 1,800 bushels; shipments, none; dull; No. 2, 42@43c. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods, $1.22.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,024	...	577	17,623	14,973
Sixtieth Street	2,808	69	1,374	17,294	144
Fortieth Street	...	...	...	...	23,019
Hoboken	2,965	38	99	2,160	...
L. V. R. R.	1,403	...	...	1,301	2,385
Weehawken and scattering	953	...	98	...	...
Total	11,153	107	2,148	38,378	40,521
Total last week	11,909	134	1,370	35,656	34,202

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to extra	$4.35@$4.70
Medium to fair	4.10@ 4.30
Common	3.60@ 4.05
Bulls and dry cows	1.50@ 3.00
Oxen and stags	2.00@ 3.80

Good to prime steers sold one year ago at $5.10@$5.25.

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

	Live Cattle.	Qrs. of Beef.	Live Sheep.
Eastmans Co., SS. Teutonic	...	1,000	...
Eastmans Co., SS. St. Louis	...	2,100	...
Eastmans Co., SS. Campania	...	1,900	...
D. H. Sherman, SS. England	327	...	...
M. Fuller & Co., SS. England	328	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Bovic	125	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Mississippi	185	2,000	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Martello	100	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Marengo	82	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Bovic	300	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Cufic	264	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Mississippi	185	...	...
H. Sheffer, SS. Bovic	325	...	...
H. Sheffer, SS. Cufic	264	...	...
H. Sheffer, SS. Carthagenian	500	...	...
H. Sheffer, SS. Massapequa	300	...	...
Swift & Co., SS. Victoria	390	...	...
J. B. Long & Co., SS. Bovic	...	...	1,301
N. Morris, SS. Bovic	...	2,600	...
N. Morris, SS. Cufic	...	2,240	...
G. F. Lough & Co., SS. Trinidad	32	...	60
D. G. Culver, SS. Antilla	4	...	15
Total shipments	3,711	11,840	1,376
Total shipments last week	2,603	10,366	2,602
Boston shipments this week	2,607	10,934	3,479
Baltimore shipments this week	856	...	2,700
Phila. shipments this week	342	508	...
Portland shipments this week	1,003	...	1,614
St. John (N. B.) shipments this week	174	...	...
To London	2,673	5,172	1,000
To Liverpool	5,047	16,010	6,894
To Glasgow	755	...	1,200
To Hull	100	...	...
To Newcastle	82	...	...
To Southampton	...	2,100	...
To Bermuda and West Indies	36	...	75
Total to all ports	8,693	23,282	9,169
Total to all ports last week	6,793	18,993	6,657

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 233 cars, or 3,838 head: 212 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 21 cars for the market. On light supplies the trade was a little more active, but there was not quotable improvement in prices, although bulls were rated firm; exporters were not operating; the market closed steady, and the yards were cleared; ordinary to very prime native steers sold at $3.95@$4.60 100 lb; 6 tops at $4.70; oxen and stags at $2.62½@$3.30 for poor to fair quality; bulls at $2.25@$3.25; dry cows at $1.50@$2.80. There was a moderate trade in city-dressed beef at 6@7½c lb, for common to prime native sides. London and Liverpool cables quoted American live cattle firm at 9¼@10c lb, dressed weight; American sheep slow at 9½@11c, dressed weight, and refrigerator beef sold at 7½@8¼c lb. Shipments to-day, none; to-morrow, on the Cevic, 300 cattle for H. Sheffer, 275 head for J. Shamberg & Son, 125 head for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, about 2,000 sheep for J. B. Long & Co., 2,680 quarters of beef for N. Morris; the Mohican for Bristol, will carry 150 cattle and 64 sheep to J. Shamberg & Son.——SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—19 Illinois steers, 1,295 lb average, at $4.40 100 lb; 18 do, 1,298 lb, at $4.40; 15 do, 1,278 lb, at $4.30; 22 do, 1,245 lb, at $4.30; 11 do, 1,136 lb, at $4.30; 9 do, 1,299 lb, at $4.15; 1 do, 1,500 lb, at $4.20. D. McPHERSON & CO.—6 Kentucky steers, 1,543 lb, at $4.76; 21 do, 1,268 lb, at $4.25; 15 do, 1,245 lb, at $4; 2 State oxen, 1,550 lb, at $3.30; 1 bull, 1,250 lb, at $3.05; 8 do, 1,350 lb, at $3; 8 do, 965 lb, at $2.90; 10 cows, 1,142 lb, at $2.80; 3 do, 970 lb, at $2.50; 1 do, 890 lb, at $2.30; 1 do, 960 lb, at $2.25; 9 do, 915 lb, at $2.05; 6 do, 1,008 lb, at $2; 20 do, 910 lb, at $1.60; 6 do, 851 lb, at $1.50. S. SANDERS—1 stag, 1,000 lb, at $2.90; 2 oxen, 1,495 lb, at $2.85; 6 do, 1,371 lb, at $2.70; 3 bulls, 753 lb, at $2.25; 8 cows, 943 lb, at $1.80; 6 do, 900 lb, at $1.55; 1 yearling, 560 lb, at $2.30. NEWTON & CO.—20 Illinois steers, 1,351 lb, at $4.60; 2 State oxen, 1,400 lb, at $2.75; 2 do, 1,335 lb, at $2.75; 1 bull, 1,230 lb, at $3.25; 1 do, 1,000 lb, at $3; 23 cows, 789 lb, at $2.10. S. JUDD & CO.—8 oxen, 1,425 lb, at $3; 2 do, 1,500 lb, at $2.62½; 2 bulls, 1,205 lb, at $2.90; 2 do, 1,100 lb, at $2.75; 4 cows, 982 lb, at $2.35; 2 do, 715 lb, at $2.25; 6 do, 885 lb, at $1.75. S. W. SHERMAN—18 Illinois steers, 1,261 lb, at $4.30; 18 do, 1,275 lb, at $4.30. A. H. EPPSTEIN—13 Kentucky steers, 1,238 lb, at $4.15; 8 do, 1,127 lb, at $3.95.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, none, and no trading. Nominally steady at $20@$42 for inferior to choice cows, calves included.

CALVES—Receipts, 681 head, all for the market. Demand fair at barely steady prices, and all the stock was taken, and closing prices were fully as good as at the opening; yearlings and barnyard calves sold at $2.30@$2.75 100 lb; fed and mixed calves at $3@$3.25; poor to prime veals at $5@$8; a few choice do at $8.25; Western calves at $2.75@$3.50. Dressed calves in moderate supply and firm at 7@10½c lb for country-dressed veals; choice near-by do, 11c; 8@12c for city-dressed; selected carcasses, 12½c; 4½@6c for little calves, and 4½@5½c for dressed barnyard do.——SALES.—J. P. NELSON—109 veals, 145 lb average, at $7.75 100 lb; 18 do, 143 lb, at $7.50; 31 do, 137 lb, at $7.25; 2 do, 112 lb, at $6.50; 5 do, 116 lb, at $6; 13 barnyard calves, 310 lb, at $2.50; 43 do, 253 lb, at $2.37½. HUME & MULLEN—4 veals, 140 lb, at $8; 15 do, 132 lb, at $8; 28 do, 139 lb, at $7.75; 4 do, 122 lb, at $7.50; 1 do, 190 lb, at $6; 7 do, 98 lb, at $5; 49 Western calves, 293 lb, at $3.50, less $5 on the lot; 85 do, 370 lb, at $2.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—33 veals, 138 lb, at $8; 3 do, 159 lb, at $8; 2 do, 140 lb, at $7.75; 7 do, 117 lb, at $6.50; 11 do, 103 lb, at $6; 10 do, 105 lb, at $5; 15 fed calves, 273 lb, at $3.25; 2 yearlings, 530 lb, at $2.75. G. DILLENBACK—10 veals, 139 lb, at $7.75; 4 do, 143 lb, at $7.75; 14 do, 129 lb, at $7.50; 5 do, 139 lb, at $7.50; 2 do, 125 lb, at $6; 2 do, 137 lb, at $5. S. SANDERS—11 veals, 1,150 lb, at $8; 1 do, 120 lb, at $8; 20 do, 119 lb, at $7.75; 13 do, 141 lb, at $7.50; 24 do, 119 lb, at $7.25; 2 do, 95 lb, at $6; 3 do, 103 lb, at $5; 1 do, 120 lb, at $5; 13 barnyard calves, 260 lb, at $2.75; 8 barnyard and fed calves, 257 lb, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—22 veals, 133 lb, at $8.25; 18 do, 123 lb, at $7.75; 25 do, 126 lb, at $7.55; 13 do, 130 lb, at $7.50; 3 do, 156 lb, at $7.50; 3 do, 117 lb, at $7.25; 4 do, 97 lb, at $6; 5 barnyard calves, 310 lb, at $2.75; 1 fed do, 210 lb, at $3. NEWTON & CO.—6 veals, 166 lb, at $8.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts yesterday and to-day were 52 cars, or 10,108 head: 16 cars for butchers and 36 cars for the market; and, counting the stock held over Saturday, there were 53 cars on sale. Sheep were in moderate request at steady prices; sellers were trying to hold lambs firm on the strength of advices from Buffalo, but there was no quotable improvement in the market, and at a late hour full 20 cars of stock were in pens unsold; ordinary to prime sheep sold at $2.75@$3.50 100 lb; a car of rather choice heavy do at $3.80; selected export wethers at $4.12½@$4.25; inferior to choice lambs at $4.12½@$5.12½; extra prize State and Canadian do at $5.18¾@$5.25. Dressed mutton slow at 4½@6½c lb; a few choice wethers sold at 7c; dressed lambs unchanged at 6½@8c.——SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—206 Western lambs, 82 lb average, at $5.12½ 100 lb; 182 State do, 78 lb, at $5.12½; 78 do, 87 lb, at $5.12½; 46 do, 69 lb, at $5; 156 do, 77 lb, at $4.95; 87 do, 66 lb, at $4.65; 6 State sheep, 102 lb, at $3.50; 19 do, 100 lb, at $3; 14 do, 74 lb, at $3. S. SANDERS—100 State lambs, 82 lb, at $5.25; 266 do, 86 lb, at $5.12½; 108 do, 84 lb, at $5.06; 160 do, 93 lb, at $5; 211 do, 78 lb, at $4.07½; 50 do, 67 lb, at $4.75; 221 do, 71 lb, at $4.70; 183 Canadian lambs, 93 lb, at $5.20; 147 State sheep and lambs, 70 lb, at $3.75; 23 do, 64 lb, at $3; 10 State sheep, 114 lb, at $4.25; 41 do, 102 lb, at $3.50; 2 do, 140 lb, at $3.50; 97 do, 87 lb, at $3.37½; 12 do, 86 lb, at $3; 40 Ohio do, 108 lb, at $4.12½; 105 Pennsylvania do, 112 lb, at $3.50; 31 do, 95 lb, at $3; 14 culls, at $1.50 head; 12 do at $1.35. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—198 Western lambs, 81 lb, at $5.12½; 35 State do, 73 lb, at $5.25; 196 do, 93 lb, at $5.25; 165 do, 81 lb, at $5; 203 Western sheep, 95 lb, at $3.60; 5 State do, 88 lb, at $4; 78 do, 116 lb, at $3.12½; 15 do, 93 lb, at $2.75; 10 do, 96 lb, at $2. D. HARRINGTON—124 Ohio lambs, 75 lb, at $5; 186 State do, 82 lb, at $5.12½; 44 do, 81 lb, at $5.12½; 21 do, 86 lb, at $5.12½; 43 do, 84 lb, at $5.12½; 164 do, 75 lb, at $4.87½; 129 do, 74 lb, at $4.75; 149 Western sheep, 122 lb, at $3.62½; 66 Ohio do, 112 lb, at $3.50; 54 State do, 87 lb, at $3. G. DILLENBACK—153 State lambs, 90 lb, at $5.18¾; 174 do, 82 lb, at $5; 113 do, 81 lb, at $4.75; 6 cull do, 40 lb, at $4.25; 82 do, 67 lb, at $4.25; 3 Western sheep, 110 lb, at $4; 37 do, 108 lb, at $3.25; 22 State do, 98 lb, at $3; 38 cull do, 102 lb, at $2.75. D. McPHERSON—128 Western lambs, 88 lb, at $5.25; 241 do, 61 lb, at $4.60; 177 Western sheep, 108 lb, at $3.20; 175 Kentucky do, 108 lb, at $3.30; 74 do, 129 lb, at $3.30, less $5 on the lot; 88 do, 107 lb, at $3.15. S. JUDD & CO.—182 Ohio lambs, 73 lb, at $5; 40 State do, 72 lb, at $4.87½; 46 Pennsylvania do, 49 lb, at $4.12½; 177 Pennsylvania sheep and lambs, 68 lb, at $4; 105 State sheep, 105 lb, at $3.12½; 125 Ohio do, 140 lb, at $3.80; 39 do, 88 lb, at $3; 174 Kentucky do, 105 lb, at $3.25. NEWTON & CO.—68 State lambs, 69 lb, at $4.75; 224 Ohio do, 73 lb, at $5; 26 State do, 84 lb, at $3; 143 Buffalo do, 88 lb, at $3.12½.

HOGS—Receipts, 81 cars, or 13,480 head, and about 650 head were on sale. Market a trifle firmer at $4.30@$4.85 100 lb for common to choice hogs, and some fancy selected light pigs went to an outside buyer at $5.25@$5.50, which figures are 50c outside of quotations. Country-dressed firm at 5@7c for heavy to light weights.——SALES.—J. H. WILKERSON—232 Kentucky pigs, 89 lb average, at $4.30 100 lb. S. SANDERS—60 State hogs, 142 lb, at $4.60; 6 pigs, 113 lb, at $4.60. S. JUDD & CO.—31 State hogs, 150 lb, at $4.75; 7 pigs, (choice,) 93 lb, at $5.50. G. DILLENBACK—10 State hogs, 130 lb, at $4.85. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—8 pigs, (choice,) 100 lb, at $5.25; 18 do, 74 lb, at $5.25. HUME & MULLEN—33 State hogs, 148 lb, at $4.75.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 5,962 head; total for week thus far, 9,570 head; for same time last week, 8,392 head; consigned through, 4,840 head; to New-York, 4,000 head; on sale, 2,530 head; market opened slow and unchanged for all but prime light handy butchers' grades; shipping and heavy export dull; closed very dull, and all early advance lost; choice to prime export steers, $4.40@$4.60; few extra fancy, $4.70; good to choice shipping, $4.20@$4.35; fair to medium, $3.85@$4.15; light to good butchers', $3.50@$5.80; good to prime fat heifers, $3.60@$4; common to fair lots, $2.60@$3.50; mixed butchers', fair to good, $2.65@$3.35; stockers, $2.25@$2.90; feeders, $3.10@$3.50; bulls, scarce and higher; good sausage and butchers', $2.50@$3.25; heavy and export, $3.25@$3.60; oxen, $2.40@$3.50; fresh cows higher; springers slow and lower at $24@$38 per head; veals lower; good to prime, $7@$7.75; light to fair, $4.50@$6.50. Late Sales—Fat export stags, $3.70@$3.75; common fat export steers, $4@$4.05; a few loads were held over. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 16,320 head; total for week thus far, 20,480 head; for same time last week, 21,280 head; consigned through, 2,880 head; to New-York, 8,320 head; on sale, 12,650 head; market opened active and 10@15c higher; closed steady, with all sold; good weight Yorkers, $4.60; light, $3.60@$3.65; pigs, $2.65@$3.70; mixed mediums, $3.60; roughs, $3.70@$4; stags, $2.75@$3.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 16,600 head; total for week thus far, 22,800 head; for same time last week, 10,200 head; consigned through, 80 head; to New-York, 6,400 head; on sale, 24,000 head; market opened slow and unchanged; closed dull, and full easy at opening prices; prime fat lambs, $4.75@$4.90; fair to good, $4@$4.65; culls to light, $2.75@$3.80; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3@$3.30; handy wethers, $3.40@$3.65; export sheep, $3.25@$3.50. Late Sales—Good to extra feeding wethers, $3.25@$3.87½; Canada lambs, $4.90@$5.

EAST LIBERTY, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, light; 50 cars on sale; market slow; prime, $4.40@$4.60; good, $4.10@$4.30; good butchers', $3.70@$4; rough, fat, $3@$3.60; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.50@$3.30; feeders, $3.25@$3.80; fresh cows, and springers, $15@$40; calves, $2.50@$6.75. Hogs—Receipts fair; 35 cars on sale; demand fair; market steady; medium grade, $4.45@$4.50; best Yorkers, $4.30@$4.40; pigs, $4.15@$4.25; heavy hogs, $4.35@$4.40; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Receipts fair; 30 cars on sale; market slow; prime, $3.30@$3.50; good, $3@$3.20; fair, $2.40@$2.90; common, $1.65@$2.15; culls, $1@$1.50; lambs, $3@$4.90.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 3.—Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; market strong and 5c higher; light, $3.95@$4.10; medium, $2.90@$4.05; heavy, $3.85@$4.02½; pigs, $3.50@$3.95. Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; market strong; native steers, best, $4@$4.25; fair to good, $4.10@$4.40; cows and heifers, best, $2.90@$3.30; fair to good, $1.85@$2.90; bulls, $2@$3.10; stockers and feeders, $2.75@$3.75; Texans and Western, $2.60@$3.60; calves, $4@$10. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,003 head; market strong and prices 10c higher; native steers, $3@$3.85; cows, $1.75@$2.90; to-day's steers, $3.45. Hogs—Receipts, 3,779 head; market strong and prices 10c higher on best heavy; unchanged on others; heavy, $4.10@$4.35; mixed, $4@$4.25; light, $4@$4.25. Sheep—Receipts, 840; market firm and prices a shade higher; natives, $3.35@$3.60; Southwest, mixed, $3.05; lambs, $4.10@$4.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 11,000 head; market firm and 10c higher; common to extra steers, $3.65@$4.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.50; calves, $2.50@$6.25; Texans, $2.35@$3.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 24,000 head; market firm and 5c higher; early closing easy; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.15@$4.65; common to choice, mixed, $4@$4.32½; choice, assorted, $4.25@$4.30; light, $4@$4.30; pigs, $3.30@$4.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 13,000 head; steady; inferior to choice, $2.25@$3.80; lambs, $2.75@$4.75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess, steady at 75s; prime mess, steady at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 53s 9d; do, medium, steady at 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 41s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull, at 30s; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 28s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 27s 6d; long and short clear midles, about 55 lb, dull at 26s 6d; shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, dull at 26s: Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 29s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, steady at 45s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, dull at 21s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, steady at 17s 3d. Spirits of Turpentine—Steady at 21s. Resin—Common dull at 4s 7½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 10d; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 10d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 6d. Corn—Mixed, Western, spot, new, firm at 3s 2¾d; February, steady at 3s 2½d; March steady at 3s 3d; April steady at 3s 3d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 40@50s. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 40,100 quarters; from Pacific ports, 1,000 quarters; from other sources, 19,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 4,600 quarters. 4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, February delivery, 4 32-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 30-64@4 31-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 29-64@4 30-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 28-64d, value; May and June delivery, 4 27-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 26-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 23-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 13-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 9-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 4 8-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 13s 3d per cwt, for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96 degrees test, and 11s 3d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—January, 11s 9¾d; June, 12s 1½d. Manila Hemp—Good; £18. cost, insurance, and freight.

BREMEN, Feb. 3.—Petroleum, 6 marks 15 pfennigs for American.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Cotton dull; good middling, 8 3-16c; middling, 7 15-16c; low middling, 7 11-16c; good ordinary, 7⅜c; net receipts, 10,456 bales; gross receipts, 10,684 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,300 bales; coastwise, 124 bales; sales, 2,600 bales; spinners, 984 bales; stock, 376,626 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3.—Cotton quiet and easy; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7½c; net and gross receipts, 2,581 bales; exports, to the Continent, 6,990 bales; coastwise, 5,697 bales; sales, 57 bales; stock, 69,349 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 3.—Cotton quiet, but steady; middling, 8c; low middling, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net and gross receipts, 3,848 bales; exports, to France, 4,000 bales; sales, 267 bales; stock, 113,296 bales.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Frederick J. Winston has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for George S. Jewell of 35 South William Street, exporter of flour, on the application of William A. Griffin. Mr. Jewell announced his suspension at the Produce Exchange on Dec. 16, 1895, and it was said that his trouble was the result of losses on a sugar plantation in Cuba and on exports of flour to the West Indies.

—Justice Beach yesterday appointed Louis C. Raegener permanent receiver for the Dorval Company, which manages the St. James Hotel. Mr. Raegener was authorized to pay the following claims in full: Acker, Merrall & Condit, $5,524; John Danenhauer, $5,817; William A. Blanck, $1,037; Stanley & Patterson, $98. Other creditors are to be paid pro rata out of the proceeds of the assets.

—The Sheriff yesterday received two executions from Ira Leo Bamberger for $7,615 against William Moulds, who kept saloons at 78 University Place and 1,303 Broadway, one in favor of Samuel J. Lanahan & Co., for $4,187, and the other in favor of Alfred P. Hanan, for $3,428.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff against the Deckertown Silk Manufacturing Company of Deckertown, N. J., for $5,759 in favor of E. Paladini. The company's factory was destroyed by fire on Jan. 24, with a reported loss of $40,000. It was insured.

—W. S. Parks, Postmaster at Delaware, Ohio, made an assignment yesterday. His liabilities are estimated at $60,000. The failure is attributed to unsuccessful speculation in real estate in Findlay, Ohio.

—Joseph E. Rhodes, color printer, at 7 and 9 New Chambers Street, made an assignment yesterday to Robert Gair, giving preferences for $8,500, the deed being filed in Brooklyn.

—Lawrence Kneeland has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Pauline S. Pearsall, on the application of Charles F. Worth, a creditor for $3,677.

—Joseph Plunkett, dealer in furniture at 114 West Fourteenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Maximus A. Lesser, giving five preferences for $416.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects of the Pelletreau Lithographing Company, at 18 to 22 Desbrosses Street, realizing about $4,000.

—A receiver was yesterday appointed for the Hall Specialty Company of Newark, N. J., manufacturer of bicycle specialties.

—Alfred F. Walter, manufacturer of pickles at 128 Gansevoort Street, made an assignment yesterday to John McMahon.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Simonds Furniture Company of Albany County, to manufacture stoves and do a general foundry business; capital, $50,000. Directors—Stephen Birch, William Sleicher, Jr., and William N. Sleicher of Troy, John A. Sleicher and Walter S. Vail of New-York City.

—The Remington Investment Company of New-York City, to deal in stocks, bonds, grain, and investment securities; capital, $20,000. Directors—Newton Bennington, Robert A. Ammon, John A. Yates, William L. Bennington, and Samuel Nafew, all of New-York City.

—The American Raveler Company, to manufacture and deal in knitting machinery, &c., in Philmont, Columbia County, N. Y.; capital, $5,000. Directors—Albert L. Traver of Mellenville, William Snyder of Philmont, and Daniel B. Downing of Hudson, N. Y.

—The Nineteenth Ward Business Men's Company of New-York City, to deal in real estate; capital, $4,000. Directors—John J. Baum, Jacob Stockinger, Anthony Wolff, Fidelius Oswald, and C. A. Schuber of New-York City.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...7:07|Sun sets...5:22|Moon rises... —

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) FEB. 4.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alene	Kingston	Jan. 30
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Jan. 22
Cyril	Gibraltar	Jan. 17
Elysia	Gibraltar	Jan. 19
Fulda	Genoa	Jan. 22
Inchesia	Swansea	Jan. 19
Lamington	Gibraltar	Jan. 17
Laughton	Hamburg	Jan. 17
Mohawk	London	Jan. 23
New-Orleans	New-Orleans	Jan. 29
Ontario	London	Jan. 18
Tauric	Liverpool	Jan. 24
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.		
Chicago City	Swansea	Jan. 22
El Mar	New-Orleans	Jan. 31
Majestic	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Pomeranian	Glasgow	Jan. 24
Spree	Bremen	Jan. 28
Trinidad	Bermuda	Feb. 3
Yumuri	Havana	Feb. 1
THURSDAY, FEB. 6.		
Alvena	Navassa	Feb. 1
America	London	Jan. 24
H. H. Meier	Bremen	Jan. 24
Patria	Hamburg	Jan. 23
Venezuela	La Guayra	Jan. 31
FRIDAY, FEB. 7.		
Croft	Dundee	Jan. 24
Francisco	Hull	Jan. 24
Hekla	Christiansand	Jan. 24
Ludgate Hill	London	Jan. 25
New-York	Southampton	Feb. 1

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Lahn	Feb. 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Feb. 5	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
City of Wash.	Feb. 5	Havana	113 Wall St.
Maracaibo	Feb. 5	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Iroquois	Feb. 5	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	Feb. 5	Jamaica	24 State St.
Orinoco	Feb. 5	Wind. Isl.	39 Broadway.
Friesland	Feb. 5	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Feb. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Victoria	Feb. 5	London	22 State St.
Austrian	Feb. 6	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Algonquin	Feb. 7	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Feb. 7	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Amsterdam	Feb. 8	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Umbria	Feb. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Moravia	Feb. 8	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Yucatan	Feb. 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
Anchoria	Feb. 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Feb. 8	London	4 Broadway.
Touraine	Feb. 8	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Lepanto	Feb. 8	Hull	21-22 State St.
Trinidad	Feb. 8	London	21-22 State St.
Ontario	Feb. 8	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Panama	Feb. 10	Colon	Pier 10 E. R.
Seminole	Feb. 10	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Finance	Feb. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spree	Feb. 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Feb. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Majestic	Feb. 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Feb. 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Feb. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Pomeranian	Feb. 13	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Santiago	Feb. 13	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Aurania	Feb. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Feb. 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mobile	Feb. 15	London	4 Broadway.
Patria	Feb. 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gascogne	Feb. 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, Feb. 3.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS France, (Br.,) Hadley, London Jan. 17, with mdse to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Yucatan, Reynolds, Tampico Jan. 25, via Havana 30th, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Finance, Daley, Colon Jan. 27, with mdse and passengers to the Columbian Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS Albert Dumois, (Norw.,) Rang, Port Limon Jan. 25, with mdse and passengers to Ellinger Brothers—vessel to Bennett & Walsh. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Panama, (Span.,) Casquero, Havana Jan. 10, with mdse and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Moravia, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Hamburg Jan. 19, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Prins Maurits, (Dutch,) Duif, Surinam Jan. 12, via Port au Prince 28th, with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Jardine, Santos Jan. 7, via St. Lucia 26th, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M., and anchored on account of thick snow squall.

SS F. W. Brune, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Matanzas, Erickson, Havana, via Delaware Breakwater, 12 ds, in ballast to W. D. Munson.

Bark E. S. Powell, Hodgkins, Charleston 8 ds, with railroad ties to J. E. Lasher & Son—vessel to S. C. Evans & Co.

Bark Louise Adelaide, Orr, New-Orleans Jan. 16, with molasses to N. W. Taussig & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northeast, strong breeze; thick and raining.

Sailed.

SS Scotia, for Baltimore; Cherokee, for Charleston and Jacksonville; Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News; Fluminense, for Para and Manaos, via Barbados.

Spoken.

Ship Centurion, (Br.,) Allen, from New-York Dec. 22 for Sydney and Newcastle, N. S. W., and San Francisco, was spoken Jan. 16 in lat 4 S, lon 33 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Wing, from New-York Jan. 20 for London, passed Prawle point to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New-York Jan. 2 for Rotterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from Stettin, sld. from Christiansand for New-York Jan. 25.

SS Braunschweig, (Ger.,) Capt. Peterman, from Bremen Jan. 14, sld. from St. Michaels for New-York Jan. 30. The Braunschweig towed the disabled SS Catalonia into St. Michaels.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, sld. from Alexandria for New-York Jan. 30.

SS Alberta (Br.) sld. from Cardiff for New-York Feb. 1.

SS Bonn.,) Capt. Winkal, sld. from Bremen for New-York Feb. 1.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, sld. from Swansea for New-York Feb. 1.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. de Vries, sld. from Amsterdam for New-York Feb. 1.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Inchbarra, (Br.,) Capt. Major, from New-York Jan. 4 for Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, &c., arr. at St. Vincent Jan. 18.

SS Annandale, (Br.,) Capt. Milne, from New-York Jan. 5 for Shanghai, arr. at St. Vincent Jan. 20.

SS Blackheath, (Br.,) Capt. Peters, from New-York Dec. 25, via St. Vincent, arr. at Cape Town Jan. 29.

SS Endeavor, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Jan. 7, arr. at Oporto Jan. 31.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New-York Jan. 16, arr. at Antwerp Jan. 31.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, from New-York Jan. 14, arr. at Amsterdam Feb. 1.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from New-York Jan. 17, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York Jan. 21, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Jan. 16, arr. at Bristol yesterday.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New-York, via Gibraltar, arr. at Genoa at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New-York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from New-York, arr. at St. Thomas, West Indies, to-day.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, sld. from Hamburg for New-York at 5 P. M. yesterday.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York, arr. here at 10 A. M. to-day.

Meeting of the Baptist Ministers.

The regular weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers was held yesterday at the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church at Lexington Avenue, where the meetings are to be held until the new quarters at 184 Fifth Avenue are completed. The speaker at the meeting was the Rev. Harvey Woods of Paterson, N. J., who took for his subject "Men and Methods."

The speaker outlined the various ways in which the faith, according to the Baptist Church, should be taught. He said that the methods should be adapted to the congregation. Referring to immersion, he said that that was one of the principles of the faith which could never be changed. He said that the men of the Baptist Church were of the most progressive of the sects.

Runaway Boys from Philadelphia.

The police of this city have been asked to look out for three boys who ran away from their homes in Philadelphia. George E. Simpson, President of the Fowden Printing and Telegraph Company, Philadelphia, writes to Acting Captain O'Brien that his son George ran away from home in January. He had spoken previously about wishing to go away and join a ship. He was accompanied when he deserted his home by a lad named Leo Lepperti, also a runaway.

Joseph Lichtenstein of 2815 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, writes that his son Bertie, fifteen years old, ran away from his home on Jan. 29. One of his young chums said he had gone to New-York.

Nuisance to be Abated.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The State Board of Health has adopted rules to provide for the abatement of the nuisance caused by the fat-rendering and bone-boiling establishment of Williams & Lander in the town of Greenburgh, Westchester County. In case there is a violation of these [illegible] regulations, the establishment will be proceeded against.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Dull but Prices Firm in the Face of Momentary Conditions.

TURNING PAPER PROFITS INTO CASH

Little Adverse Influence from the Passage of the Free Coinage Bill—Waiting the Result of Bond Issue—Foreign Exchange Easier.

MONDAY—P. M.

The stock market was dull to-day, and notwithstanding slight concessions in prices, was unquestionably strong in the face of conditions, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have given excuse for considerable weakness. The passage of the free coinage measure by the Senate was of itself sufficient explanation of the selling movement from London. Local traders have been buying stocks for a week or more, and as the hour for the opening of the bids for Government bonds is drawing near, they are naturally nervous over the interpretation which may be placed on the result. Should the issue be largely oversubscribed, and at good figures, the market would undoubtedly advance sharply, but should the subscription prove unsatisfactory, both in volume and price, uneasiness would prevail. The present period is, therefore, one of uncertainty, and many traders who had paper profits turned them into cash to-day.

There was, nevertheless, very little pressure on the market, and at the close, with few exceptions, the losses were small fractions. In the Grangers Rock Island was unchanged, Burlington lost ⅝, Northwestern ½, and St. Paul ⅛. Missouri Pacific was heavy on a rumor that a receivership is pending, but the report was not confirmed, and there seems to be no better reason for it to be true now than in the half dozen times it has done service in the past. The fact is, Messrs. Gould and Sage own the floating debt between them, and as they are also the largest owners of the property, a receivership could be of little advantage to them. The coal stocks were dull, and moved with the general market. Union Pacific was sold by London, but at the end of the day the stock was ⅛ higher than Saturday's close. General Electric lost two points on Boston selling. National Lead declined on the announcement of the death of the President of the company. Sugar was somewhat heavy, but its net loss was less than a point.

The foreign exchange market was weak on lack of inquiry and a firmer tone in the money market. Call loans were made at 6 per cent., but before the close the rate fell back to 4 per cent.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 4@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money rates were 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 7 per cent., and names of good calibre, but less well known, 8@10 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $86,783,957; balances, $7,444,931; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,571,979.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 15-16@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was weak. Nominal rates were reduced ½c, to $4.87½ for 60 days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86½@$4.87 for 60-day bills, $4.87½@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25 premium. Boston—12½@17 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅞@67¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30⅞d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$11,090,298
Imports for same period	7,210,082
Net exports	$3,880,216
Net exports to date, 1895	25,889,169
Net exports to date, 1894	1,055,476
Net exports to date, 1893	14,649,444

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	1
American Cotton Oil pf	1¼
American Sugar Refs. pf	⅞
Dul., S. S. & At. pf	1⅜

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refs	⅞
Bay State Gas	3¾
Delaware & Hudson	1½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	¾
Gen. Electric	1⅞
Lake Shore	1⅞
Louisville & Nashville	⅜
Missouri Pacific	1⅝
National Lead	1
National Lead pf	1
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf	¾
Pittsburg, C. C. & St. L. pf	1
Tennessee Coal & Iron	¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

General Electric deb. 5s	3¼
L., N. A. & Chi. gen	1
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes	2

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1988	1
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	1
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	2
Laclede Gas 5s	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	1¼
Union Elevated 1st	1
U. P., D. & G. 1st	1¼

Government bonds were fairly steady. The sales on call were $14,000 4s of 1925, registered, at 114@113; $4,500 do, coupon, at 113; $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108, and $75,000 do, coupon, at 108¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	107	108
4s, c., 1907	108	110
*4s, r., 1925	112	114
*4s, c., 1925	112	114
5s, r., 1904	111	112
*5s, c., 1904	111	112
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

*Ex interest.

In State securities, $8,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 60⅞, seller, 20 flat, and $10,000 North Carolina consolidated 4s at 103½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 2⅛, to 59⅞, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 15⅞. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅞, to 99½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 47¼; Erie, ⅜, to 16½; St. Paul, ⅜, to 73⅛; Reading, ⅜, to 7⅛; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 7⅝, and Atchison, ¼, to 15¾. Erie second consols sold at 76 and New-York Central at 100½. British consols sold at 108¼ for both money and the account.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 67½c for the account. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 2,981,000 marks.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	57	57	57	57	57	60	100
American Cotton Oil	19	19	19	19	18	19	120
American Cotton Oil pf	65⅛	65⅛	65	65	64¾	65½	200
*American Sugar Refineries	107⅛	107⅝	106⅛	106⅝	106½	106⅝	17,613
*American Sugar Refs. pf	99	99	99	99	98½	99½	121
American Tel. & Cable Co	92	92	92	92	..	95	2
American Tobacco	78	78⅜	77¾	78⅜	78¼	78⅜	2,350
American Tobacco pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	..	..	10
Ann Arbor pf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26	27	122
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15⅜	15½	3,520
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	23¾	24	23¾	24	24	25	303
Baltimore & Ohio	40	40	40	40	41	43	20
*Bay State Gas	19	19	18½	18½	..	..	1,125
Canada Southern	48⅞	49	48⅞	49	48¾	49⅛	311
Chesapeake & Ohio	16	16	15¾	16	15⅞	16	1,310
Chicago Gas, t. r.	65	65	65	65	64¾	65¼	600
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	77½	77⅝	76¾	77	77⅛	77¼	10,690
Chicago & Northwestern	100	100	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	1,084
Chicago & Northwestern pf	146	146	146	146	145	146	25
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	72¼	72¼	71⅝	72⅛	72	72¼	14,550
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	127½	127⅝	127	127⅝	127	127½	90
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69¾	70	69	69⅞	69¾	69⅞	9,440
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	36½	36½	36½	36½	35½	36	182
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3¾	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	18	18	18	18	18	18¼	100
Consolidated Gas Company	154	155	154	155	153½	155½	65
Delaware & Hudson	127¾	128	127¾	128	127	128	312
Delaware, Lack. & Western	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾	163½	164½	258
Denver & Rio Grande pf	45¼	45¼	45	45¼	45	45¼	874
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	16⅛	16¼	15⅝	15½	15½	15¾	3,170
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	13½	15	100
General Electric	30	30	27¾	28½	28⅝	28¾	8,210
Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	8¾	9⅞	112
Iowa Central pf	34	34	34	34	32½	35	103
Laclede Gas	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20	20½	15
Lake Erie & Western	21½	22⅜	21½	22⅜	21¼	22½	310
Lake Erie & Western pf	73	73	73	73	71½	73⅛	100
Lake Shore	144½	144½	143⅝	143⅝	144	146	425
Long Island	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81½	83	100
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd	20	20	20	20	19¾	20¼	200
Louisville & Nashville	46¼	46¼	45½	45⅞	45⅞	46	8,030
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	21	21	21	21	20	21	200
Manhattan Beach	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½	10	100
Manhattan Consolidated	106	106½	105¾	106¼	106¼	106½	2,380
Mexican National certs	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅞	200
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	75½	77½	75½	77½	76½	80	17
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	26½	26½	26	26	26	26½	400
Missouri Pacific	25¼	25¼	23⅝	23⅞	23⅞	24	9,929
*National Lead Company	26½	26½	26	26	25½	25¾	1,365
*National Lead Company pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86	87	122
New-Jersey Central	107	107½	107	107	107	107⅝	1,070
New-York Central	98	98	97⅝	97⅝	97½	98	45
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd	16¼	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16¼	61⅜	1,305
New-York, Sus. & Western	11	11	11	11	11¼	11½	10
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	30	30	29¾	29¾	29½	30	950
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜	200
Northern Pacific	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4½	4⅞	1,570
Northern Pacific pf	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	14½	15⅛	280
Ontario & Western	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	1,075
Pacific Mail	29	29	28½	28¾	28½	29	1,120
Peoria & Eastern	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	5	8	200
Phil. & Reading	6½	6½	6½	6½	..	..	100
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	12,410
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	55	55	55	55	54½	55¼	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	11	11¾	55
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	88	85	88	87	94	90
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	112	112	112	112	109	114	40
St. Paul & Omaha	36½	36¾	36⅝	36¾	37	38	500
St. Paul & Omaha pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	120	124	100
Southern Pacific	21⅝	21⅝	21	21⅛	21	21¼	400
Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	720
Southern Railway pf	30¼	30¼	28⅞	29½	29⅛	29½	3,598
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30	30	29	29½	29½	29⅝	4,305
Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜	305
Union Pacific, t. r.	7¾	8¼	7⅞	8	8	8⅛	8,647
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅝	500
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½	11	110
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	22	22	22	22	20	22	10
*United States Leather	10⅛	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	9¾	10	110
*United States Leather pf	63½	63¼	62¾	62¾	62½	63¼	800
United States Rubber	26½	26½	26½	26½	26	27	135
United States Rubber pf	86½	88	86½	88	83½	86	40
Wabash	7	7	7	7	7	7⅛	170
Wabash pf	17¼	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	1,805
Western Union Telegraph	84	84	83¾	84	83⅞	84⅛	2,161
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾	11⅝	11¾	3,235
Total sales							149,556

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Dock Imp 5s
2,000....113
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000....69½
1,000....69¾
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certfs
1,000....76¼
1,000....75⅞
8,000....75⅝
2,000....75½
3,000....75¼
A, Top & S F gen 4s when issued
1,000....78
Atch, Top & S F adjustment 4s, when issued
500....48
1,000....46½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Receipts 1st Instal paid
5,000....24
14,000....23¾
2,000....24
10,000....23¾
10,000....24
Atlantic & Pac Inc
10,000....2
Austin & N'w'n 1st
10,000....87¾
B & O Con 5s 1988
1,000....106
Brooklyn Elev 1st
2,000....99
Can So 1st Gtd
1,000....107⅞
2,000....107½
Cen of N J Gen 5s registered
1,000....114
Cen Pac 6s, 1898
1,000....102
Ches & O Con 5s
5,000....108½
10,000....108⅞
Ches & O Gen 4½s
21,000....75¼
3,000....75⅜
5,000....75½
Ches & O, R & A Div, 1st Consol 4s
1,000....95
C, B & Q, Neb Ext 4s
9,000....90
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts
3,000....40½
4,000....40
Chi & Northw 25 year Deb 5s
1,000....105½
30-year Deb 5s
1,000....107½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
2,000....102¼
1,000....102⅛
C, C, C & St L, St L Div 4s
1,000....92⅞
Col Coal & Iron 6s
2,000....98
East Tenn Reor lien 4-5s
6,000....91

Denver & Rio G 4s
4,000....89½
Dul & Iron Range 1st
1,000....101
East Tenn, Va & Ga Con Gold 5s
4,000....106
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
1,000....107½
Ft S & Van B B 1st
1,000....98
Ft Worth & D C 1st Trust Co Certfs
1,000....66
Gal, Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac Div 5s
7,000....91¾
3,000....92
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
1,000....90
Intern'l & Gt Nor 1st
1,000....116½
Kan Pac 6s, Den Div Assented
2,000....106
Laclede G L Co of St L 1st 5s
3,000....94½
L S & M So 2d Cou
1,000....119
Lex Av & Pav F
10,000....112
45,000....112½
5,000b3....112
14,000....112
20,000....112½
Louisv & Nash, N O & Mob 2d
1,000....98
Louisv & Nash, Nash Fl & Shef 1st
2,000....85
Pens & Atl 1st
1,000....98½
Unified Gold 4s
12,000....77
Lo, N A & Chic Cons
1,000....100¼
Lo, N A & Chic G M
5,000....71
5,000....71¼
6,000....72
Mex Nat 2d Inc 6s A
10,000....38
5,000....37½
5,000....37¾
10,000....37½
Inc 6s B
10,000....6¾
Mil & No 1st 1913 Con
5,000....116
Mil & St Paul 1st, Chi & Pac W'n 5s
1,000....111¼
2,000s20F....111½
Terminal 5s
7,000s20F....110
Mil & St Paul Cons
2,000....127¼
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
1,000....84
4,000....84¼
5,000....84
1,000....84¼
Minn & St L Con 5s
5,000....99

Minn & St L 1st
1,000....139
M, K & T of Tex 5s
5,000....80
Mo Pac 1st Con
1,000....96
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
6,000....66
Nash, C & St L Con
1,000....100⅞
1,000....101
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s
2,000....90½
2,000....90¼
1,000....90⅜
1,000....90¼
3,000....90
N Y, Sus & W G M
1,000....72½
5,000....71¼
1,000....72
3,000....70½
N Y, S & W Term 1st
14,000....106
Nor Pac Cons 5s
1,000....37½
10,000....37¾
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts
2,000....82
20,000....83
Nor Pac Term 1st
3,000....101¼
5,000....101⅜
Ohio & Miss Con S F
1,000....103½
Ohio River R R 1st
1,000....103½
Ohio Southern 1st
17,000....90
Oregon Short Line 6s
5,000....106
Trust Co Certs
25,000....105
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Co Certs
29,000....60
2,000....59⅝
Peoria & East 1st
1,000....79¾
1,000....80
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid
80,000....35
5,000....34¾
30,000....35
10,000....35⅛
5,000....34⅞
10,000....34¾
2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid
10,000....20¾
5,000....21
5,000....21¼
10,000....20⅞
2,000....21
3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid
10,000....18⅞
10,000....18⅝
5,000....18¾
25,000....18⅞
20,000....18⅛

Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certs
1,000....78¾
10,000....78⅞
1,000....78⅝
1,000....78½
10,000....78⅝
3,000....78⅝
10,000....78⅝
12,000....78¾
Pitts & Western 1st
2,000....75
Penn Co's Gtd 4½s
3,000....110¾
St Jo & Grand I 1st
2,000....40
St L & Iron Mt Ark Branch Ext 5s
2,000....102
St Louis S W 1st
5,000....72½
3,000....72
St. P & Nor Pac 6s
1,000....120
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certs
23,000....40
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated
10,000....91
Southern Ry 1st 5s
40,000....91¾
3,000....91⅝
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
15,000....22
10,000....21½
10,000....21¼
2,000....21⅜
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
1,000....107
Tol, St L & K C 1st
2,000....74
Trust Co Certs
2,000....74
Union Elev 1st 6s
2,000....97
Un Pac Ext S F 8s
1,000....94½
4,000....95
U P, Den & Gulf 1st
10,000....36⅛
1,000....36
5,000....35½
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Receipts
1,000....30¾
3,000....30½
Wabash R R 1st
1,000....104
15,000....104¼
37,000....104
Wabash Deb, Ser B
10,000....24
Wabash R R 2d
10,000....74
West Shore Gtd 4s
4,000....105¼
5,000....105⅛
2,000b3....105⅛
3,000....105¼
Registered
6,000....105⅛
W N Y & Penn Inc
10,000....16
Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Co Certs
3,000....41½

Total sales....$1,133,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	146	150
Alb. & Sus	170	180
American Coal	113	125
American Express	111	113
Ann Arbor	9½	10¼
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	7
Boston A. L. pf	104	106
Brunswick Company	⅝	1
Buffalo, R. & P	12	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	55
Canadian Pacific	58	59½
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	15⅝	16½
Chicago & Alton	153	160
Chicago & Eastern Ill	43	45½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	96	100
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	85	90
C., L. & W. pf	47	50
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	27½	28½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	100
Col. & Hock. Coal	2¼	2¾
C., H. V. & T. pf	60	65
Commercial Cable	155	158
Consolidated Coal	30	34
Denver & Rio Grande	13	13½
Des Moines & Ft. D.	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	6¼	7
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	94	95½
Erie Tel. & Tel	62	62½
Ev. & T. H.	30	31½
Ev. & T. H. pf	49½	60
Flint & P. M.	10	15
Flint & P. M. pf	35	40
Great Northern pf	110	114
Homestake	28	..
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Central	97	98½
Illinois Steel Co	62½	71
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	2	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	17½	..
Laclede Gas pf	78	80
L., St. L. & T.	..	3
Maryland Coal pf	50	60
*Metropolitan Traction	103	104¼
Mexican Central	9½	11
Michigan Central	93	96
Minn. & St. Louis	19¼	20
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	45	46½
Minn. Iron	67½	68
Mo., K. & T.	12	12½
Mobile & Ohio	23	24
N., C. & St. L.	65	85
National Linseed Oil	18¼	19½
National Starch	5	7
National Starch 1st pf	48	54
National Starch 2d pf	15	25
New Central C.	6	9
New-England	48	52
N. Y. & N. H.	183	185
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	70	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	29
Norfolk Southern	56	68
Norfolk & Western	2½	2¾
Norfolk & Western pf	8	8⅞
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	10	12
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	3	4
Oregon R. & N.	15	20
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	7	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Peoria, Dec. & Ev	3¼	3¾
Pittsburg & West. pf	20	24
P., C., C. & St. L.	17¼	18
P., F. W. & C.	160	164
Pullman Palace Car Co	152	156
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf	..	15½
Rens. & Sar	178	183
Rio Grande Western	14	15
Rio Grande Western pf	40½	42
Rome, W. & O.	114½	115¼
St. Louis S. W.	4⅞	5⅜
S. J. & G. I.	⅛	½
St. Paul & Duluth	23	28
Silver bullion certfs	67⅞	67¾
Texas Pacific Land Tr	6	10
Tol. & O. C.	30	37
Tol. & O. C. pf	65	75
U. P., D. & G.	4	4½
U. S. Express	39	43
Wells-Fargo Express	95	102
*West. Union Beef	8	8¾
W. & L. E. pf	37½	38¼
Wisconsin Central	3¾	4

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	106¾	107¼	106⅛	106⅝	10,550
Am. Tobacco	77¾	78	77¾	78	220
A., T. & S. F.	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	350
Chi. Gas	64⅞	65⅛	64⅞	65	260
C., R. I. & P.	69⅞	70	69	69⅞	4,190
Chi., B. & Q.	77⅝	77⅝	76⅞	77⅛	5,840
C., M.&St. P.	72¼	72⅜	71⅝	72⅛	11,640
Chi. & N. W.	99½	99½	99½	99½	10
Dist. & C. F.	16¼	16¼	15½	15½	1,480
Gen. Elec	30	30	28⅛	28½	820
Lou. & Nash.	46⅜	46⅜	45½	45⅞	1,100
L. I. Trac	20	20	20	20	10
Manhattan	106	106⅜	106	106	180
Mo. Pac	25⅛	25¼	23¾	23⅞	1,890
Nat. Lead	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	60
Nor. Pac. pf	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	200
Phil. & Rdg	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	3,490
South. Ry	10	10	10	10	40
Sou. Ry. pf	29⅝	29⅝	29	29	30
Tenn. C. & I.	29⅞	29⅞	29	29⅝	180
Union Pac	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8¼	360
U. S. Cord	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	180
U. S. L. pf	62⅞	63	62⅞	63	20
Wabash pf	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	20
West. Union	84⅛	84⅛	83⅞	83⅞	1,270
Total sales					44,370

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d certs	24	24	24	24	$7,000
L., N. A. & C. cn.	100	100½	100	100½	3,000
L., N. A. & C 5s	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	1,000
M., K.&T. 1st	83¾	84⅛	83¾	84⅛	5,000
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	35	35¼	35	35¼	$35,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	6,000
Tex. Pac. 2d.	21½	21½	21½	21½	5,000
Wabash 1st	104	104¼	104	104¼	7,000
Total sales					$69,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Bel.	.82	.82	.82	.82	100
Croesus	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,000
C. & C. Ck.	.08	.08	.08	.08	600
Gol. Fleece	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	100
Isabella	.58	.58	.58	.58	400
Leadville	.13	.13	.13	.13	1,000
Mt. Rosa	.17	.17	.17	.17	500
Pharmacist	.18	.18	.18	.18	200
Victor	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	500
Total sales					5,400

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	67	68¾	66½	68⅝	1,573,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	41½	43½
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	209	214
American Typefounders'	3¼	4
American Typefounders' pf	17½	22½
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	102½	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	177½	178
Barney & Smith Car	15	19
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	97½	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	11	11½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	135	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	185	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	167½	170
Brooklyn Elevated	14	16
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98	100
Brooklyn Traction pf	48½	51½
Brooklyn Traction	8	10
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	104½	105¼
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	78¼	79½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103	105¼
Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	70½
Celluloid Company stock	63	66
Central & South American Tel	120	123
Central Cross-Town	190	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¼	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	30	40
Commercial Cable Co. stock	158	163
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	76	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds	102	..
Continental Trust	166	176
Cramp Shipyard stock	47	55
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94½	..
*Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	162	166
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	337	..
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	75	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	202½	206½
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	775	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	123	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	56	61
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114½	116¾
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	67	72
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	76
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	83½	85½
Fourth National Bank	183	..
Gallatin National Bank	290	300
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	51
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	83½	85½
Guaranty Trust Co	395	405
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	95	100
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	95	100
H. B. Claflin Co	94	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	75	78
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill bonds	98	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	4	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	25
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104½	..
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95	98
†Holland Trust stock	75	85
†Indianapolis Gas Stock	135	140
Indianapolis Gas bonds	102	104
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	64½	66½
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72½	75½
International Ocean Telegraph	104	..
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	70
Journeay & Burnham	42	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	97	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Company	182	187
Lafayette Gas stock	78	82
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	86	88
Lawyers' Surety Company	98	104
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	25	30
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72½	75
L. I. Traction, 2d as. pf	19¾	20¼
†Lorillard Company pf	104½	107½
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	14
†Madison Square Garden 2d	75	80
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	106	..
Manhattan Trust Company	132	142
Mechanics' National Bank	187	195
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	110	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	398	410
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Metropolitan Trust Company	295	305
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	11½	15
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	49½	52
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenect'y)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	230	..
National Citizens' Bank	128	136
National Bank of Commerce	204	208
National Shoe & Leather Bank	87½	92
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	58	..
Newburg Electric Railway 6s	98	104
Newburg Electric Railway stock	52	68
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2	4½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	25	35
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	¼	1
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	35	37½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	68	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	98	99½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas. Co. consols	84½	85½
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	7	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western stock	118	122
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120½	124
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co	3	6
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	106	110
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	815	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	34	39
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	..
Nicaragua Can. Construc. (new)	..	13
Ninth Avenue Railroad	155	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	113	116
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	106	..
‡Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	199	202
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	71
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
‡P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	125	135
†Postal Telegraph & Cable	83	84½
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf	74	79
Queens County Bank stock	170	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Co. bonds	47	52
Safety Car Heating & L. Co	67½	72½
‡Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	109½
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	202
Second Avenue R. R. stock	157	162
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
Southern New-Eng. Telephone	98	100
Standard Gas	72	75
Standard Gas pf	106	108
‡Standard Gas 1st	108½	110½
Standard Oil Trust	223	224½
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110½	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	45	55
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	88	93
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	40	45
Third Avenue Railroad	176¼	177¾
Third National Bank	103½	106½
Third Avenue Railroad	176½	178
Third National Bank	103½	106½
Title Guarantee & Trust	245	..
†Tol., St. Louis & K. C. pf	13	17
Tradesmen's National Bank	88	93
Trenton Potteries	3½	6
†Trenton Potteries pf	32	36
Trow Directory pf	33½	38½
Union Ferry stock	66	68½
†Union Ferry 5s	102½	105
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	98	104
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	102	105
Union Trust	715	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	81½	84
Union Typewriter 2d pf	53	60
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	204	209
United States Trust	1030	..
Wagner Car Company	154	..
Washington Trust Company	..	184
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Co. bonds	87½	89½
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	12	14
*Worcester Traction pf	84	86
Worthington Pump	10	16
Worthington Pump pf	72	76

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Central National	115
Chatham	300
Commerce	200
Continental	125
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	295
Hanover	300
Irving	130
Leather Manufacturers'	175
Lincoln National	680
Manhattan	204
Market and Fulton	200
Mechanics'	180
Merchants'	132½
Metropolis	415
New-Amsterdam	180
New-York	230
New-York County	580
National Union	185
Park	273
Phenix	100
Republic	148
Shoe and Leather	92½
Southern National	100
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

There was a sale of 25 shares of Importers and Traders' at 542.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Brooklyn Heights—			
Month January	$334,789	$166,601	......
From July 1	2,567,262	2,574,570	......
Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban—			
Month January	49,710	23,436	......
From July 1	398,509	354,005	......
Denver and Rio Grande—			
Mileage	1,666	1,657	1,657
Fourth week Jan.	183,200	171,700	172,600
Month	547,900	525,400	519,200
From July 1	4,630,168	4,232,939	3,875,809
Long Island—			
Mileage	367	360	360
Fourth week Jan.	45,862	49,852	......
From Jan. 1	207,485	210,185	225,585
From July 1	2,515,547	2,478,651	......
Wabash—			
Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
Fourth week Jan.	301,806	289,804	314,373
Month January	1,029,004	958,195	905,157
July 1 to Jan. 1	8,056,941	7,294,954	8,131,480
Wisconsin Central—			
Mileage	918	918	918
Fourth week Jan.	91,995	81,565	......
From Jan. 1	275,853	251,478	......
From July 1	2,650,783	2,386,222	......

Denver and Rio Grande—	1895.	1894.	1893.
Gross earnings	622,702	591,960	575,430
Operating expenses	341,449	344,707	338,424
Net earnings	281,253	247,253	237,006
Proportion of fixed charges, taxes, &c.	194,829	194,647	202,160
Surplus for the month	86,423	52,605	34,846
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	4,082,268	3,707,539	3,423,475
Operating expenses	2,245,344	2,104,392	2,061,952
Net earnings	1,836,924	1,603,147	1,361,523
Proportion of fixed charges, taxes, &c.	1,179,071	1,206,989	1,214,660
Surplus for the six months	657,853	396,157	146,863
Less dividend of 1 per cent. on preferred stock, declared Dec. 12, 1895	236,500		
Net	421,353		
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	7,291,569	6,760,109	7,731,911
Operating ex	4,176,163	4,014,994	4,592,168
Net	3,115,406	2,745,115	3,139,743

Brooklyn Heights for quarter ended Dec. 31—	1895.	1894.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$1,048,858	$1,136,182	Dec. $87,324
Operating ex	676,000	744,560	Dec. 68,560
Net earnings	372,857	391,621	Dec. 18,764
Other income	46,538	49,420	Dec. 2,882
Total income	419,395	441,042	Dec. 21,647
Fixed charges	517,999	516,009	Inc. 1,990
Deficit	98,603	74,966	Inc. 23,637
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,232,472	2,407,969	Dec. 175,497
Operating ex	1,348,254	1,505,207	Dec. 156,953
Net earnings	884,218	902,762	Dec. 18,544
Other income	92,681	94,872	Dec. 2,191
Total income	976,900	997,634	Dec. 20,734
Charges	1,025,518	1,002,101	Inc. 23,417
Deficit	48,617	4,466	Inc. 44,151

Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31 a deficit of $37,034, against a deficit of $23,654 for the same time in 1894. For six months ended Dec. 31 there was a deficit of $37,396, against a deficit of $32,026 in 1894.

Steinway Railroad reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31, a surplus of $8,390, an increase of $897 over the same quarter in 1894.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Brooklyn Life Insurance Company of New-York in its thirty-second annual statement shows assets consisting of bonds and mortgages, city and other first mortgage bonds, loans on call and otherwise, and cash on hand aggregating $1,734,208. Among its liabilities is the requisite reserve amounting to $1,519,544, and a surplus of $195,820, according to the new standard, but which under the old standard would amount to $280,000. The other liabilities amount to but $19,000, and consist of death losses and endowments, and actuarial obligations awaiting settlement.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company informs holders of the certificates of the Central Trust Company issued for bonds that sufficient funds have been paid into court for the payment of coupons due July 1, 1895, with interest to Jan. 24, and that holders should present them at the office of the Central Trust Company in order that the amount of the said coupons may be duly paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The tendency of the local market today was reactionary, but on the whole business was very dull. Notwithstanding the reported favorable contracts made by the Electric Storage Battery Company with the Manhattan Elevated Company, the former stocks were weak. The common declined to 30½, and closed at 30¾, a net loss of 1¼ per cent. The preferred sold down to 31, a decline of 2 per cent. Welsbach was unchanged at 57, and United Gas Improvement, on limited sales, declined ½ to 68½. There was a fair market in Pennsylvania Heat stocks. The preferred lost 1 per cent, to 6½, and the common closed 1 per cent. lower, at 9½, after having touched 9¼. Welsbach Commercial common sold at 40 and Pennsylvania Steel common at 30. The tractions were weak all day. Philadelphia lost 1¼, to 68½; Union 4s, 1⅜, to 71½; Indianapolis, ⅛, to 26½, and Metropolitan, 1 per cent., to 104. The changes were immaterial in the balance of the list. Lehigh Valley closed at 37¾ and Pennsylvania, at 52⅞. The market at the close was dull and heavy.

Dick Bros. & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Acetyline, $25 pd	..	20	..	20
Baltimore Traction	17	17¼	17	17¼
Cambria	47½	48	47½	48
Choctaw	9	9½	9	9⅜
Con. Trac. stock	..	25	..	25
Electric Storage	30½	31	31¾	32
Electric Storage pf	31	32	32½	32¾
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	48	49	48½	49
Hestonville pf	60	..	60	62
Hunt. & B. T.	29½	30	..	30
Hunt. & B. T. pf	51½	52	51	52
Indianapolis	26	..	26	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	21¼	21½	21¼	21½
Lehigh Navigation	45½	46	45½	46
Lehigh Valley	37½	38	37⅝	38
Met. Traction	103¾	104	104⅞	105½
Northern Central	68	69	68	..
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4¾
Northern Pacific pf	14½	15½	15¼	16
Pennsylvania	52⅞	53	52⅞	53
Penn., L. H. & P.	9½	10	10	10⅛
Penn. L. H. & P. pf	6½	7	7½	8
Pennsylvania Steel	30	33	29¾	33
Penn. Steel pf	60	65	60	65
Phila. Traction	68	68½	69½	69⅝
Phila. & Erie	20	..	20	21
Reading	6 13-16	6⅞	7	7⅛
Rochester Ry	..	37	..	38
Un. Trac., $5 pd	10⅝	10¾	10½	10⅞
United Cos. of N. J.	239	239½	239	239½
United Gas Imp	68¼	69	68½	69¼
W. N. Y. & P.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Welsbach	57	58	57⅞	57½
Welsbach of Can	2½	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Welsbach Comm'l	..	40	..	40
Welsbach Comm'l pf	..	75	..	75
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	85	90	85	90
N. J. Con. 5s	80½	81	80½	81
Newark Pass. 5s	103½	104	103	104
People's Trac. 5s	90½	91	90	91
Un. Trac. 4 p. c.	71½	71⅞	72½	73

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Local stocks were generally quiet, and the tone of the market was somewhat mixed. Montana and Butte were the features of the day, both making a still further decline. Montana fell 2¼, to 72¾, and closed at 73⅛. Butte dropped 1⅜, to 8⅛, and closed at 8⅝. Calumet and Hecla was down 1, to 304, and Kearsarge ⅞, to 12⅛. Osceola was off ⅓, to 26, and Old Dominion ¼, to 18½. Tamarack weakened ⅛, to 117, and Junior was down 1⅛, to 16. Wolverine was steady at 7. Copper in London advanced ⅛, to 43⅞, for spot, and 44¼ for futures.

Boston and Albany rose 1, to 215, and closed at 214½. Boston and Maine was steady at 163, and Fitchburg preferred rose ⅛, to 93½. New-Haven was also up ⅛, to 184, and Old Colony the same, to 177½. Dominion Coal rose ¾, to 11¾. Bay State Gas fell ½, to 9½, recovering to 9¾. Mexican Central was off ⅛, to 8⅞. Bell Telephone was off 1, to 199, and Erie Telephone rose ½, to 62½.

Money loaned at 6@8 per cent. New-York funds sold at 12½@17c discount. The bank statement shows: Loans, (decrease,) $1,894,000; deposits, (decrease,) $1,248,000; legal tenders, (decrease,) $161,000; specie, (decrease,) $206,000; excess of reserve, $3,238,400, a decrease of $73,743. Excess of reserve in New-York, $2,915,400, an increase of $362,257.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Boston	4	..	4	..
Boston W. P.	..	..	50	..
East Boston	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
West End	1⅛	2	1⅞	2
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	199	200	199½	200
Erie	62	62½	62	63
Mexican	65	..	65	..
New-England	88	89	88	89½
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	11	11½	10⅝	10¾
Dominion Coal pf	88	90	..	96
Gen. Electric pf	57	60	58	60
Illinois Steel	65	67	66	69
Lamson Store S.	18¼	20	18¼	20
Philadelphia Co	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛
Reece Butt. Hole	21	21½	21	..
West. Elect 1st pf	52½	53½	52½	53½
West. Elect	..	..	30	32
Bay State Gas	9¾	10	10	10⅛
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	214	215	213	214
Boston & Lowell	203	..	202½	..
Boston & Maine	163	..	162	..
Central Mass	10½	12	10¼	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	93	92	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf	100	101	101	102
Conn. Pass	139½	142	169	170
Conn. River	..	..	139½	..
Fitchburg	..	..	16	18
Fitchburg pf	93	94	93½	94¼
Flint & P. M. pf	35	40	..	38
Maine Central	..	..	..	134
N. Y., N. H. & H.	183	..	183½	185
N. Y. & N. E. pf	..	..	80	84
Old Colony	177	..	177	177¾
West End	69	69½	69	69½
West End pf	..	90	89	90
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	30	..	30	100
Atlantic	17	..	17	18
Boston & Montana	73¼	73½	74¾	75
Butte & Boston	8⅝	8½	9⅜	9¾
Cal. & Hecla	300	305	300	305
Franklin	13½	..	13½	..
Kearsarge	12	12½	12½	13
Osceola	26	27	26	27
Quincy	122	124	122	124
Tamarack	115	117	117	117½
Tamarack, Jr.	13	17	..	17
Wolverine	6⅝	7	6½	7
*BONDS.				
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	105	..	..	..
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	108¼	109	108½	109
Cons. R. of Vt. 1st 5s	87	90	..	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	67½	75	..	..
Mexican C. cn. 4s	67	..	67	67½
Mexican C. 1st inc	19½	20	19	20
Mexican C. 2d inc	8	9	8½	9
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	118	119	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	111¼	111½	..	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	77½	78	78	79
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	..	..	52	..
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Electric	1	2	1	2

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The market was dull but firm. Diamond Match and Canal and Dock were the features. Diamond Match sold at 127, and that was bid at the close. Canal and Dock sold at 63@62¾, closing at the latter figure. The rest of the market was steady at Saturday's prices.

Call money is quoted at 5½@6 per cent, and time loans at 6 per cent. Bank clearings were $16,724,612. New-York exchange sold at 50c premium.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Am. Strawboard	*45½	..	45½	46
C. & C. C. & D.	*62¾	..	*62½	..
Chi. B. & M.	12	..	11⅞	..
Chi. B. & M. pf	32½	..	33	..
Chi. P. & P. Co	*36	..	*34	..
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf	48½	..	*48	..
Chi. So. Side R. T. (Alley "L")	5½	6	5¾	6
Chi. City Ry	265	275	265	280
Chi. Telephone	160	165	160	164
Diamond M. of Ill	*127	..	125	125¾
Lake St. El. Ry	*20⅞	..	*20⅞	..
Met. Elevated	*12¾	..	*13	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew	12¼	..	..	..
Mil. & Chi. B. pf	33	..	..	..
New-York Biscuit	*71½	..	*71⅜	..
N. C. St. R. R.	240	..	*241½	..
National Ry	..	111	107	110
S. W. S. C. L.	13½	..	13	14
W. Chi. St. R. R.	*106½	..	*106¾	..
Western Stone	*66	..	*66	..
BONDS.				
C. Av. & F. G. R. 5s	*99	..	*99¼	..
Chi. Dock. Co. 5s	100	..	100	..
Chi. P. & P. 6s	*106	..	*106	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	57	59	57	58¼
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	35	40	35	40
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	*100½	..	100	100¼
Chi. Board of T. 5s	102	102½	102	102½
C. G. L. & Coke 5s	*90⅛	..	*90⅛	..
Consumers' G. L. 5s	81	83	81	83
Lake St. El. deb. 5s	*76½	..	*76	..
Met. El. 5s	66	69	66	67
N. C. C. R. R. 4½s	*100½	..	*100½	..
N. C. St.R.R.1st 5s	*104	..	*104	..
W. C. St.R.R.1st 5s	*101	..	*101	..
W. C. St.R.R.deb. 6s	97½	98	97	97½

*Sales.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.05	.06
Belcher	.27	.26
Best & Belcher	.81	.84
Bodie Consolidated	.40	..
Bulwer	.10	..
Chollar	.61	.63
Consolidated Cal. & Va	2.25	2.40
Crown Point	.20	.20
Gould & Curry	.45	.46
Hale & Norcross	1.10	1.25
Mexican	.58	.60
Mono	.16	..
Ophir	1.30	1.40
Potosi	.52	.54
Savage	.28	.28
Sierra Nevada	.41	.43
Union Consolidated	.36	.38
Utah	.10	.10
Yellow Jacket	.43	.43

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 3.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Gibson	.48	.50
Anaconda	.66	.66
Portland	1.82	1.83
Argentum	.62½	.62½
Isabella	.53	.56
Union	.41½	.42¼
Consolidated	.17½	.19
Pharmacist	.16¼	.16¼
Work	.17	.18½
Alamo	.08¼	.08¼
Mount Rosa	.17	.17
Blue Bell	.09½	.10
Silver State	.02	.02
Golden Fleece	1.62	1.63

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 3d day of February, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$82,543,092.09
Gold bullion	16,607,236.23
Outstanding gold certificates, less gold certificates in the Treasury	49,833,649.00
Standard silver dollars and silver bullion, less outstanding silver certificates in the Treasury	21,571,604.84
Standard silver dollars of 1890, and silver bullion of 1890, less outstanding Treasury notes	.25
United States notes, less outstanding currency certificates and currency certificates in the Treasury	74,603,844.00
Treasury notes of 1890	25,785,316.00
National bank notes	10,441,013.58
Fractional silver coin	14,270,468.29
Fractional currency	131.86
Minor coin	1,086,237.65
Deposits in National banks	14,537,537.43
Bonds and interest paid	307,886.88
Total	$66,448,591.69
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,528,627.82
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,457,330.53
Disbursing officers' balances	24,484,054.26
Post Office Department account	2,820,347.03
Miscellaneous items	1,693,027.88
Total	$39,983,887.54
Balance	$26,464,704.15
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$171,761,832.47

RECEIPTS.

Customs	438,955.96
Internal revenue	752,056.07
Miscellaneous	103,163.76
Total receipts	$1,294,175.83

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$50,000.00
War	50,000.00
Navy	100,000.00
Indians	204,000.00
Pensions	1,300,000.00
Interest	11,000.00
Total expenditures	$1,715,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	420,824.17

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$364,920.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	[illegible]

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

To date	$440,189,021.00
This fiscal year	92,580,432.00
This month	977,906.00
This day	683,825.00

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $752,056; from customs, $438,955, and miscellaneous, $148,838.

The National banknotes received to-day for redemption amounted to $379,715.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ended Feb. 1 was $272,600, and for the corresponding period last year $265,524.

The shipment of fractional silver coin for the month of January was $467,539, and for the corresponding last year, $432,999, and for Feb. 1 $21,970.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

FOUND A BODY IN THE WELL

Corpse of John Freeman, Who Disappeared Last Christmas, Discovered.

NYACK, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The body of John Freeman, an unmarried man forty years old, who disappeared from his home at Garnerville, Rockland County, last Christmas, was found in a well on Garnerville Hill yesterday. When Mr. Freeman disappeared there was much speculation as to where he had gone. On Garnerville Hill is an old well, eighty feet deep, belonging to the print works. The water is freely used for drinking purposes. Several times since Christmas those who have drawn the water have felt a heavy weight on the bucket, but each time it dropped off, and nothing was thought about it.

A boy went to the well yesterday to draw a pail of water, and the bucket appeared to be very heavy. He called a man to his assistance. The two together raised the bucket to the surface, and found the body of John Freeman on it.

Coroner Sloat of Haverstraw was notified.

A Chancellor's Ways.

From Temple Bar.

Thurlow's pet among the juniors was John Scott, and his bête noire was Pepper Arden, for whom he always expressed the greatest feeling of contempt. When Pitt proposed that Arden should succeed to the office of Master of the Rolls, the Chancellor made long and furious objection, but the Premier was inflexible. Thurlow at last gave way with the customary oath, "I care not who the devil you appoint, but he shan't heave his damned wallet on my shoulders." One day a messenger came to the Chancellor in open court, with Arden's respects and regret that he was too ill to sit at the Rolls, whereupon Thurlow demanded, in a voice of thunder, "What ails him?" The trembling reply was, "Please, your Lordship, he is laid up with the English cholera." The answer did not mollify the august questioner, who burst out with: "Let him take an act of Parliament and try to digest it; there is nothing so binding."

One day Arden and Scott argued before Thurlow in the same cause. The leader "spoke with great fluency, but very loosely and without due preparation," and when Scott rose to explain his views, the Chancellor exclaimed, coram publico, "I am glad, Mr. Scott, to find that you are engaged in this cause, for I now stand some chance to know something of the matter." Even the pet, however, did not always escape from a stinging sarcasm. He was once greeted with the gibe, "I was with you, Mr. Scott—till I heard your argument." On the recommendation of Sir Grey Cooper, a fellow-Northumbrian, Scott was promised one of those convenient commissionerships in bankruptcy, worth over £150 a year, but he never received it. Thurlow, when reproached in after life with this neglect, defended his conduct: "It would have been your ruin. Young men are very apt to be content when they get something to live upon. So when I saw what you were made of, I determined to break my promise, and to make you work."

Emily Bronte.

From Temple Bar.

With all the attention she has received I do not think her character has been yet fully apprehended, nor has her wonderful genius yet found its rightful place in the category of authorship. It has been objected that her central character, Heathcliff, is unnatural and fiendish. I do not think that it is so, more than are the characters of Othello or Lady Macbeth; nor so much as Schiller's von Moor in his drama "The Robbers." It is perfectly consistent, and as an exceptional example of warped human nature it is unique. It is true he embodies all the abandonment to intense passion of the hero of a Greek tragedy, but he is no more unreasonable or unnatural. One perceives that in his deeper nature are hidden the elements of a nobler being. His passion of love expresses that of a dethroned angel, but is not the brutality of a fiend. It respects the object of its extravagant frenzy, and one feels all through the wild tragedy that both he and Catherine, though whirled in the tempest of impetuous feeling, are yet under the restraint of a moral reserve which limits the impetuosity of their passion to the emotional plane. It always maintains the character of a spiritual sentiment, and never degenerates into the animal impulse of degraded and sensuous natures.

The genius of Emily Brontë was not based upon any conscious exercise of the creative energy; it was the outcome of an illuminative intuitive perception which owed nothing to the mere power of construction or factitious combination. Perhaps this is more apparent in her verses even than in "Wuthering Heights," if, indeed, so profound an exposition of interior life and being can be called a story. The verses given as her last, beginning, "No coward soul is mine," are Vedantic in their significance and comprehensiveness.

The Thirst for Gold.

From The Spectator.

In particular the thirst for gold in its concrete and tangible shape has broken out everywhere almost as strongly as it broke out in the sixteenth century among Spaniards, Portuguese, and Elizabethan Englishmen. Mines, it is believed on the continent, are the swiftest, perhaps the largest, of all wealth producers, and not to possess them is to be poor. One great cause of the sudden exaltation of the jealous hatred of Great Britain is a belief that we have been suddenly enriched by new discoveries of mines yielding not only precious metals, but even diamonds and rubies, shares in which have recently excited a mania of speculation in Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. Look, say the hungry continentals, at the wealth those selfish English are obtaining in Australia, South Africa, British Columbia, and British Guiana, digging it out of the very ground. Why should those insolent islanders, with no conscription, have all that, and we nothing except what we can make by tilling exhausted soils, or competing with all the world for the sale of our still very feeble manufactures? We will have some of the really fat things, if we have to fight for them.

The French have been persevering in Madagascar because they expect to find gold. The Germans are eager for the independence of the Transvaal because it is a vast gold region, which may ultimately, they fancy, fall to them. Even the Japanese have been lured to Formosa by hopes, probably well founded, that the island may be found to be one of the "metalliferous patches" of the world. There is a positive frenzy of greed developed in the active nations which lends heat and purpose to every accusation against England, and we ourselves are not innocent in the matter. Most of our mines came to us long before the thirst for mining began, but though it is culturable territory that we have first of all sought in South Africa, our necessity being emigration, there can be no doubt that the search for gold has influenced both our policy and our colonization. It has not influenced our Government much, or we should never have invested the Boers with property rights in the Transvaal, or given up so easily our claim to Madagascar; but it has influenced financiers, traders, and the hosts of adventurers who have followed in their footsteps.

Long Island Revival Services.

FREEPORT, L. I., Feb. 3.—Thirty new members were admitted to the Freeport Methodist Church yesterday as the result of a revival that has been conducted by the Rev. W. W. Wilson during the past week. The services will be continued.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Feb. 3.—Revival services here resulted in thirty persons being admitted to membership in the Methodist Church yesterday morning. The pastor of the church, the Rev. George C. Peck, welcomed them into the congregation. The Rev. Thomas Houston, the blind evangelist, has been conducting the services.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. **42 Wall St.**

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage and for breach of the conditions thereof, The American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March, and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, and from then to the 3d day of December, and from then to the 24th day of December, all in the year 1895, and from then to the 7th day of January, 1896, all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 6th day of February, 1896, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1896.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway REORGANIZATION.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds are notified that the time for depositing them with the Mercantile Trust Company has been extended until Feb. 10, 1896, after which date an additional charge of $10 per bond will be assessed against each bond thereafter deposited.

Nine-tenths of the whole number of outstanding bonds have already been deposited with the Trust company, under the terms of the agreement.

Copies of the agreement under which the deposit is made and of the circular giving in detail the plan of reorganization can be obtained by application to the Mercantile Trust Company or at the office of the Committee, Room 218, No. 1 Broadway, New-York City.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company issued for Bonds of the

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron Co.

Funds having been paid into court sufficient for the payment of the coupons on your bonds due July 1, 1895, with interest on the same to January 24, 1896, you are hereby notified to present your certificates at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall St., New-York, in order that the amounts of the said coupons due to the Bondholders respectively may be duly paid, and that the said payments may be duly indorsed on the certificates.

M. L. SCUDDER,
HENRY B. ELY,
GEORGE SHERMAN, } Committee.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
NEW-YORK AND ONTARIO LAND CO. First Mortgage Bonds, Dated January 4th, 1890.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Five thousand and forty 44-100 dollars, ($5,040.44.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 17th day of February, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,

will pay at its office, February 1st, the Debentures of Series 25, due February 1st, 1896. Also prepay Series 35, due August 1st, 1896.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY SIX PER CENT. TRUST BONDS OF 1880.

Proposals will be received until noon of Feb. 11, 1896, for the sale to the undersigned of bonds of the above issue sufficient to use the moneys now to the credit of the Sinking Fund.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE,
February 1, 1896. 45 Wall St.

Financial.

32d Annual Statement OF THE Brooklyn Life Insurance Company OF NEW-YORK.

JANUARY 1ST, 1896.

ASSETS.

By bonds and mortgages (secured by properties nearly double their value)	$422,695.00
By city and other first mortgage bonds	434,438.00
By loans on call	18,000.00
By real estate in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn	600,975.00
By cash in Trust Co., banks and office	69,321.80
By loans on company's own policies	144,501.02
By interest accrued but not due	12,598.53
By deferred and unpaid premiums, less actual full cost of collecting	30,773.21
By agents' balances	906.10
Total	$1,734,208.66

LIABILITIES.

To reserve (by new standard of N. Y.)	$1,519,544.00
To death losses and endowments (awaiting completion of papers)	12,600.00
To various actuarial obligations, including liabilities on lapsed policies, etc.	6,243.95
To surplus by new standard (4 per cent.)	195,820.71
Total	$1,734,208.66

To Surplus by former standard (4 1-2 per cent.), $280,000.

During 1895 the Company increased its Assets, Income, Surplus, and its Insurance in force.

Certificate of the Auditing and Finance Committee Attached to the Annual Report.

We, the undersigned members of the Auditing Committee of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, hereby certify that at the annual meeting, held this day, we examined the deeds of the properties owned by the said Company, in fee, the bonds owned secured by mortgages of real estate, the city and other bonds, and the certificates of deposit with banks, as submitted by the President, and we find them as stated in detail in schedules A, B, C and D.

FELIX CAMPBELL, WM. H. WALLACE,
DAVID A. BOODY, H. J. LAMARCHE,
D. BIRDSALL, WM. H. FORD.

We, the members of the Finance Committee, have been present with the Auditing Committee, at the annual meeting, and concur in the above certificate.

FELIX CAMPBELL, MICHAEL CHAUNCEY
BRITON RICHARDSON ALONZO SLOTE.

OFFICERS:

WM. M. COLE, President.
FELIX CAMPBELL, Vice President.
GEORGE F. HADLEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. FORD, Counsel.
D. PARKS FACKLER, Con. Actuary.

DIRECTORS:

WM. M. COLE, President of the Company.
HON. FELIX CAMPBELL, President People's Trust Co., Brooklyn, and Vice President of this Company.
GEN. WILLIAM H. LYON, U. S. Indian Commissioner.
MICHAEL CHAUNCEY, Retired.
ARNOLD A. LEWIS, Broker.
JACOB K. OLWINE, Retired.
ISAAC CARHART, Retired.
WM. H. WALLACE, Iron Merchant.
BRITON RICHARDSON, Silk Importer.
ALONZO SLOTE, Merchant, (Tredwell & Slote.)
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Banker and Capitalist.
E. W. MASCORD, Merchant.
ALEX. FORMAN, Merchant.
DANIEL BIRDSALL, Real Estate.
WM. H. FORD, Counsel of the Company.
HON. DAVID A. BOODY, Banker.
HENRY J. LAMARCHE, Metals.
GEO. F. HADLEY, Secretary of the Company.

FORD & HARTY,
General Agents Metropolitan District,
BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING,
LIBERTY AND NASSAU STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,

William C. Whitney.

The Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company.

DIVIDEND NO. 49.

A quarterly dividend (No. 49) of One Per Cent. will be paid by check mailed to stockholders Feb. 17, 1896, that are of record at noon Saturday, Feb. 8. The stock books will be closed at noon Feb. 8, and opened Monday, Feb. 17, 1896.

CHAS. J. GLIDDEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

179TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, January 27, 1896.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1896.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
43d CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
53-55-57 Duane Street,
New-York, December 20, 1895.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable FEBRUARY 1, 1896, to stockholders of record, at 3 P. M., on Tuesday, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1896, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened February 12, at 10 A. M. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
32 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 31, 1896.

A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 2, 1896. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1896, and reopened on the 2d day of March, 1896.

G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer.

89TH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, Jan. 28, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have today declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Feb. 3, out of the earnings of the past six months.

ISAAC HOWLAND, Cashier.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. **32d Street.**
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5th,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

80 shs. Gansevoort Bank, N. Y.
20 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
133 shs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
1,000 shs. Standard Metal Tie and Construction Co.
5 shs. Cummings Car Works.
65 shs. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
4 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
700 shs. Seattle Coal and Iron Co.
$250 note of the English Enamel Paint Co., dated May 21, 1891.
$17[illegible] claim against the English Enamel Paint Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (hypd.)
$250,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. Co. General Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., (Union Trust Co. Certfs.)
$100,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Class A Bds., (Union Trust Co. Certfs.)
$200,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. Co. Guarantee Fund Notes.
$100,000 Colorado Midland R. R. Co. Consld. 4 p. c. Bds.
$4,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha Ry. Co. Consld. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1930.
226 shs. French Mirror Plate Co.
5 shs. French Mirror Plate Co.
$3,000 City R'way Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909; Sept., 1891, coups.
25 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. and Coal Co.
100 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. and Canal Co.
2 shs. Bank of America.
100 shs. Long Island Underground Tel. Co.
40 shs. Standard White Lead Man'f'g Co.
1,500 shs. Smythe Manufacturing Co.
300 shs. Metropolitan Oil Refining Co.
700 shs. Underground Electric Cable Co.
500 shs. International Printing Telegraph Co.
4,300 shs. Consolidated Elec. Light & Power Co.
3,500 shs. Universal Dynamophone Co.
3,000 shs. Dynamograph Co. of U. S.
18 shs. Sunshine Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Mountain Monarch Silver Mining Co.
167 shs. Williamsburg District Telegraph Co.
$1,000 Sandusky, Ashland & Coshocton Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fund 5 p. c. Bds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS,

TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 12:30 P. M.
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
$250,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. General Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, (Union Trust Co. Certfs.)
$100,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Class A Bonds, (Union Trust Co. Certfs.)
$165,000 Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fé R. R. Co. Guarantee Fund Notes.
$158,000 St. Louis, Kansas and South Western R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.
25 shares Pennsylvania Coal Co., $50 each.
$8,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Bonds, due 1922.
20 shares Equitable Gas Light Co., $100 each.
20 shares Union Typewriter Co. 1st preferred, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

MURRAY HILL BANK,
Cor. 47th St. and 3d Av.
New-York, January 21, 1896.

At the annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

RUFUS M. STIVERS,
JOHN WEBER,
JAMES CARNEY,
BERNARD METZGER,
FERDINAND T. HOPKINS,
PHILIP DIEHL,
ROBERT O. N. FORD,
CHARLES H. HEIMBURG,
FREDERICK T. STEINWAY,
THOMAS McMANUS,
WILLIAM D. BRUNS,
JAMES McGREGOR SMITH,
ALLEN W. ADAMS.

For Inspectors of Election—
F. R. PENTZ,
PATRICK DONAHUE,
THOMAS CHATTERTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Ferdinand T. Hopkins was unanimously re-elected President and William D. Bruns Vice President.
A. H. GALE, Cashier.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, January 13, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 53, 55, and 57 Duane St., New-York City, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books will be closed on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1896, at 10 A. M. FRANK ENOS, Secretary.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 3, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 13, 1896. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

COPPER QUEEN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY,
99 John St.,
New-York, Jan. 25, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 40 Wall St., Room 48, New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1896, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 11.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, February 13th, at No. 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Feb. 6, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M.
Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LOUISA HOTTENROTH, plaintiff against JOHN BROWNING WITSCHEN, Emma Gertrude Witschen, Nicholas Witschen, Elsie Christine Witschen, heirs at law and next of kin of Emma C. Witschen, deceased; Johanna Henrietta Witschen, individually or as testamentary trustee and testamentary or general guardian of said John Browning Witschen, Emma Gertrude Witschen, Nicholas Witschen, and Elsie Christine Witschen; Henry Muller, Richard N. Arnow, John Doe, and Richard Roe, creditors, or alleged creditors, of Emma C. Witschen, deceased, and all other persons being or claiming to be the heirs at law or devisees of said Emma C. Witschen, deceased, and the wives of such persons, if any, and the grantees, mortgagees, and creditors, and the heirs, devisees, legatees, and assignees of said grantees, mortgagees, and creditors of such persons or any of them, and all persons claiming under or through them, said persons being unknown to plaintiff, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New-York.—Summons

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 14th, 1895.

GUMBLETON & HOTTENROTH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 271 Broadway, New-York City.

To Emma Gertrude Witschen and Elsie Christine Witschen, heirs at law and next of kin of Emma C. Witschen, deceased; John Doe and Richard Roe, creditors, or alleged creditors, of Emma C. Witschen, deceased, and all other persons being or claiming to be the heirs at law or devisees of said Emma C. Witschen, deceased, and the wives of such persons, if any, and the grantees, mortgagees, and creditors, and the heirs, devisees, legatees, and assignees of said grantees, mortgagees, and creditors of such persons or any of them, and all persons claiming under or through them, said persons being unknown to plaintiff, defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York for the City and County of New-York, dated the 10th day of January, 1896, and on that day filed with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York and of said court, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, which complaint was originally filed there on the 24th day of December, 1895.

GUMBLETON & HOTTENROTH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
ja14-1aw6wTu 271 Broadway, New-York City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, to all persons interested in the estate of HUNTER, CLARKE & JACOB, assigned to John Hunter, Junior, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York (Part I.) to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of March, 1896, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the account of the proceedings of John Hunter, Junior, assignee of the above-named Hunter, Clarke & Jacob, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

Witness, the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the seal of said Court, at the City of New-York the 22nd day of January, 1896.

[L. S.] HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Attorneys for Assignee, 35 William Street, New-York City. Ja28-1aw4wTu

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New-York County.—ANNIE UHL, plaintiff, against CHARLOTTE KOHLMANN, Joseph Kohlmann, Jacob G. Uhl, Gottlieb Erkenzinger, Charles Voss, Herman Heiser, John Brummerhop, Frederick Bauer, Siegmund Krauss, William Muenchert, Louise Redanz, George Steil, George Zuchschwerdt, as executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Simon, deceased; Sabina Simon, Harry Simon, and Annie Simon, Edward H. Schell, John Bird, and Mary E. Schell, as executors under the last will and testament of Edward Schell, deceased, defendants. Amended summons in partition.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 24, 1895.

WM. O. CAMPBELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
61 Park Row, New-York, N. Y.

To the defendant Harry Simon: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 6th day of January, 1896, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, in said State, which complaint was originally filed there on the 18th day of October, 1895.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appears that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following described property, to wit:

Beginning on the southerly side of Eighth Street, at a point distant westerly one hundred and twenty-five feet and nine inches from the southwesterly corner of Avenue A and Eighth Street, and running thence southerly on a line parallel with Avenue A ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence westerly on a line parallel with Eighth Street twenty-five feet and nine inches; thence northerly on a line parallel with Avenue A aforesaid ninety-seven feet and six inches to the southerly side of Eighth Street aforesaid, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighth Street twenty-five feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. The said property being known by the street number 126 St. Mark's Place, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, January 6th, 1896.

WILLIAM O. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
ja7-1aw6wTu 61 Park Row, New-York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANGELA M. DEVLIN, Albert Meldon, Angela M. Devlin and George H. Daley, as executors of Jeremiah Devlin, deceased; J. Numa Roussel, as ancillary executor of William Devlin, deceased; Bridget Devlin, as surviving executrix of Daniel Devlin, deceased; Mary E. J. Devlin, Daniel C. Devlin, Angela M. Devlin, Jeremiah F. Devlin, William Devlin, Philip Devlin, Alice S. Devlin, Joseph A. Devlin, and Edward F. Devlin, children of Jeremiah Devlin, deceased; Sarah D. O'Connor, wife of Thomas H. O'Connor; Louis Meldon and Joseph Meldon, as trustees for said Albert Meldon and Mary Josephine Meldon, his wife, and as assignees of said Mary Josephine Meldon under an ante-nuptial settlement or deed of trust dated in October, 1873; Jeremiah Doherty, Jeremiah C. McAndrew, and Peter W. Felix, defendants.—Place of trial, County of New-York.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this amended summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15th, 1895.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To Albert Meldon, J. Numa Roussel, as ancillary executor of William Devlin, deceased; Bridget Devlin, as surviving executrix of Daniel Devlin, deceased; Philip Devlin, Louis Meldon and Joseph Meldon, as trustees for said Albert Meldon and Mary Josephine Meldon, his wife, and as assignees of said Mary Josephine Meldon under an ante-nuptial settlement or deed of trust dated in October, 1873, and Jeremiah Doherty: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated January 18th, 1896, and filed on the 20th day of January, 1896, with a copy of the amended complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the said City of New-York, which amended complaint was originally filed in said Clerk's office on the 18th day of July, 1895, nunc pro tunc as of the 13th day of March, 1895.—Dated New-York, January 20th, 1896.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ja21-1aw6wTu 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

J. S. McTIGHE & CO. ET AL. VS. THE MACON CONSTRUCTION CO. et al.—Intervention of the New-York Security & Trust Co., Trustee, for the bondholders to foreclose mortgage against the Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company.—Bibb Superior Court, November Term, 1895.—In pursuance of the decrees rendered in the above-entitled cause, notice is hereby given that all persons entitled to share in the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the Macon & Birmingham Railroad, or having claims against the receiver of the said Macon & Birmingham Railroad Company, must present their claims for payment, stating the respective amount to be paid thereon, to the undersigned, at his office, in the Exchange Bank Building, at Macon, Georgia, within fifteen days from the twenty-eighth day of January, 1896, the date of the first publication of this notice, and that all claims not so presented within said fifteen days will be barred against the fund in court and against the property so sold to the purchasers thereof.

ISAAC HARDEMAN,
Special Commissioner.

HORNBLOWER, BYRNE & TAYLOR,
45 William St., New-York City,
Attorneys for Intervenor, New-York Security & Trust Company, Trustee.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. **32d Street.**
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Judges of Supreme Court, on the 18th day of January, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against PETER ERNENWEIN, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, to present their said claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Peter Ernenwein, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of business, at the office of Herman A. Heydt, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, Jan. 20th, 1896.

HERMAN BOWSKY, Assignee.
HERMAN A. HEYDT, Attorney for Assignee, 11 Pine Street, New-York City.
ja21-1aw6wTu&f25

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for

A FREE SPECIMEN COPY

of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Muriel; at 12 M for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Silvia";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Orinoco, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Orinoco";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Roman Prince; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 1 PM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Cape Haiti, per steamship Ardle.

FRIDAY.—at 2 PM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., and Costa Rica, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamers from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *29 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM	Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM	Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

°HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

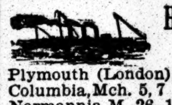
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM	†Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM
°Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM	†Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
††Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM	†Ems, March 28, 10 AM

††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg

Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M.	Bismarck, April 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM	A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON, 4½ h. CHERBOURG—PARIS, 6½ h. Special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

PARIS .... Feb. 5	PARIS .... Feb. 26
NEW-YORK .... Feb. 12	NEW-YORK ... March 4
ST. PAUL ...... Feb. 19	ST. PAUL .... March 11

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.

Friesland, Feb. 5, noon	So'thw'k, Feb. 26, 2:30 PM
Westernla'd, Feb. 19, noon	Noordland, Mar. 4, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO

BERMUDA.

48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frost unknown. Malaria impossible.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO

WEST INDIES.

30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics.
For further particulars apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents,
39 Broadway, or to
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 20 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS .... Wednesday, Feb. 5
ALGONQUIN .... Friday, Feb. 7
SEMINOLE .... Monday, Feb. 10
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY LINE.

For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

RICHMOND (via all-water route) direct Saturday only. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Feb. 8, noon.	Eutruria, Feb. 22 11 A.M.
Aurania, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.	Campania, Feb. 29, 6 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM	Britannic, Mar. 4, 10 AM
Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM	Majestic, Mar. 11, 10 AM
Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM	Germanic, Mar. 18, 10 AM
Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM	Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Feb. 8, 7 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon .... Sat., Feb. 15, M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOHAWK .... Feb. 8, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
S. S. SPAARNDAM .... Sat., Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM ..... Sat., Feb. 8, 9 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer-France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agentcy, 39 Broadway.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC .... Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.
DORIC .... March 5, 3 P. M.
CHINA .... March 14, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu .... March 21, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Feb. 3; April 20; June 22
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 2; May 11; July 13
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 30; June 1; Aug. 3
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA, Feb. 23. WARRIMOO, March 23.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America. Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
FINANCE, Feb. 10. | ALLIANCA, Feb. 20.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway. JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hashagen, E. A.	W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way.	Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Kalker, Agt.	J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co.N Pier 35 N. R.	F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P.	Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.
A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E.R., N.Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night, Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk, and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train, for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate points.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.
Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Cen'l Pass. Agent.

Leave Your Advertisement for THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office. Rates always the same as at our Main Office. Ring your call box for Messenger. Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy. Pay nothing extra to boy.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect January 15, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3.20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa, 4:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville, 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coaches.

For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30 (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12.15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11.30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

FOR EAST LONG BRANCH.

(Station nearest Str. St. Paul,) at 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11.30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibuled Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10:00 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga, Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.
Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River from Pier 18 N.R., foot Murray St., at 5 PM.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 PM.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. **32d Street.**
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, January 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened February 4, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, February 4, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of hose, hose fittings, electrical supplies, sperm oil, sugar, and lumber. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

Wanted to Purchase.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE wanted; must be in good order; ivory billiard and pool balls; everything complete and Brunswick-Balke make; 4½x9. Address, with price, &c., BILLIARDS, Box 121 Times.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

W. J. Spicer to Retire from the Chicago and Grand Trunk.

MR. HAYS WILL BE GENERAL MANAGER

There Is But One Officer of That Rank for the Entire Grand Trunk System—Mr. Spicer's Message to His Many Friends.

By the merging of the General Managership of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway with that of the Grand Trunk, Charles M. Hays will discharge the duties of both offices, and W. J. Spicer will retire from the service. For many years Mr. Spicer has been Vice President and General Manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, and also General Manager of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee, and several other roads of the system west of the Detroit River.

Mr. Spicer is in New-York for a few days, and in view of the rumors and conflicting statements that have appeared in print recently, he deems it due to himself and courteous to the public to have the facts authoritatively stated. He was officially informed only last Saturday that the board had decided to merge the position of General Manager of all the Grand Trunk lines into the one office of General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, in Montreal. Arrangements are now in progress for Mr. Spicer's retirement from the position and duties which he has been charged with for the past twelve years, after a previous very long service as General Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. In all, he has had somewhat more than forty years of continuous connection as a general officer, with practically the same property.

Mr. Spicer feels grateful to and "desires to thank most cordially his many friends in and outside of the Railway Service, who during his long, arduous, official career in this country have, without exception, extended to him the most loyal and friendly support and consideration. He has the inward satisfaction of feeling that he can conscientiously and with some degree of pride feel that he has faithfully, honestly, and fearlessly administered the properties and responsibilities intrusted to him, and that on a retirement from the service financially poor, he is certainly rich in his warm appreciation of the ever-existing kindness of his many friends, new and old."

Mr. Spicer admits that he may have something further to say upon the situation, past and present, at a later date. History is in a measure prophesy fulfilled, and no doubt some of his railway friends who remember the past will indorse this later on. He desires to add that he has been always pleasantly associated with Mr. Hays, for some years past, and he has nothing but the most cordial good wishes for Mr. Hays's future success in the administration of his new and enlarged responsibilities.

A "Thunderbolt" Train.

E. Henri Kelly of Buffalo, whose business card bears the words, "scientific architect, acoustician, and sciographist," has devised a scheme by which he proposes to send ordinary passenger trains across the State at a speed of 240 miles an hour. That would enable people who are in a hurry to get from New-York to Buffalo in considerably less than two hours. Mr. Kelly retains steam as the motive power, and gains his extraordinary speed by reducing the air-resistance. his entire train is solidly vestibuled, with no angular exposures. The engine is built in the shape of a ship's cut water, and the smoke is passed through a series of pipes, fixed in the top of the cars. This train is called "The Tunderbolt."

Mr. Kelly's design was submitted to the New-York Central management, and was duly inspected in Vice President Webb's office. The designer of the "The Thunderbolt" based his calculations upon certain figures of his own, showing the amount of air resistance encountered by a moving train. Private Secretary A. G. Leonard, who is skilled in matters of that kind, studied and compared Mr. Kelly's figures, but was unable to reconcile them with any standard tests or practical experiences. "The Thunderbolt," therefore, is not likely to supplant the Empire State Express right away.

Baltimore and Ohio Changes.

Gen. Orland Smith has resigned as First Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and while retaining the Presidency of some of the Baltimore and Ohio auxiliary companies, he will devote the greater part of his time to serving the interests of the entire system in the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

Oscar G. Murray, Second Vice President of the Big Four Railroad, will, as has already been stated, succeed Gen. Smith as First Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio in full charge of traffic matters. Mr. Murray will have increased powers and there is some expectation that he will reorganize both the freight and passenger departments. Charles O. Scull, the present efficient General Passenger Agent will, it is said, be promoted to the position of Passenger Traffic Manager.

Chicago Great Western to Act Alone.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Chairman Caldwell notified the Chicago Great Western to-day that he had decided adversely to its appeal for relief from the action of the Western Passenger Association relative to regulating the limit of Grand Army encampment tickets to St. Paul. The decision was expected by all concerned, and the Great Western officials will at once give the required ten days' notice to its competitors in the Association of its intention to take individual action, granting the desired thirty days' limit. Commander in Chief Walker has informed Chairman Caldwell that he is satisfied with the compromise proposition from the St. Paul Civic Committee, but as yet the other Chicago-St. Paul roads have not asked for a meeting to consider the proposition.

Sale of the Georgia Midland.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 3.—The Georgia Midland Road was sold at Columbus on Saturday to the bondholders for $500,000. There was only one bid. The sale took place at 12 o'clock at the station, as had been advertised, and was conducted by Master Commissioner J. W. Murphy. Mr. R. A. Lancaster, representing the bondholders, made the bid, and, as there were no other buyers, the property was knocked down to him at that amount. It was stated that so far no definite plan of reconstruction had been settled upon, and it is not probable that any active steps will be taken until the sale is ratified by the United States court, which will meet here for that purpose next week.

Northern Pacific.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—Receivers McHenry and Bigelow, General Manager Kendrick, General Traffic Manager Hannaford, ex-Senator John C. Spooner, general counsel, and George P. Miller, local counsel, for the Northern Pacific, were in conference from 1 o'clock yesterday until after midnight. It is reported they are considering a mode of procedure for the appointment of a third receiver for the road.

If a third receiver is appointed for the Northern Pacific Road he will probably be a New-York man, and will have his headquarters in this city. All of the parties in interest have declared their willingness to accept R. M. Galloway for this position.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week, aggregated 79,362 tons, against 77,704 tons the week previous, and 54,256 tons last year. The largest share of the traffic last week went to the Erie Railroad, which carried 14,921 tons; the Michigan Central carried 9,666 tons, the Lake Shore 9,649 tons, the Grand Trunk 9,016 tons, Pan Handle 8,446 tons, [illegible] and Fort Wayne 6,539 tons, Nickel Plate 6,078 tons, Wabash 6,876 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 5,065 tons, and Big Four 3,601 tons.

T. A. McKinnon Stays Where He Is.

With regard to the widely circulated report that General Manager T. A. McKinnon of the Boston and Maine was to succeed Mr. Van Horne as President of the Canadian Pacific, Mr. McKinnon said, in Boston, last evening: "You may say most emphatically for me that I have received no offer nor do I know anything about one."

"Then you will continue in your present capacity with the Boston and Maine?"

"Most assuredly," replied Mr. McKinnon. "Why, the whole matter is entirely new to me."

Amicable Feeling on the Plant System

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 3.—A conference between President Plant, Vice President Erwin, and General Superintendent Dunham and the engineers of the Plant system was held yesterday at Waycross, Ga. It grew out of a recent demand of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for a renewal of the engineers' contract, which had recently been annulled by the road. The demand had, however, been withdrawn, and the conference resulted in an amicable settlement of all the differences between the system and its engineers.

St. Paul's Earnings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the fourth week in January were $788,678; for the corresponding period of 1895, $620,093; increase, $168,585.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has filed its report for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last with the State Railroad Commissioners. It shows gross earnings from operation, $1,015,063; operating expenses, $638,198; other income, $54,443; fixed charges, $529,911; deficiency, $98,603; cash on hand, $79,710; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $595,704. The deficiency for the corresponding quarter of 1894 was $74,966.

—George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central, has been requested to prepare a report on a restrictive form of excursion ticket. It is expected that he will submit something within a few days that will enable the railroads to enjoy a fair revenue from the excursion business without any attendant manipulation of special rate tickets by speculators.

—For the purpose of economy the office of General Superintendent of the Grand Western Division of the Atchison system, held by Charles Dyer, has been abolished, and the jurisdiction of General Superintendent R. U. Mudge extended to take in the duties vacated by Mr. Dyer, who becomes Superintendent of the Western Division, from Dodge City to Denver.

—In consequence of the resignation of E. P. Hannaford as one of the chief engineers of the Grand Trunk system, a general order has been issued extending the jurisdiction of Chief Engineer Joseph Hobson over all the lines, with headquarters in Montreal.

—The estimated gross earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company for January are $1,182,884, an increase compared with the estimated gross earnings of the system for January, 1895, of $57,991.

—Sir Henry H. W. Tyler, ex-President of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been in Peru for the last few months as the representative of English stockholders in the Peruvian Corporation (Limited.)

—Robert G. Stevenson, who for the last two years has been Commissioner of the Cincinnati-St. Louis Association, is likely to be appointed Secretary of the Central Traffic Passenger Committee.

—The coal shipments reported by the Reading Railroad for last week aggregated 270,000 tons, of which 65,000 tons were sent to Port Richmond and 40,000 tons to New-York waters.

—E. P. Ripley, President of the Atchison system, says that the new contract with the Pullman Company for sleeping and drawing room car service has ten years to run.

—Official announcement is made that the death of President G. W. Thompson will not seriously affect the management or policy of the Ohio River Railroad.

—J. A. Spoor, General Manager, and J. C. Yager, General Superintendent of the Wagner Palace Car Company, have returned from a trip West.

—First Vice President Daniel B. Robinson and Vice President Paul Morton have started on a thorough tour of inspection of the Atchison system.

—It is officially made known that the Fitchburg Road has been admitted to membership in the Canada Southern line, taking effect on the 15th inst.

—Various topics will be discussed at a meeting to-day of the General Passenger Agents who form the Eastern Passenger Committee.

—E. Tiffin has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Ontario Division lines of the Canadian Pacific, with office in Toronto.

—W. Green has resigned as Superintendent of Bridges of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Road, at Wabash, Ind.

—Utica newspapers say that important alterations are to be made in the New-York Central passenger station in that city.

—M. D. Woodford, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, has been in this city for the past few days.

—F. L. Talcott has been promoted from a clerkship to the post of contracting agent of the Lake Shore Road in Buffalo.

—For the quarter ended Dec. 31 the Steinway Railroad Company reported surplus earnings of $8,390.

—F. M. Snavely is the new passenger and ticket agent of the St. Paul Road in Milwaukee.

A Question of Varnish.

From The Art Amateur.

Varnish, some one has said, is the greatest of the "old masters." How much it has to do with some of the queer "Gothic," "Byzantine" and "Pre-Raphaelite" misfits that have been exploited in New-York, I would hardly dare to say. Its mantle, too, like that of charity, covers a multitude of sins—of the "restorer." Oddly enough, though, while some buyers delight in nice new varnish, which, duly tinted, gives the much prized "golden tone," they cannot abide ever so little of the honest brown varnish of long standing which sometimes obscures a passage in a painting by an old master, but which appears as no blemish to the connoisseur; he finds it no more objectionable than the lover of old port does the cobwebs on the bottle. For the American market, however, such a painting is "skinned" until it looks—so says the seller—as fresh as when it left the artist's easel.

It is either mastic or copal varnish that has to be removed from the old picture, and there is danger in either case. Mastic varnish can only be got rid of by constant rubbing, and that is very likely to make the painting "bloom." Copal varnish is readily dissolved by alcohol, which, in inexperienced hands, is almost certain to eat into the painting itself. The expert picture cleaner seeks to avoid this by the rapidity with which he uses the sponge in one hand as he washes away the alcohol with another sponge dipped in turpentine before the alcohol can do any harm.

In the Stocks.

From Temple Bar.

Early in the present century, in 1805, my father and mother were enjoying their honeymoon in the country. My father was twenty-three, his bride only twenty. One day in their wanderings they came to the village stocks. He sat down on the bench, just to try how it felt, and placed his feet in the semi-circular holes; she in girlish fun shut down the top board, when, to her horror she found that it closed with a spring and that she had made her husband fast in the stocks. She had no idea to whom to apply to undo the spring; she had to leave her beloved one and run to the village in search of a rescuer. We can scarcely, in these days, imagine the difficulties that lay in her way; any villager she met would receive her tale with jeers instead of sympathy, and then hasten to the spot to gaze on the unhappy occupier of the place of punishment. The bride was a very pretty girl, with softest nutbrown eyes; and in her white embroidered gown and straw hat with simple ribbons she must have looked little like the wife of a vagrant. I do not know how she fared in her quest of the person who kept the key of the stocks, but at last she found the right man, probably the village constable, and persuaded him to come to her aid. He tried her patience greatly as he hobbled along, grumbling at the trouble she was giving him; and at last, when she came in sight of her husband, she found some of the villagers had assembled there, delighted to see a gentleman in the stocks, and imagining, or pretending to imagine, that he had been placed there for poaching or robbing the squire's henroost, or stealing a "turmit."

Luckily there were no rotten eggs at hand to destroy the beauty of the blue coat with its large gold buttons, or the shirt front with its broad pleated frill. At length the old constable contrived to turn the cruel lock, and the victim was free.

DELAYS IN COURT CASES

More Business than the General Sessions Can Handle.

TOMBS PRISONERS AWAITING TRIAL

No Justice of the Supreme Court Appointed to Hear Murder and Homicide Cases This Month.

Assistant District Attorney Unger said yesterday that the Court of General Sessions is unable to handle the great volume of criminal business awaiting disposition.

He said that the District Attorney's office does not put on the calendar for trial a great many cases of crime against property, in which the accused are out on bail, for the reason that there are more important cases awaiting trial. These are homicide cases. There are about forty of these cases, and the accused are in the Tombs.

Several murder cases were sent to the various parts of the General Sessions Court yesterday. Several recent protracted trials in the court helped somewhat to delay other business. One of these cases was the Gordon trial, which occupied one part of the court for forty-four days.

No effort has yet been made to have the Legislature create another part of the General Sessions Court, but Judges and lawyers seem favorably disposed to that idea.

The General Sessions Court is much hampered by the fact that the Supreme Court Justices have assigned no Judge to the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, which disposes of homicide cases, for the present month. The Justices of the Supreme Court say that their civil business is more important and is larger than they can handle.

Mr. Unger said yesterday that the District Attorney's office is in a quandary as to what should be done to handle the homicide cases. There are also a number of arson cases which should be tried. The disposition of these cases is looked upon as important as those of murder cases. They would take all of the time of one part of the court.

Mr. Unger said that there is sufficient work for two additional parts of the General Sessions Court. There is some talk of calling for a Supreme Court Justice from some other district to preside in the criminal branch.

Mr. Unger said he was obliged to acknowledge that the police are doing excellent work in assisting the courts in prosecuting criminals. He said that the police now collect and present evidence against accused persons in a commendable manner, and in a legal and conclusive way. This allows a more speedy disposition of cases by the courts. This was not always the case with the police, Mr. Unger said.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT ATTACKED.

D. M. Neuberger Thinks His Client, Judson, Has Been Persecuted.

David M. Neuberger made a bitter attack upon the present Superintendent of the Department of Buildings in Part V. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, and he declared that the members of the Board of Examiners are a set of blockheads.

The attack was made in an action brought by the Department of Buildings to have a building at Bedford and Downing Streets declared unsafe. The building is seven stories high, and was recently erected. It is owned by Edward Judson, who values it at $200,000.

When the case was called for trial yesterday by Justice Giegerich, Mr. Stokes, counsel for the department, said: "We wish to withdraw this case, owing to some errors in the proceedings."

This request seemed to take Mr. Neuberger, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Judson, by surprise, for he excitedly exclaimed:

This is the most outrageous proceeding ever taken in a civil or criminal action. The conduct of the Superintendent of Buildings is an outrage. It is not only an outrage, but it is silly. Proceedings were taken last April by the Building Department to have the building in question declared unsafe. Thereafter the Superintendent ordered that the entire building from the foundation up, including the sixth floor, be removed. That would have left the seventh floor glued to the sky.

I only speak of this to show the wonderful ability of the department's employees. The days of miracles have not passed in the estimation of the able Superintendent of Buildings. He simply orders the middle of the building removed, and seems to think that the heavens will come down and hold up the top stories.

After this brilliant notice had been received, I appeared before the Superintendent and objected to the proceedings. He said that a Board of Examiners had found the building unsafe.

Unsafe? It was declared to be unsafe by two of the most incompetent men that could have been selected from a lot of blockheads on the Board of Examiners.

When I protested against the proceedings taken by the department, the Superintendent replied: "I am going to make a record for myself in this case." I said: "Not at our expense."

This kind of thing should be stopped. This Superintendent is attempting to ruin Mr. Judson. He is driving his tenants away and destroying the value of the property by the most idiotic rot that ever took place in a sensible community.

Mr. Stokes, on behalf of the department, said: "I don't care to reply to the tirade made by counsel. I again ask that we be allowed to withdraw the complaint."

"I object," said Mr. Neuberger. "I insist that the department should not be allowed to withdraw the case to-day and begin it again to-morrow. I think your Honor should deny the motion and hear our evidence."

"I have no authority to do anything but hear this case," said Justice Giegerich. "If the Department of Buildings is not ready to go on I can only dismiss this case."

"Will you grant us costs?" asked Mr. Neuberger.

"I cannot grant costs against the Building Department," said Justice Giegerich.

"Very well, I will get costs out of the Superintendent personally," retorted Mr. Neuberger.

"Proceedings dismissed," said Justice Giegerich.

THE O'ROURKE INSANITY CASE.

Brothers of the ex-Policeman at Odds as to His Case.

Samuel E. Paul, Dr. James A. Gray, and Robert A. McKim met yesterday as Commissioners with a Sheriff's jury to inquire into the sanity of Roundsman Hugh O'Rourke, who was retired from the police force several months ago on the ground that he was insane.

The petitioner in the case is John O'Rourke, who wants his brother, the ex-Roundsman, sent to an asylum and a committee of his estate appointed. Hugh's other brother, Thomas, who was retired from the police force a short time ago and who has property worth $200,000, opposes the application. Hugh now lives with this brother at 843 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

Thomas O'Rourke, who was known as "the millionaire cop," does not oppose the application on the ground that his brother is not insane, but he wants to have charge of him, and does not want him sent to an asylum. The two brothers are the only heirs-at-law of Hugh O'Rourke.

Hugh O'Rourke went on sick leave last Summer and visited Ireland. At Bally James Duff, County Cavan, he was seized with convulsions and mania, and he was incarcerated in an asylum in Monahan. The two brothers brought him back to this country. He was then examined by one of the police surgeons, who certified that he had paresis, and on this report he was retired.

Hugh O'Rourke was placed on the stand. He seemed to be very weak, and he framed his answers to questions with difficulty showing signs of both mental and physical weakness. He said that when he went to Europe on the steamship Etruria he saved a passenger who was drowning in the hold, having been assisted by three policemen. He could give no lucid idea of his property or its value.

John O'Rourke testified that he had for some time attended to his brother, washing, dressing, and undressing him. He said that his property consisted of a house at 312 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street containing ten apartments, and worth $24,000, the income from which averaged $200 a month. Hugh also owns a mortgage for $10,000 on a house in One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and has over $4,000 in bank.

The case will be continued to-day.

JUDGE McMAHON ON THE BENCH.

His First Duty Was to Charge the February Grand Jury.

Judge Martin T. McMahon sat for the first time yesterday on the bench of the Court of General Sessions. He was elected last November.

He presided in Part I., and his first duty was to deliver the charge to the Grand Jury for February.

District Attorney Fellows and his associates, Messrs. Weeks, Townsend, and McIntyre, were present in court.

There were ten cases for trial on Judge McMahon's calendar, and the unusual number of sixty pleadings before him. The following members of the Grand Jury for February were sworn in:

Lowell Lincoln, foreman, dry goods, 216 Church Street; Henry M. Tabor, merchant, 141 Pearl Street; William Bowden, tailor, 47 West Forty-second Street; Joel E. Fisher, Treasurer, 451 Broadway; Edward E. Farrell, furniture, 675 Third Avenue; Arthur Ingraham, retired, 114 Nassau Street; Russell R. Cornell, stationer, 173 Duane Street; Lucius M. Stanton, silks, 475 Broadway; James M. Barclay, real estate, 280 Broadway; Edward Gilmore, theatrical manager, 2 Irving Place; Meyer Lehman, merchant, 22 William Street; Henry Schannon, manager, 654 Sixth Avenue; George S. Slade, Treasurer, 309 Broadway; Simon Adler, broker, 155 Broadway; George Abeel, merchant, 190 South Street; Max E. Bernheimer, brewer, One Hundred and Ninth Street and Columbus Avenue; James A. Garland, Vice President, 2 Wall Street; Philip J. Sands, banker, 18 Wall Street; Otto Benecke, bedding, 411 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; Lawrence J. Callanan, grocer, 41 Vesey Street; Percival Knauth, banker, 13 William Street; George W. Kemp, merchant, 68 William Street; Nathan Fernbacher, real estate, 311 East Twentieth Street.

Judge McMahon's charge to the Grand Jury was short. He said that last month for the first time there had been five parts of the General Sessions Court, and that they had disposed of a great amount of business and of some very important cases. Good progress had been made in disposing of the accumulated business. He said he found that there were 252 prisoners in the Tombs, of which number 76 were awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. He added:

I think that, with the five parts of the court, and with due diligence on your part, with the co-operation of the District Attorney's office, better and more satisfactory progress will be made this month in the disposition of criminal cases in this county.

Henry M. Tabor who is on the present Grand Jury, was foreman of the Grand Jury that found a presentment against the Police Department at the beginning of the Parkhurst crusade against the police.

There were about twenty-five cases of excise violation on Judge McMahon's calendar for pleading. Each defendant pleaded not guilty, and demanded trial, so the Judge had no opportunity to show his attitude towards law-breaking saloon keepers.

Four criminals, however, pleaded guilty, and Judge McMahon imposed sentence. The cases were as follows:

Thomas McAvoy, thirty years old, of 41 Bowery, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree. He was sentenced to three years in State prison.

Michael McCabe, forty-five years old, of 82 Jefferson Street, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the second degree. He was sentenced to three years and a half in State prison.

Daniel Reilly of 30 Albany Street pleaded guilty of injury to property. He was sentenced to thirty days in the penitentiary

Charles Valenti, seventeen years old, of 119 Macdougal Street, pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree and was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory.

"THE GENTLEMAN JOE" INJUNCTION.

M. B. Curtis's Application to Have It Vacated Denied.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has handed down a decision denying Actor M. B. Curtis's application to have the preliminary injunction restraining him from producing the play "Gentleman Joe" vacated.

The injunction was obtained on behalf of Henry Lowenfeld about three weeks ago, and the motion to vacate was made on the ground that Lowenfeld had accepted percentages from Curtis, in accordance with a contract said to have been entered into between them. The acceptance of this percentage, it was contended by Curtis's counsel, operated as a waiver of the breach of contract alleged by Lowenfeld's representative in this country, Gustave Amberg. On the part of Curtis, it is further alleged that Lowenfeld wrote to him from England expressing regret at the trouble which had arisen, and his satisfaction with the cast for the play made by Curtis.

Judge Lacombe says in his opinion that the utmost that can be claimed for the letter is that it operates as the approval of the cast submitted on December 20, 1895. The piece, however, was subsequently produced with four changes in the cast, including the title rôle, which was played by Willard Lee instead of Curtis. Lee's name was never submitted to Lowenfeld, nor any opportunity given him to approve or disapprove.

Judge Lacombe continues the preliminary injunction.

In Favor of Mrs. Emily A. Crichton.

Bettina Girard, the actress, who is known as Betty Ordway, Mrs. Padelford, Mrs. Wolfe, &c., figures again as a co-respondent in a divorce suit, in which Referee Edward L. Patterson filed a report yesterday in the Supreme Court.

The plaintiff in the action is Emily Augusta Crichton, who sues her husband, William, for absolute divorce. The plaintiff is the daughter of Warden Pillsbury of Blackwell's Island, with whom she is living. The husband is said to be connected with the United States Legation in Brazil. The couple were married at the Windsor Hotel on June 6, 1888, and separated three years ago.

The referee finds in favor of Mrs. Crichton, and recommends that she be awarded the custody of her daughter, who is six years old. There was no request for alimony, but the plaintiff is awarded the costs of the action.

A Witness Arrested in Court.

Edward Szerenyi of 77 Avenue C was placed on trial yesterday before Recorder Goff in General Sessions on a charge of stealing 2,100 cigars.

While the trial was in progress Jacob Pasterwik, a Fourth Street baker, was a witness against Szerenyi. Suddenly Szerenyi jumped up and shouted, with much profanity:

"Why, you are as much of a thief as I am. You shared in the cigars I stole, and knew they were stolen."

After the excitement was over the Recorder had a talk with Szerenyi, the result of which was that he ordered the arrest of Pasterwik as an accomplice and issued warrants for the arrest of three others.

The trial was adjourned.

Ex-Inspector McLaughlin's Appeal.

The February term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court will begin to-day, with Justices Van Brunt, Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson sitting.

There is the usual calendar of twenty cases. The first case is the appeal of ex-Police Inspector McLaughlin from his conviction for extortion before Justice Barrett. The decision in the appeal from the ruling of Justice Ingraham in refusing a change of venue in the same case has not yet been handed down.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, has signed an order allowing Mrs. Ruth A. Bruce-Brown to resign as guardian of the person and estate of her step-son, George McKesson Brown, who is seventeen years old, and with whom she cannot agree. Mrs. Bruce-Brown brought the action for an adjudication, and it was not opposed. Justice Truax appointed the State Trust Company as trustee of the estate, and Allen A. Loney as guardian of the person of young Brown, allowing him also $5,000 a year from the estate.

—Justice Pryor yesterday, in the Supreme Court, signed an order allowing George Gordon King to sell a strip of land belonging to his uncle, William H. King, the Newport millionaire, who is a lunatic, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, for $200. There is a house which incroaches two inches on the King land, and this two inches is the strip sold. The value of the land is $100, but the owner of the house has made the offer of $200, which the Court allows.

—Mrs. Leslie Carter, the actress, was to have been examined yesterday in the law office of Franklin Bischoff of 280 Broadway in supplementary proceedings as to her financial ability to pay a judgment of $1,409 for a livery bill, obtained against her by Henry Purvogel, but the case was adjourned indefinitely because Mr. Bischoff is a prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail in a suit brought by Mrs. Muller to recover money which she claims he wrongfully appropriated to his own use.

—The Grand Jury yesterday indicted for murder in the first degree Anthony McDonald, a laborer of 156 Cherry Street. McDonald is accused of killing John Dean, twenty-eight years old, of 4 Roosevelt Street, who was known as "Lobster Dean," on Dec. 23, 1894, in John Schield's saloon at 15 Madison Street. McDonald had charge of the free-lunch counter in the saloon.

—The charges against the Rev. Peter McFarland, who was accused of taking property worth $1,000 from the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Society when he went out of office, were withdrawn from the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by the attorney of the society. The lawyer stated that the case had been settled out of court.

—Michael Ryan, the alleged "green-goods" man, who has been trying to prevent his extradition to New-Jersey, was remanded yesterday to the custody of the New-Jersey officers by Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court. The Court held that the identification proceedings taken before Judge McMahon, in General Sessions, were sufficient.

—Nathan Herzberg was declared guilty yesterday by a jury, in Part III. of the General Sessions Court, of robbing Mrs. Mildred A. Phipps in the hallway of her home at 535 East Seventy-second Street on Jan. 18. Judge Newberger sentenced Herzberg to the Elmira Reformatory.

—The trial of Stephen Ryan, accused of the murder of James Walsh, a sailor, in a saloon at 34 Bayard Street, on June 22, 1895, was again postponed yesterday until to-day on account of the continued illness of Mr. Thomas Todd.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 22.—George E. Belknap et al. vs. George F. Schild. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California.—Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to dismiss the bill without prejudice to an action at law against the defendants or to a suit against the United States. Opinion by Justice Gray. Dissenting Justices, Harlan and Field.

No. 735.—The Chemical National Bank of Chicago vs. Hartford Deposit Company, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

No. 10.—Original—The State of Missouri vs. the State of Iowa.—James Harding, Peter Dey, and Dwight C. Morgan appointed commissioners to find and re-mark boundary line &c. No. 708.—John K. White vs. Nicholas Lennig and John B. Lennig, executors, in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Johnson vs. Reisk, 137 U. S. 300, and Eustis vs. Bolles, 150 U. S. 361.

No. 747.—James S. Davenport vs. the United States, in error to the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—Judgment reversed upon confession of error by the United States, and cause remanded with directions to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial.

No. 853.—Ed. Alberty, alias Charles Durns, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the first Monday of March.

No. 855.—The Elmira and Horseheads Railway Company vs. the Thomson-Houston Electric Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the second circuit denied.

Ex parte: In the matter of Martha Groves et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus denied.

No. 124.—The United States, appellant, vs. Philip Roettinger, administrator.—Restored to the docket for re-argument at the next term.

No. 882.—Charles E. Garitee vs. the United States, in error to the District Court for Maryland.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Conrad.

Mandates were issued in the following cases: No. 763.—Buz Luckey vs. the United States. No. 747.—James S. Davenport vs. the United States. No. 45.—The United States vs. the State of New-York, and No. 136.—The State of New-York vs. the United States.

No. 578.—The State of Missouri ex rel. Thomas J. Tilley vs. James H. Sloover, Judge, in error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—Dismissed with costs.

No. 724.—The United States ex rel. Charles D. Long vs. William Lochran, Commissioner of Pensions.—Argument continued by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the defendant in error and concluded by James C. Carter for the plaintiff in error.

Nos. 93 and 52.—Mattie P. Baltzer, executrix, et al., vs. the State of North Carolina.—Argument begun by Simon Sterne for the executrix, and continued by J. F. Sheperd for the State.

Adjourned until Tuesday.

The call for Tuesday, Feb. 4, will be as follows: Nos. 93 and 52.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

91—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship G. R. Booth. 94—Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company vs. Van Dyke. 95—Townsend vs. Hagar. 96—Moise vs. Ship Sintram. 97—Blount Manufacturing Company vs. Bardsley. 157—Scheuer vs. Muller. 64—Lot of Jewelry vs. United States. 93—Lumley vs. Backus Manufacturing Company. 101—Wertheimer & Co. vs. United States. 102—United States vs. Nodlinger.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Customs Appeals.—517—Jaffray & Co. vs. United States. 745—Ahrenfeldt & Son vs. same. 627—Dominici & Marino vs. same. 1106—Knox vs. same. 1169—United States vs. Klingenberg. 1202—Schoellkopf, Hartford & Maclagan vs. United States. 1818—United States vs. Lindheim. 1790—B. P. Ducas & Co. vs. United States. 1744—Blumenthal & Boas vs. same. 1075—Rosenstein & Brothers vs. same. 1800—Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher vs. same. 1105—Weil & Co. vs. same. 1732—Poppes & Partisch vs. same. 2154—Ignatz Strauss & Co. vs. same. 1972—United States vs. Stern Brothers. 1905—Same vs. Rathborne. 749—Paturzo vs. United States. 1288—D. A. De Lima & Co. vs. same. 1046—Van Horn & Griggin vs. same. 1306—Union Rattan Manufacturing Company vs. same. 676—C. V. Pustau & Co. vs. same. 1072—Cochrane vs. same. 1942—Abegg & Rusch vs. same. 1219—J. Fitzpatrick & Co. vs. same. 1723—Eichler vs. same. 1347—United States vs. Schefer, Schramm & Vogel. 1894—Same vs. Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. 1906—J. Pullman & Co. vs. United States. 744—H. Herrmann Sternbach & Co. vs. same. 644—United States vs. Foulder. 2122—Same vs. Arnster. 1835—Blumenthal & Boas vs. United States. 383—Blumenthal & Erdman vs. same. 1403—Juricaldy & Co. vs. same. 1577—The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company vs. same. 1134—Matthews, Blum & Vaughn vs. same. 2065—Kahlbeen vs. same. 1456—Schroeder & Brother vs. same. 1458—United States vs. De Maesner & Co. 2143—Faerst Brothers & Co. vs. United States. 1861—Stern Brothers vs. same. 1726—Benjamin & Caspery vs. same. 1833—Leon J. Glaenzer & Co. vs. same. 2246—James McCreery & Co. vs. same. 2124—United States vs. Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher. 2185—Kleeberg vs. United States. 2160—Wallace vs. same. 1793—Eisner & Mendelson vs. same. 698—J. Rosenthal & Co. vs. same. 897—C. L. Tiffany & Co. vs. same. 1903—United States vs. Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher. 2119—Morano vs. United States. 1376—United States vs. Claflin. 2187—F. W. Stemmler & Co. vs. United States. 2029—Einstein, Wolff & Co. vs. same. 924—Rathbone vs. same. 1105—Weil & Co. vs. same. 1497—Untemeyer vs. same. 1230—American Trading Company vs. same. 1251—Thebaud Brothers vs. same. 2164—Davis vs. same. 2110—Park & Tilford vs. same. 987—Oppenheimer vs. same. 724—United States vs. Gabriel & Schall. 728—Same vs. Buck. 2170—Belloni, Jr., vs. United States. 430—United States vs. R. C. Hahn & Co. 431—Same vs. R. C. Hahn. 1091—Blumenthal vs. United States. 1459—White & Co. vs. same. 2188—A. J. Hague & Co. vs. same. 1722—Stachelberg & Co. vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

23—Harris vs. Steamship H. M. Whitney. 35—Metropolitan Steamship Company vs. Harris. 24—Gray vs. Tug Pocahontas. 30—Blackmar vs. Schooner N. W. Washburn. 36—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Phœnicia. 40—Lewis vs. Ferryboat Farragut. 42—Deutsch-American Petroleum Gesellschaft vs. International Navigation Company. 44—Kuper vs. Ferryboat Clinton. 45—Mulvana vs. Steamship Anchoria. 47—McCaldin vs. Milburn. 48—McCullough vs. Ferryboat Albany. 50—Hurlbut vs. Knott. 51—Elling vs. Steamship Paris. 53—Brockoven vs. The Mayor, &c.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—3—People, &c., vs. Curren. 5—Same vs. Karsloe. 6—People ex rel. Kilbrick vs. Roosevelt. 7—People ex rel. Hogsett vs. same. 12—People ex rel. Lee vs. Waring. 13—People ex rel. Haverty vs. Barker. 19—McKee vs. Weeden. 21—Steinway vs. Steinway. 22—Foulke vs. Thalmessinger. 23—Matter of O'Brien. 24—Foley vs. The Mayor, &c. 26—Reilly vs. Freeman. 28—Ellis vs. Thompson. 36—Matter of Seagrist. 39—Foley vs. Phelps. 43—Matchett vs. Lindberg. 55—Cohnfeld vs. Walsh. 56—Van Dyke vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 59—Stanfield vs. Knickerbocker Trust Company. 60—Hopkins vs. Clark.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—McAdam and Bischoff, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Appeals from Judgments of District Courts.—68—Goelet vs. Lawlor. 71—Winberg vs. Bonta. 76—Cooper vs. Tim. 77—Hespe vs. Wyman. 78—New-York Small Stock Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 79—Greene vs. Weckel. 80—Delisle vs. Palladino. 81—Stewart vs. Arendt. 82—Beadleston & Woerz vs. Morton. 83—Richard Taylor Company vs. Cannon.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Saracens vs. Struth. 2—Conkling vs. Pruyn. 3—Matter of Delany Heater and Rheostat Company. 4—Matter of Office Furniture Supply Company. 5—Matter of Hagemeyer. 6—People vs. Vollmar. 7—Merbott vs. Lehr. 8—Nagle vs. Kelly. 9—Gamble vs. Lennon. 10—Strauch vs. Strauch. 11—Chester vs. Dutton. 12—American Electrical Works vs. Barney & Chapin. 13—Paine vs. Myers. 14—Van Bokkelen vs. Van Bokkelen. 15—Piza vs. Butler. 16—Hass vs. Watson. 17—People ex rel. Hampson vs. Collis. 18—Barnes vs. Meyer. 19—Macy vs. Welling. 20—New-Rochelle Coal Company vs. Keating. 21—Matter of Jessurun. 22—Matter of Westheimer. 23—Suckert vs. Suckert. 24—Griswold vs. Caldwell. 25—Nichthauser vs. Lehamm. 26—Matter of Lane. 27—Potter vs. New-York Recorder Company. 28—Jones vs. Friderberg. 29—Baker vs. Georgi. 30—Rosenberg vs. Manhattan Rectifying Company. 31—Matter of Harrison. 32—Monetti vs. Chardon. 33—Meyer vs. Lea Insurance Company of Liverpool. 34—Matter of Mott Avenue. 35—Matter of Public Place. 36—Matter of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. 37—Citroen vs. Freudenheim. 38—Wood vs. Hogan. 39—Lyon vs. Scott. 40—Morton vs. Chesby. 41—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Tabernacle Baptist Church. 42—Corey vs. Electric Construction and Supply Company. 43—Pine vs. Greenberg. 44—People ex rel. Schovlin. 45—Rheinstrow vs. Weir. 46—Kolb vs. Kolb. 47—Bowers vs. Weed. 48—Matter of Fallick. 49—Brainard Quarry Company vs. Regan. 50—Meyer vs. Damm. 51—Allenstein vs. Phelan. 52—Taylor vs. Wilson. 53—People vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 54—O'Hara vs. Harman. 55—Baxter vs. Archer. 56—Rothschild vs. Rio Grande and Western Railroad Company. 57—Heard vs. Commissioner of Charities.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions—Gotthelf vs. Gotthelf. Johnston vs. Johnston. Molivitz vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company.

Demurrers.—95—Patchen vs. Waefelaer.

Preferred Causes—2246—Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 1992—People ex rel. Scott vs. Dutton. 2139—Croner vs. Canary.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1074—Bauer vs. Macauley. 1411—Heisley vs. Sternbach. 464—Wilmerding vs. Bernstein. 968—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 1044—Schuster vs. Braunsdorf. 1451—Ogden vs. Manning. 1051—Neale vs. Cary. 1053—Gannon vs. McGuire. 1065—Fullerton vs. Chatham National Bank. 1067—Hornberger vs. Miller. 1095—Garfield National Bank vs. Kaldenberg. 1098—Central National Bank vs. August. 1099—Kelly vs. Sheehan. 1100—Fifth Avenue Bank vs. August. 1101—Ford vs. Werner. 1102—Lyle vs. Little. 1112—Wallace vs. Tooley. 1115—Rowe vs. Collins. 1117—McGuire vs. Bloomingdale. 1118—Whitney vs. Britton. 1138—Costa vs. Oppenheimer. 1142—American Strawboard Company vs. Cohn. 1165—Clarkin vs. Margovitz. 1169—Meyer vs. Damon. 1170—Iron Malt Chemical Company vs. Morrissy. 1172—Boehm vs. Shea. 1185—Drennan vs. Schmidt. 1192—Richards vs. Rosendorff. 1196—Toplitz vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company. 1205—Kayser vs. Lehmann.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1754.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part IV.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VI. and VII.—Adjourned until Feb. 10.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch)—Adjourned until Feb. 5.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

6060—Cohn vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6248—Munsey vs. same. 4446—Durand vs. Rasines. 4651—Kaiser vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 5517—Unger vs. Kene. 5615—Dixon vs. Hazeltine. 5634—McGuire vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5553—Pitcher vs. Lennon. 5062—United Electric Light and Power Company vs. McCann. 6330—Rosenberg vs. Manhattan Rectifying Company. 5938—Hammer vs. Deutsch. 5948—Burr vs. Sutcliffe. 6105—Giacomo vs. McKelvey. 6212—Smith vs. Prudential Insurance Company. 6268—Cottrell vs. Munro.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., V., and VI. for trial.

797—Shipman vs. Jefferd. 1727—Wendell vs. Horshheimer. 1838—Doller vs. Union Railway. 1847—Frey vs. Thord Avenue Railroad. 1916—Backus Manufacturing Company vs. Brookman.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2097.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Feb. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII. and VIII.

1377—Couzzens vs. Wood.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IX. and X.—Adjourned until Feb. 6.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Mary E. O'Beirne, Elmira J. H. Burnand, Prosper J. Cognioul, Rettel Simon, Elmira Varet, Barbara Bruno, Margaret P. Meldrum. Henrietta Holzderber. At 2 P. M.: Abraham W. Lozier, Johanna Driscoll, Mary Bowen. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. At 2 P. M.: 1139—Contested will of John H. Haviland.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M.

394—Barach vs. Everard. 2979—Hofstadter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 431—Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. same. 387—Kolotkin vs. Kleinberg. 3346—Rosenfeld vs. Tamsen. 3347—Ebenreiter vs. same. 3193½—Shanley vs. Union Railway Company. 370—Bernstein vs. Jonnasson. 290—Bainbridge vs. Friedlander. 797—Foley vs. Shewin. 81—Radt vs. Rosenfeld. 995—Bernstein vs. Feist. 885—Weinberg vs. Burkhardt. 749—Hughes vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 274—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Schultze. 426—Lanhan vs. Vermilyea. 299—Gelb vs. Levy. 327—Solomon vs. Beach. 108—Aronson vs. Greif. 542—Cruger vs. Smith. 164—Housch vs. Hunbal. 210—Blumenthal vs. Moss. 292—Simpson vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 330—Hurdt vs. Grief. 340—Davis vs. Rosenberg. 141—Peiser vs. Strauss. 152—Wimpfenheimer vs. Moschowitz. 442—Solomon vs. Connor. 482—Lichtenstein vs. Rosell. 365—Goodfriend vs. McLellan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M.

594—Brown vs. Rankin. 1051—Dobson vs. Sexton. 1052—Same vs. same. 583—Berg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 621—Gadd vs. United States Building and Loan Company. 948—Schuster vs. Gunzenwiller. 404—Eschepere vs. Jefferson. 45½—Hill vs. Bachrach. 195—Clemmons vs. Vietner. 16—American Forcide Powder Manufacturing Company vs. Simon. 231—Weill vs. Kearn. 312—Dunham vs. same. 313—Gerber vs. same. 389—Press Publishing Company vs. Gerlach. 412—Delavergne Refrigerating Company vs. Schwarzschild & Co. 52—Clemmons vs. Flack. 53—Same vs. same. 225½—Frankel vs. Reich. 240½—Tannenbaum vs. Reich. 469—Davidson vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 309—Spence vs. Leavitt. 951—Armstrong vs. Spears. 1201—Lehmann vs. Sexton. 3338—Pollock vs. Cantor. 357—Mendlelowitz vs. Friedman. 613—Reed vs. Gunn. 959—Dolan vs. Reilly. 962—Waun vs. Nichols. 964—Bavarian Star Brewing Company vs. Weill.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M.

864—Brin vs. Griffin. 641—Sternlieb vs. Citizens' Savings Bank. 939—Trites vs. Wilson. 765½—Wurthman vs. Hill. 773—Schubkegel vs. Kimball. 775—Lederer vs. Hollander. 777—Verhaeran vs. Baer. 778—Lindermann vs. Leonard. 779—Macle vs. Held. 784—Bleuvitt vs. Hanscom. 788—Getzler vs. Schlosser. 806—Cohn vs. Railway Advertising Company. 811—Lumb vs. Liberty Manufacturing Company. 813—Dunn vs. Wilkinson. 820—Wheaton vs. Hazzard. 821—Cutajer vs. Cuzze. 824—Kasebier vs. Lewenstein. 666—Conduit Wiring Company vs. Hartwell. 677—Kiernan vs. McArdle. 830—Heerwagen vs. Payne. 831—Summers vs. Rutherford. 839—Glendenning vs. Wren. 840—Weddyan vs. Von Baunn. 842—Russell vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 846—Levy vs. Melerowitz. 848—Davidson vs. Fisher. 849—Rochester Distilling Company vs. Carners. 850—Same vs. Von Heyn. 851—Same vs. Ehlers.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, C.J. Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—2713—O'Mara vs. Healy. 3438—Bell vs. Lennon. 2645½—Chipley vs. Wallach. 3567—Vom Hofe vs. Lynch. 3425—Goodwin vs. Swedish Cream Butter Depositer Company. 3355—Chapman vs. Nicholl. 3341—Stevenson vs. Hayward. 3596—Compagnie Generale, &c., vs. Mosher. 3603—King vs. Saalfield Publishing Company. 2417—Lee vs. Riedell. 3473—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. Cerney. 3730—Hanover National Bank vs. J. Kroder. 3420—Ludington vs. Sequine.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1021.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Mamie Hughes. 2—Joseph Drouby. 3—Michael O'Neill (two.) 4—James Mooney. 5—George E. Gardner. 6—Maggie Giel. 7—David Tever. 8—Arthur Moore. 9—Otto Kornblaum and Louis Sussam.

Pleadings.—1—Anthony McDonald. 2—Charles F. Brumder. 3—William B. Johnson and Isaac Fairfield. 4—John La Rose.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Henry Ashe. 2—John Ryan. 3—Stephan Devanny. 4—Andrew Collins and John Doe. 5—John Washburn. 6—Lulu Fleming. 7—George Meyers, Frank Price, and Jacob Lasser. 8—William Smith. 9—James Sweeney and James Williams. 10—James Murphy. 11—Thomas Travers, Robert Duncan, and George Smith. 12—Sadie Townsend.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People.

1—Joseph Stern. 2—Edward Knapp. 3—Edward P. Tucker. 4—Josephine Klein. 5—Joseph Polombo and Pietro Manscalco. 6—John Snowcraft and Daniel McGuiness. 7—Thomas Joyce. 8—Thomas Murray. 9—Maurice Beck and John Mack. 10—George Hittmeier, James Maloney, and William Goff. 11—John Miller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—William J. Clyne. 2—William Barry. 3—William Maynard. 4—Robert E. McGuire. 5—Edward McManus. 6—Joseph P. McCarthy. 7—James Heavy and John Wheeler. 8—James Giaraghino, Louis Lauer, Louis Obici, and Thomas Garbamo. 9—Antonio Maggio. 10—Charles Lewis and William Wolf.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of Cameron—William S. Kieley. Matter of Alling—Franklin Bien. Ward vs. Kountze—George M. Van Hoesen.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Matter of Seligman Brothers & Koch—Samuel B. Paul.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Brown vs. Brown—James A. Deering. Pratt vs. Pratt—William H. Willis.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Burby vs. Lockwood—John Delahunty.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of Weber Piano Company—William Foster. Matter of Stuyvesant Piano Company—Robert F. Tilney.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Charles F. Worth vs. Pauline S. Pearsall—Lawrence Kneeland.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.—William A. Griffin vs. George S. Jewell—Frederick J. Winston.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ.

Enumerated.—28—Wiles and another vs. Provost et al. 66—Adee vs. Hallett and another. 74—Hart vs. Wilder, Pollard, Butterick, and the Butterick Publishing Company, Limited. 75—Simmons vs. Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railway Company. 76—Fresenborg vs. Reilly. 78—Hobart vs. Furguson. 79—Flynn vs. The Kings County Elevated Railway Company. 80—Adams and another vs. The Roscoe Lumber Company. 81—Dougherty vs. Life Insurance Company. 82—Egener vs. The New-York and Rockaway Beach Railway Company. 83—Hannigan vs. The Union Warehouse Company et al. 84—Mosel vs. The William H. Frank Brewing Company. 85—Hynes vs. Alexander et al. 86—Bunson et al. vs. Bultman. 87—The Dyker Meadow Land Improvement Company vs. Cook.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. Demurrers.—295—Roehr vs. Williamsburg Democratic Club.

General Calendar.—194—Hillyard vs. Smith. 197—Kohberger vs. Conlin. 159—Gunning vs. Gunning. 156—Van Leinda vs. Stevens. 96—Baker vs. Baker. 178—Arnold vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 80—Jackson vs. same. 208—Coombes vs. Coombes. 209—Nelson vs. Williamson. 210—Ditmas vs. Ditmas. 356—Browne vs. Rice. 185—O'Brien vs. Whigam. 87—Flynn vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular order, 211.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Osborne, J.; Part II., Gaynor, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Dickey, J.

1290—Tracy vs. Von Brink. 1313—Frank vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1321—Brown vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1338—Murphy vs. Barker. 1349—Murray vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1353—Peter vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1355—Donahue vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1370—Church vs. Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad. 1375—King vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1380—Rogers vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1382—Werner, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 147—Amelung vs. Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad. 2441—Wells vs. City of Brooklyn. 317—Ward, administrator, vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad. 2990—Dillon, administrator, vs. Clark. 1032, 1033—Marks vs. Knowles. 1281—Epstein vs. Mandel, Vogel, &c. 584—Keelan, infant, vs. Simonis. 662—Gaffney vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 2869—Quinn, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 810—Levison, infant, vs. Ricord. 1315—Geipel vs. Steinway Railroad. 3679—Flossman, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 394—O'Keeffe, administrator, vs. Gaffney. 900—Feden vs. Seton, et al. 4116—Seed vs. Courtney, Sheriff, &c. 4117—Grimes, assignee, vs. Courtney, Sheriff, &c. 290—Britton vs. Henderson et al. 217—Feith vs. Feith. 930—Gray vs. Kaufman Dairy Company. 2684—Spitzer, infant, vs. Kein. 673—Wood vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 4002—Corbon, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 823—Kelly vs. Heasty.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1384.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Elizabeth Kienle, John Leger, William Scott, Margaret Hazzell, Elizabeth Brunning, Christiana Struller, Cornelius Foley, Mary Egan, Margaret Prins, Geshe C. Munter, John Goodwin, and Cornelius Ives.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—59—Will of John R. Ely. 4—Thomas W. Lindsay. 6—John M. Casey. 8—Rachel A. Barnes. 10—Catharine E. Hoyne.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.—Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, snow, probably turning to rain, warmer, northeasterly, shifting to southeasterly, winds. MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, snow, warmer, easterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, snow in northern portion, snow, probably turning to rain, in southern portion, warmer, northeasterly, shifting to southeasterly, winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, clearing early in the day, warmer, southwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, clearing early in the morning, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds. MARYLAND and DELAWARE, clearing, warmer, southwesterly winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, cloudy and threatening, with occasional showers, warmer, southeasterly, shifting to southwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, light southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, light westerly winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and ARKANSAS, fair weather, light westerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and KENTUCKY, fair weather, westerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, clearing, cooler, westerly winds. OHIO, light rain or snow in northern portion, clearing in southern portion, westerly winds. INDIANA, clearing, westerly winds. ILLINOIS, clearing in the early morning, westerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, snow in eastern, clearing in western, portion, northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, snow in eastern, fair in western, portion, north to northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, and IOWA, fair weather, northwesterly winds. MISSOURI and KANSAS, fair weather, light westerly winds. NEW-MEXICO and COLORADO, generally fair, light westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, generally fair, light northwesterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, snow or rain, cooler in southern portion, westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, snow, possibly turning to rain, warmer, easterly, shifting to southwesterly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, partly cloudy, with snow flurries, northwesterly winds.

The storm which has passed up the Mississippi Valley is now central in Northern Indiana. It has diminished somewhat in energy. Snows from New-York westward to Illinois and lower Michigan have been its accompaniment. It will probably pass across the lower lakes to the St. Lawrence Valley during Tuesday, causing snow in New-England. This storm area is the only marked feature of present weather conditions. Westward the pressure rises rapidly to the Pacific coast and southward to the Gulf. The weather is generally clear throughout the West and South. The temperature has risen in the West Gulf States and fallen in Florida. The weather will continue generally fair in Southern and Wsetern Districts throughout Tuesday. It will clear in the Ohio Valley and western portion of the lake region. Clearing weather will follow Tuesday night on the lower lakes and the northern portion of the Middle States. The temperature changes will be slight. The Ohio River has risen 5.7 feet at Pittsburg, the Cumberland 6.2 feet at Nashville, and the Tennessee 3.8 feet at Chattanooga. Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Delaware Breakwater to Boston section.

A Year's Fires in Montreal.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Monetary Times.

Overheated stoves, explosions of coal oil lamps, and coal oil stoves, the careless use of matches—such were the causes of a large proportion of the fires in Montreal last year. At least, this is the conclusion of the Fire Commissioners of that city, Messrs. Perry and Poirier, who have just issued their report for 1895. These officials made inquiry into the origin of 320 fires, and examined some 600 witnesses. Defective grates, chimneys, stovepipes, and ovens, and overheated stoves show an alarming percentage of the total fires. In spite of our building laws and our building inspection, it is most often left for an investigation after a fire to show defects in walls and chimneys. The causes of the Montreal fires were as follows: Maliciously set, 6; caused by rats and matches, 14; defective grates, 2; defective chimneys, 14; thawing pipes, 6; defective stovepipes, 5; children playing with matches, 21; electric wires, 2; steam boilers, 3; overheated stoves, 38; spontaneous combustion, 7; cigar and pipe smoking, 18; gas jets, 9; coal oil lamps and coal oil stoves' explosions, 54; hot ashes, 2; matches, 17; defective ovens, 2; carelessness, 3; lightning, 2; friction, 1; unknown or supposed to be accidental, 97, or about one-third. The loss in these cases over and above insurance was $124,367, and the gross loss $562,479. These figures, however, the Commissioners say, do not cover the total losses, but simply the damage done to the buildings or goods where the fires originated.

Blaine's Brother Pleads in Vain.

Washington Telegram to The Philadelphia Times.

The only surviving brother of James G. Blaine is asking the Republican Senate to give him the place recently made vacant by the death of Capt. Isaac Bassett. Bob Blaine is in the sere and yellow leaf of life and needs the place, which he can worthily fill. But James G. Blaine is not here to speak for his brother, and Bob Blaine begs in vain. Indeed, it is said that one of the Senators from Maine has turned his back on James G. Blaine's brother Bob and is seeking the selection of a young man from Iowa for the place. It is claimed, and it is probably true, that other Senators from New-England are backing the youth from Iowa to the exclusion of the brother of James G. Blaine.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Few Sales Reported by the Brokers—Details of the Auction Offerings Yesterday and To-day.

Mr. T. E. D. Power has sold for D. Willis James to John Casey the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, 100 by 100.

Mr. Jesse C. Bennett has sold for William B. Baldwin the three-story limestone front dwelling, 330 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 56 by 100; and has leased for William Thurman to the New-York Rent Guarantee Company the two six-story apartments, with stores, at the northeast and southwest corners of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, each 40 by 76 by 100, for the period of ten years, at an aggregate rent of $175,000.

The three lots at the southeast corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street are reported sold to a Baptist church.

Mr. Edward Kilpatrick has sold to J. C. Perry, at $35,000, the four and one-half story American basement dwelling, 85 West Sixty-eighth Street, 18 by 65 by 100.5.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $7,000, to F. P. Foster, a second mortgage, the plot with unfinished frame dwellings, on the north side of Fletcher (One Hundred and Eighty-second) Street, 100 feet east of Washington Avenue, 101 by 152 by 129.6 by 148.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward J. Bradley, referee, 216 West End Avenue, east side, 25 by 36.5, with rear courtyard, 11.5 deep by irregular, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,800; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, 165 Water Street, south side, 35 feet east of Fletcher Street, 17 by 92 by 16 by 92, four-story brick building.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 49 to 53 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, by the J. C. Watson Company, one-story steel grain tank; cost, $6,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 142 feet south of Southern Boulevard, by Mary J. O'Brien of 2,283 Bathgate Avenue, three-story frame tenement; cost, $5,000.

Concord Street, west side, 100 feet north of Kossuth Avenue, by Henry Ratjen of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, three-story frame tenement; cost, $5,000.

No. 33 Clinton Place, by George Schmidt, alterations to four-story brick stores and dwelling; cost, $900.

No. 126 Crosby Street, by H. Joachimson of 147 East Ninety-second Street, alterations to four-story brick store and workshop; cost, $2,029.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 3.

HUBERT ST, 27 and 29; Isaac S. Long and others, executors, &c., to Archibald D. Russell $45,000
ESSEX ST, w s, 200.6 ft s of Hester St, 20x87.6; Samuel J. Krooks to Morris Rosenberg 20,600
MONROE ST, 175; Gerson Abelson to Solomon Ladinski, ½ part 1
DIVISION ST, 123 and 123½; Rosa Herzog to Joseph Friedman 1
GREENWICH ST, 65, and 26 Trinity Place; Patrick A. Dollard to William Schmid 1
BEAVER ST, 41; William L. Raymond, executor and trustee, to George S. Nicholas 70,000
RIVINGTON ST, 329; Julia M. Schieffelin to Almira A. Howard 1
GOERCK ST, 81; Matilda W. Bruce to Solomon Prowler 18,250
ELDRIDGE ST, 171; Benjamin Gross and wife to Barnett Levy 10
BROADWAY, 556; Charles A. Bristed and wife to Joseph Immerman 1
BROADWAY, e s, 70.1 ft n of 12th St, 23x95.4; Susan M. C. Livingston to Jacob Hirsh 105,000
ALLEN ST, 132; John M. Rich and wife to Harris Bloch 22,000
CROSBY ST, 45; Edward Judson and wife to Isaac L. Smith 5
SHERIFF ST, 90 to 94; Michael Fay and William Stacom and wives to Benjamin Gross 1
SHERIFF ST, 107; Rachel Gross and husband, to Michael Fay and William Stacom 35,000
BROADWAY, 826, and 59 East 12th St; James W. Gillespie, to Jacob Hirsh 1
FORSYTH ST, 157; Margaretha Kempf and others, to Pincus Lowenfeld 1
FORSYTH ST, Lot 418, map of lands of James De Lancey, 25x100 Pincus Lowenfeld and wife, to Hannah Schnitzer 28,000
WEST HOUSTON ST, 175, Harris Mandelbaum, and others, to Edwin F. Haight 1
BROAWDAY, 532; Mary W. Duttenhofer, to Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon 125,000
BROADWAY, 534; Richard S. Emmet, executor, &c., to Abraham Boehm, and another, one-half part 55,000
3D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x95.4, (25,) August Ruff and wife, to Charles Mann and wife 43,000
BROADWAY, 534, Mary W. Lillie and Julia W. Lillie, to Abraham Boehm and Lewis Coon, one half part 55,000
38TH ST, s s, 206.6 ft e of Madison Av, 18.6x98.9; Alfred R. Kimball and wife to Lucy S. Scribner, one-half part 25,000
3D ST, 37 East, Susan C Evans, to Kate A. Johnson 27,000
DUNCOMB AV, s e s, Lot 104, may No. 2 of Olinville; Margaret O'Leary to Patrick Quinn 250
ELLIOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Mary Shannahan to Henry Haffen 3,250
WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of Doris Av, 200.3, to Grace Av, x103.2x200, to Doris Av, x99.10; Judson S. Todd to Anna E. Lyon 1
ELIZABETH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Fulton St, 40x120; also, n s of Elizabeth St, 50 ft w of Catharine St, 50x100; Annie V. R. Wells to Almon Gunnison 2
ELIZABETH ST, n e corner of Fulton St, 40x120; also, e s of Matilda St, 100 ft n of Elizabeth St, 56x100; same to Archibald McCullagh 2
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 40 ft n of Elizabeth St, 40x88x40x91; same to Frederic E. Gunnison 2
FULTON ST, w s, 350 ft n of Elizabeth St, runs n 100, to Nereid Av, x w 200, to Matilda St, x s 100x e 200, to beginning; Joanna L. Van Wyck to Fanny B. Faris. 1
FULTON ST, s e cor of Elizabeth St, 120 x40; also, n w corner of Elizabeth and Fulton Sts, 50x100; same to Almon Gunnison 2
ELIZABETH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Fulton St, 50x100; same to Archibald McCullagh 2
MATILDA ST, n w s, Lot 188, map of Washingtonville, East Chester; Edward L. E. Phipps and wife to John Trede.... 1,250
LOTS 127, 128, and 129, revised map of Seneca Park; Charles D. Shirmer to John Bowsky 1,400
52D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 112.2x 100.5x103.8x100.5; Frederick Klingman to Eleanor J. Robinson 175,000
WEST END AV, e s, 77.2 ft n of 80th St, 25x100; Maggie C. Smith and another to William H. Wilsey 30,000
69TH ST, 24 West; Thomas C. Edgar and others to Margaret Passavant 1
WEST END AV, e s, 77.2 ft n of 80th St, 25x100; William H. Wilsey and wife to the rector, &c., of All Angels' Church. 30,000
84TH ST, n s, 40 ft w of West End Av, 30x46; Richard G. Platt to John S. Robinson 33,100
8TH AV, w s, 75.4 ft n of 48th St, 25x 100; Paul Worms and wife to Peter C. Eckhardt 10
MADISON AV, 818; E. J. Jermanowski and wife to Julia L. Ferguson 80,000
85TH ST, n s, 185.7 ft w of Park Av, 25x 102.2; Gertrude L. S. Sills to I. L. Waldron 1
119TH ST, n s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 250x 100.11; Daniel R. Kendall to J. W. Bell. 10
AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 181st St, 100x100; Charles E. Runk and wife to John C. Hegelein 10
SAME PROPERTY; John C. Hegelein and wife to Charles E. Runk 10
162D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Morris Av, 50x 100; Eliza J. Durrell to Herman C. Wurm and wife 1
137TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Agnes Yost to Thomas Redding and another 1
148TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Henry Steeger and wife to Mary E. Cahill and another 30,000
148TH ST, n s, 391.8 ft w of 10th Av, 16.8x99.11; Henry C. Bryan to William T. Jerome 1
8TH AV, 2,094; John Livingston and wife to Andrew Kane and wife 1
8TH AV, 2,092; same to George Gerlach. 1
LOT 258 and west half of Lot 222, map of Wakefield; Sarah M. Gowan and others to George E. Babcock 1
PLOT OF LAND, called Hammock, in the town of East Chester, adjoining land of S. D. Valentine, 3 acres, 3 rods, and 22 perches; William M. Hone and wife to Robert J. Howe 1
161ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x90; Henry Schaefer and wife to Frederick Dillemuth, Jr 3,000
MOTT AV, e s, 25 ft n of northern corner of land conveyed by Edward Richards and wife to Carley, 25.227; Christiana Kohlhaas to Katherine Schaeffel......Omitted
WILLIS AV, s e corner of 146th St, 25x 100; Ernest C. Meyer to William C. Oesting 1
TINTON AV, n w s, 75.6 ft n of division line between Lots 18 and 19, map of Woodstock; Ellen Anderson to William J. Marshall and another 1
STEBBINS AV, w s, 145.3 ft n of 167th St, 30x irregular; James C. de La Mare, referee, to James A. and Eugene T. Woolf 4,000
NATHALIE AV, e s, 341.9 ft n of King's Bridge Road; Joseph M. E. Thomson to Emma R. Thomson 1
VAN CORLEARS PLACE, s e s, 374 ft s w of Wicker Place, 30x80; A. A. Yeandle to Elise T. Maxmann 5,800
JANSEN AV, s e s, 225 ft s w of Wicker Place, 50x100x50.11x107; Elise T. Maxmann to A. A. Yeandle 4,000
37TH ST, n s, 420 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; William A. Butler and another, executors to Joseph E. Winters 65,000
36TH ST, 190 East; Emma Knapp to A. B. Miller 25,500
38TH ST, s s, 206.6 ft e of Madison Av, 18.6x98.9; William L. Skidmore and others, executors, to Alfred R. Kimball. 25,000
16TH ST, 429 East; Louisa Herrmann to Christian Reiner and wife 1
AVENUE B, n w corner of 17th St, 92x 120.6; General Fixture Company to The General Electric Company 70,000
18TH ST, 420 and 422 East; Julia M. Schieffelin to Harris Mandelbaum and another 1
38TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 4th Av, 15.6x 98.9; Alice L. H. Martin to W. C. Martin 1
MANHATTAN AV, 521; George H. Beyer to L. G. Gloeckner 18,000
117TH ST, 425 West; Carrie S. Kennedy to Seth Low 1
136TH ST, n s, 291 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x 99.11; John H. Leith and others to Whitney Lyon 16,600
72D ST, 220 West; Lincoln McCormack and wife to Harriet M. Bentley 1
93D ST, 162 West; Harriet M. Bentley to Lincoln McCormack 10
115TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 95x 100.11; Bernard Cohen and wife to Peter Muller 35,000
134TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Charles Wirth and wife to Nathan Low 1
141ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, —x—, to Edgecomb Av, x—x99.11; Nathan Low to Charles Wirth 10
FOREST AV, w s, 139 ft s of 166th St, 20x97.3; Paul G. Decker and wife to Alfred J. Madden 7,800
HOFFMANN ST, s e s, 308 ft n e of King's Bridge to West Farms Road, 90 x124; Royal S. Crane, referee, to John H. McGurk 4,575
BROADWAY, e s, at south line of lands of William H. Harriott, 95 ft s of Macomb St, 70.6x104; New-York City Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to D. B. Freedman. 10
LOT 454, map section A, Vyse estate, Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Henry J. Karbach 10
8TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 114th St, 25x100; Philip Braender and wife to William F. Koerner 1
145TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Convent Av, 25x99.11; Mary E. Cahill and another to Henry Steeger 30,000
8TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 154th St, 25x 100; A. D. Williams, referee, to John M. Ruck 2,840
138TH ST, n s, 192 ft w of 11th Av, 16x 99.11; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to W. Frederic Layton and wife 13,500
WEST END AV, s e corner of 101st St, 50.11x100; Alexander McLean and wife to James Bradley 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 145th St, 33.9x100; Mark Ash to George Daiker. 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 183.9 ft s of 145th St, 25x—x20.5x100; Charles P. Kelly and wife to George Daiker 1
WEST END AV, s e corner of 101st St, 50.11x100; James Bradley and wife to Alexander McLean 1

Recorded Leases.

BROWN, George W., to Jacob G. Buckel; 306 East 107th St, 5¼ years $300
BERKOWITZ, Benjamin, to Annie Kalinsky; 20 Monroe St, 3 years 780
CURRY, Philip J., to John F. McGillick; n e corner of 3d Av and 74th St, 5 5-12 years (store &c.) 1,700
ESTATE of Samuel Jacobs to Herman Pettig; 226 West 124th St, 3 years.... 420
GRUBER, Catharina, to William Bohhag; 1,156 1st Av, store, 4 years and 8 months 666
HUNKEN, Albert, to Josephine Dorn; 740 Columbus Av, store, &c., 5 years 1,740
JOHNSON, Margaret A., to Valentine Corbet; 549 Morris Av, corner of 149th St, 5 years ....850 to 960

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Mary L. and Cornelius E., to Central Trust Company of New-York; n s of 124th St, 460 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years....$12,000
ASTE, Catherine, to Frederick J. Middlebrook; w s of Sullivan St, 260 ft n of Bleecker St, two months 18,000
BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to Richard Emmet; executor of Benjamin H. Lillie and Mary W. and Julia W. Lillie; 534 Broadway, 1 year 80,000
SAME to William Wetterer; 532 Broadway, 1 year 50,000
SAME to William Wetterer; w s of 5th Av, 25 ft south of 39th St, 1 year 50,000
BELL, Jared W., to Daniel R. Kendall; n s of 119th St, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years 62,500
BLUMENTHAL, Bernard, to Samuel Knox and another, trustees of Adolphus Hamilton; 316 East 34th St, 3 years 25,000
SAME to trustees of the Leawe & Watts Orphan House of New-York; 318 and 320 East 34th St, two mortgages, 3 years 50,000
BOEHLK, Frederick, to the executors of John C. Sandmann; s s of 119th St, 240 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 3,000
BENTLEY, Harriet M. and Charles E., to Daniel and Franklin B. Lord, trustees of Laura A. Delano; n s of 93d St, 287.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 13,000
BOGART, William H., and wife to Adam Mohl; n s of 103d St, 262.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years 3,000
HALTES, Fernando, and Thomas J. McKee, executors, &c., of Matthew Byrnes, to Alfred C. Clark; e s of Park Av, 74.2 ft s of 38th St, 5 years 25,000
BACH, Myer, and wife to Thomas J. Falls; n s of Rivington St, 22.4 ft e of Ludlow St, 5 years 15,000
CLAPP, Parmly S., to Jacob A. Chamberlain; 253 West 34th St, 3 years 6,000
CAHILL, Mary E., and John M. to Henry Steeger; s s of 148th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 17,000
DARKER, George, to Mark Ash; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 145th St, 2 years 11,000
ECKHARDT, Peter C., to Paul Worms; w s of 9th Av, 75.4 ft n of 48th St, 3 years, (two mortgages) 36,000
FRIEDMAN, Joseph, to Rosa Herzog; 123 and 123½ Division St, installments 11,000
PERLMAN, Hannah, to Frederick Hollender & Co.; n s of 30th St, 166.8 ft w of 3d Av, 6 months 3,000
GROSS, Benjamin, to Michael Fay and William Stacom; 92 Sheriff St, installments 3,333
SAME to same; 90 to 94 Sheriff St, installments, (two mortgages) 6,666
GLOECKNER, Ludwig G., and wife to George H. Beyer; 521 Washington Av, installments 8,750
GERLACH, George, to John Livingston; 2,092 8th Av, 1 year 4,000
HARRISON, Edwin M., and wife to Charles A. Bristed; 355 to 359 Greenwich St and 22 and 24 Harrison St, 3½ years 95,000
HIRSH, Jacob, to Susan M. C. Livingston; e s of Broadway, 70.1 ft n of 12th St, 3 years 85,000
HOWARD, Almira A., to Caroline A. Strong; s s of Rivington St, 74.1 ft w of Mangin St, 3 years 4,000
HIRSCHFIELD, Bertha, and Samuel to Isaac Marx and another; n s of 114th St, 200 ft w of 2d Av, collateral 2,500
HARRIS, Josie L. W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 85th St, 213 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 7,000
JEROME, William T., to Henry C. Bryan; n s of 148th St, 391.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 4,000
KATSHORN, and wife, to Citizens' Savings Bank, New-York; s s of 10th St, 43 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 6,000
KANE, Andrew, and wife to John Livingston; 2,094 8th Av, 1 year 2,000
KOERNER, William F., to Philip Braender; e s of 8th Av, 25.5 ft s of 114th St, 5 years 2,500
LEVY, Barnett, to Henry de F. Weekes; w s of Eldridge St, 175 ft n of Delancey St, installments 4,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, to Mary M. Lainer and another, executors, &c.; w s of Forsyth St, 75 ft s of Rivington St, 5 years 20,000
LESINSKY, Henry, and wife to Rosa W. Straus; n s of Reade St, 173.10 ft w of Broadway, 3 years 14,000
LEVY, Esther C., to Elias Stone; 167 East 77th St, 1 year 3,000
LAYTON, W. Frederick, and wife to Patrick H. Lynch; n s of 138th St, 192 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year 500
MACKIE, James B., and wife to James B. Mackie, guardian of Isaac A. Mackie; n s of Ashland Pl, 93.10 ft w of Greenwich Lane, 3 years 9,639
MANN, Charles, and wife, to August Ruff; 3d St, 25 East, 1 year 6,000
SAME, to The Immigrant Industrial Savings Bank; same property, 1 year.... 20,000
MULLER, Peter, to Bernard Cohen; s s of 115th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.. 35,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and wife, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 18th St, 269 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 10,000
McCLEAN, Alexander, and wife to Joseph F. Stier; West End Av, s e corner 101st St, 3 years 70,000
MULER, Peter, and wife to Bernard Cohen; s s of 115th St, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 36,000
NICHOLAS, George S., to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 41 Beaver St, 5 years 35,000
PROWLER, Solomon, to Matilda W. Bruce; Goerck St, 81, 3 years 12,800
ROSENBERG, Morris, to Samuel J. Krooks; w s of Essex St, 200.6 ft s of Hester St, installments 1,600
RYERSON, Ida M., to James Hennesey; n s of 13th St, 200 ft. e of 8th Av, 1 year 1,000
ROBINSON, Eleanor J., to Frederick Klingman; n s of 52d St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 50,000
SCHLOSS, Moses, and wife to Lottie Schlussel; e s of Avenue B, 51.9 ft n of 15th St, 5 years, (two mortgages)... 5,000
STEWART, Charles, and wife to Charles C. Sloane; s s of 124th St, 348.4 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years 5,000
SCHAARS, Louisa, to Peter Bauer and wife; n s of 104th St, 225 ft e of 4th Av, 125, 1 year 1,500
STERN, Benjamin, to Maurice M. Sternberger, executor, &c., and others; 329 to 333 West 71st St, (three mortgages,) 3 years 44,000
SAUNDERS, William, and Malthus J. Newman, to Washington Life Insurance Company; 511 to 521 West 142d St, (six mortgages,) 3 years 72,000
TELFAIR, Minnie V., to Louis Cohen, trustee; e s of West End Av, 83.5 ft n of 70th St, 1 year 1,200
WARE, Richard F., and James E., Mary A. Peck, and Ellen M. Remer, to The Manhattan Life Insurance Company; e s of Lexington Av, 60 ft s of 34th St, 1 year 5,000
WINTERS, Joseph E., to Lydia L. Mason; n s of 37th St, 420 ft w of 5th Av, installments 52,500
WILSEY, William A., to Maggie C. Smith; e s of West End Av, 77.2 ft n of 80th St, 5 years 15,000
WIRTH, Charles, to Nathan Low; n s of 141st St, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.... 15,000
BARSTOW, John E., and Eliza C. and Kate A. Williams to Johanna M. Miller; n e corner of Union Av and 165th St, 3 years 5,000
BOWSKY, John, to Charles D. Shirmer; Lots 127 to 129, map of Seneca Park, Westchester County, 2 years 400
BLOCH, Harris, to Conrad Stein; 182 Allen St, 5 years 16,000
SAME to Sigmund Cohn; same property, 2 years 1,000
BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to Mary W. Duttenhofer; 532 Broadway, 1 year 95,000
FERGUSON, Julia L., and Walton, to Erazon J. Jermanowski; w s of Madison Av, 100.5 ft s of 69th St, 818, 5 years 50,000
FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to John E. Lockwood; e s of Broadway, 94.6 ft s of Macomb St, 5 years 6,000
FARIS, Fannie B., to Joanna L. Van Wyck; w s of Fulton St, 350 ft n of Elizabeth St, 5 years 8,200
GRASS, Margaretha C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 64th St, 19 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year. 12,000
GUNNISON, Almon, to Anna V. R. Wells and Joanna L. Van Wyck; Fulton St, s e corner of Elizabeth St, and Elizabeth St, n s, 120 ft e of Fulton St, (two mortgages,) 5 years 3,540
HOWE, Samuel, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of 3d Av, 25.8 ft n of 78th St, 1 year 10,000
HERRICK, John, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 41st St, 100.2 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 5,000
HOWE, Samuel, to George Lawder; w s of 3d Av, 25.8 ft n of 78th St, 10 years. 10,000
HAFFEN, Henry, to Mary Shanahan; e s of Elliott Av, 200 ft n of Elizabeth St, 2 years 2,000
JEROWSKI, Esther, to David J. King and others, executors of Edward J. King; s s of 91st St, 101.11 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years 10,000
KARBACH, HENRY J., to Josephine F. Disbrow; Lot 454, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years 2,500
SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; same property, installments 775
LOWENSTEIN, Albert L., to Bertha Jaquins; s w corner of 107th St and Mott Av, 1 year 5,000
MADDEN, Alfred J., to Paul G. Decker; w s of Forest Av, 139 ft s of 166th St, 5 years 3,200
McSHANE, Maria I., to Daniel E. Seybel; s e s of Van Corlear Place, 314.4 ft s w of Wicker Place, 1 year 1,000
McGURK, John, to Kate Bough; s e s of Hoffman Street, 308 ft n e of King's Bridge to West Farms Road, 5 years. 3,500
MAHLER, Helena, to David Quigley; e s of Bathgate Av, 205 ft n of 172d St, 6 months 2,000
McCULLAGH, Archibald, to Annie V. R. Wells; n e corner of Fulton and Catharine Sts; also e s of Matilda St, 100 ft n of Elizabeth St, 5 years.... 1,590
SAME, to Joanna L. Van Wyck; n s of Elizabeth St, 50 ft w of Fulton St, 5 years 720
PAULUS, William, and wife to Theodore Haussner and wife; n w corner of Milrose Av and 159th St, 5 years 3,500
RUTHERFORD, William F., to Alexander Kemp; e s of Forest Av, 143.4 ft n of Cedar Place, 3 years 2,400
SCHAEFFEL, Katherine, and Bernard Schaeffel, to Cristiana Kohlhaas; e s of Mott Av, 25 ft n of lands of Carley, 25x227, to land of New-York and Harlem Railroad, installments 3,000
SCHMUESER, Frederick W. C., and wife to the German Savings Bank of New-York; s e s of Avenue A, or Eagle Av, 400 ft s w of Clifff St, 1 year 4,000
TREDE, John, and wife to Euretta L. Clocke; n w s of Matilda St, Lot 188, map of Washingtonville, 3 years.... 2,000
TREDE, John, Jr., and wife to Edward L. E. Phipps; n 33 ft of Lot 188, same property, 2 months 400
WALDRON, Irving L., to Frederic J. Middelbrook; 67 ft e of 85th St, 3 years 20,000
WILSON, Emma and William, to Mary M. Shields, trustee, &c.; w s of Chisholm St, 100 ft s of Jennings St, 3 years 8,500
WEBSTER, Lena, to Louis Abrahams and another; 1,453 Lexington Av, 1 year. 2,000
WALLS, Peter, and wife to Noah C. Rogers; w s of Walton Av, 535 ft s of 146th St, 3 years 3,300
WOOLF, James A. and Eugene T., to Frederick Sexauer; w s of Stebbins Av, 145.4 ft n of 167th St, 6 months 3,000
YOST, Agnes, to William Braun; s s of 137th St, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 1 year.. 1,000
YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to William D. Smith; s e s of Jansen Av, 225 ft s w of Wicker Place, 1 year 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOGART, Stephen V. R., trustee, to Edward S. Bogart $10,000
COHN, Sigmund, to Louisa Kucher 1
DAYTON, George W., to Terence Jacobson 1,500
DAVIS, Mary A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 20,000
DELLEMUTH, Frederick, Jr., to Frederick Dellemuth and wife 1,000
ERSKINE, David M., to Agnes Yost 1,000
HAHLO, Hermann, to Rebecca Hahlo 12,000
HIRSH, Edward and Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 25,000
ISAACS, Marion E., to same 13,000
KENWORTHY, Martha J., to Alanson H. Saxton, and others, trustees 4,500
KUCHER, Joseph, to Sigmund Cohn 1
KITCHELL, Ambrose E., to Ambrose K. Ely 10,000
KUEHNEL, Adolph, to William H. Payne 1,550
KURTZMAN, Anna, to Helene Fuld 3,500
KURTZMAN, Anna, to Helene Fuld 3,500
LOCKWOOD, Eliza, to Helene Fuld and another 18,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Fred J., to Philip S. Miller 5,050
MAYER, Fredericka, to Anna Diehl 9,000
NEW-JERSEY AGENCY COMPANY to Douglas Robinson and another, trustees for Harriet D. Wolryche Whitmore 11,895
NEWTON, Anna D., administratrix of John A. Ryerson, to New-York Cab Company, (Limited) 20,000
ROACH, John B., and another, trustees of John Roach, to Sarah E. McPherson, guardian, &c. 1
RUTHERFORD, William F., to Alexander Kemp 600
SIEGEL, Mathilda, to Lillie B. Lillienthal 20,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Rosa W. Straus 9,000
SAME to Henry Neustadter, 8 assignments 99,000
SAME to Caroline L. Schmitt 9,000
THE ZOLLER LUMBER COMPANY to J. D. Newell 1
TODD, David R., to Charles L. Adams.. 1
TURL, Joseph H., to William J. Turl.. 3,500
WHITE, Webster, and Stephen P. Anderson, to Elizabeth, wife of Stephen P. Anderson 1,750

Lis Pendens.

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 600 ft n of Clark St, 100 ft front; Henry S. Germond against Marie J. E. Collins and others, (action to recover possession.)
133D ST, 138 West; Thomas R. Sinclaire against Harold Reid and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
98TH ST, n s, 127 ft w of Columbus Av, 200 ft front; Department of Buildings against Jacob Jung and others, (violation of building laws.)
MARKET ST, 49; Samuel Cohen against Charles H. Hawkins and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
138TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Boulevard, 49.6 ft front; Frank L. Tierney against Patrick H. Lynch and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
JEFFERSON ST, 56; Herald Employes' Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Teresa H. Hickey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
16TH ST, 141 West; Emma Best against John Best and others, (partition.)
68TH ST, n w corner of Central Park West, 75 x100; Toney Altieri against Alexander Moore, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
VESEY ST, 40; John E. Saeger against L. Jeanne Stephens, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
37TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of 2d Av, 20 ft front; Jennie B. Becker against James H. Brady, (partition.)
13TH AV, n s, Lot 592, map of Wakefield; William H. Guest against Jennie G. Houlroyd and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.
3D AV, 443 to 447; 31st St, 206 East; John Snaith against Thomas J. McCahill and Walter Sanford, owner and contractor.. $7,894
LORILLARD ST and King's Bridge Road, n e corner, 76x100; Paul G. Decker against Annie Donohue, owner; Frederick J. McGraw, contractor 200
SAME PROPERTY; James Kenn against same 260
BROOK AV, w s, 75 ft n of Elton Av, 55x 100; Catharine E. Rapp against Emil Goldner, owner and contractor 45
UNION AV, e s, 50 ft n of 152d St, 22x 100; George B. Christman & Co. against Elmira M. Dickson, owner; J. E. Harris & Co., contractors 277
152D ST, n s, 50 ft w of Wales Av, 21x100; same against Nathan and Mary Walsh, owners; same contractors 254
135TH ST, n s, 30 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100; Buellesbach Brothers against the J. C. Watson Company, owners; W. H. Hayes, contractor 412
142D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x100; Hannah A. Martin against Marion E. Moore, owner and contractor 1,503
99TH ST, 62 and 64 West; Edward Farrell against Charles F. Fontham, owner and contractor 1,640
146TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Banta & Bogert against Samuel Bumeister, owner and contractor 220
144TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 100x100; Frederick Koopman against Frederick M. Loutjens, owner and contractor 2,080

New Settlers in the South.

From The Vicksburg (Miss.) Commercial-Herald.

The colony of old Northern soldiers settling in South Georgia already numbers over 6,000 persons. Among its first rules given out is one tabooing and excluding the negro. This is a straw of ill omen to the colored population, for this swarm of newcomers now settling in the South will set the pace of a new industrial life. The men of the old régime are passing away, and their ways will not be perpetuated by the coming order. That has no love for the negro, and will extend no tolerance to his habits of idleness and unthrift. Unless he can adapt himself to the approaching change, he will surely go to the wall.

Paris as a Resting Place.

From The Boston Traveler.

It is said that Miss Barton and her associates landed safely at Southampton, will stay a day or two in London, then go to Paris for a short time "as a sort of a rest on the way," and then proceed to Constantinople. Well, probably Miss Barton can "rest" in Paris, but most American women do not look upon that city in the light of a resting place. Geneva would be better for such a purpose, for most of us.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Why carry the risk yourself?

Why rely on any protection but the best?

FOR A POLICY HOLDER, THIS COMPANY

1. Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.
2. Pays any claim established against the property.
3. Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off its policy holder's hands.

No other system does any of these things, but leaves all the risk and loss to be borne by the owner.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.

CAPITAL,....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS,....$1,250,000.

MONEY TO LOAN.

4% New-York City Property Only.
4, 4½, and 5%.
LOW CHARGES.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Arthur R. Parsons,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
177-179 Broadway.
EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE
AT PORT CHESTER,
WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.,
The Residence of E. B. Wesley,
situate three-fourths mile from the railway station, and one and one-half miles from the station at Rye, N. Y., on the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. There are about
44 Acres of Land,
in high state of cultivation situated on high ground, with an
Extensive and Beautiful View of Long Island Sound
and the surrounding country. The place has a large frontage on two roads, one of which is Westchester Avenue, the main thoroughfare, from the Sound to the Hudson River. The house was built by the owner, and is 40x80 feet; built of brick, the main building being perfectly fire-proof, two stories and attic, and has all modern conveniences. There are two other houses on the premises, with two large barns and other outbuildings. The household furniture will be sold with the premises, if desired. The place is one of the most attractive in the county, and can be bought at a low price, with early possession.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE STREET. (4954) 1 MADISON AVENUE.

New-Jersey Property.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT.
New-Jersey Seashore and Shrewsbury River.
D. B. Keeler, Jr.,
9 PINE ST.
REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE AND FOR RENT.
SEASON 1896.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO LET.
Printed lists can be obtained from
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
659 Fifth Ave. (Offices) 111 Broadway

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE GRAMERCY,
34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.
For rent—One small housekeeping apartment and one furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

To Let for Business Purposes.

UNION TRUST COMPANY BUILDING,
80 Broadway and 5 and 7 New St.
Choice Broadway suites overlooking Trinity.
Also a few single offices, $250 up.
All modern conveniences.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

The Newer Cairo.

From The Saturday Review.

Go to the Post Office, a few minutes' walk from most of the hotels, and you are at once in a medley of east and west. A German nursemaid, accompanied by the little daughter of the family, is asking for letters at the arrivée window, and an old sheykh in kaftan and turban is negotiating a money order or a registered letter at the next bureau. Over the way a row of public letter writers sit at their tables on the sideway, gravely imperturbable, awaiting illiterate correspondents. In the street, omnibuses, the latest innovation in Cairo, (soon to be followed by tram cars,) rumble by, blowing strident horns; but the passengers who sit on the seats beneath the awning are not Europeans—they are Egyptians, effendis, clerks, shopkeepers, sheikhs, often simple fellahin come to town on business and driving in from Bulak or Kasr-en-Nil.

On the footpaths—always uneven and often muddy, in curious contrast to the roads which are kept wonderfully clean by circular brushes and little girl scavengers—the European element, Greek, German, Italian, chiefly, is intimately blended with the Oriental; Sudani women closely veiled with the white burko, which sets off their swarthy brows and black eyes to advantage; Egyptian girls in blue gowns and black veils hanging loose and allowing the well-formed neck and line of cheek and chin to be seen, while concealing the only part a woman scrupulously hides in the East, her mouth; horrible blear-eyed old harridans, veiled with immaculate precision, squatting in rows against the house fronts; Bedawis striding along in the roadway with the striped kufiyeh wound round their turbans; strings of camels tied together, laden with bersim, the rich fodder of Egypt, and driven by the smallest of urchins; petty Government clerks, or effendis, clad in stambuly and tarbush, hunched up on donkey back; all classes and ages and sexes mingled together in a jostling, perspiring, but good-tempered crowd, and everywhere the pungent pervasive smell of the East.

Rapid Ticket Selling.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

Paderewski once held the distinction of drawing the largest crowd of ticket buyers to Music Hall, but his record has been broken by Melba, the soloist for the Symphony Orchestra concerts, Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. When Paderewski was in Boston about three years ago, the sale of seats for the Friday performance ended in thirty minutes, with ten tickets as the limit for each person; twenty-three minutes from the time the box office opened every seat for the Melba matinée was sold, with a limit of four tickets per head, and fully 500 persons had to be turned away.

Arizona Finds Relief.

From The Phoenix (Arizona) Gazette.

The war talk of the last month has accomplished one good result—it has killed the Napoleon craze.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1894. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6; thence across the mouth of the Cross river; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 1 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 1, southerly 8 feet; thence south 4 degrees 23 minutes west 262.39 feet; thence south 5 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 195.86 feet; thence south 4 degrees 21 minutes west 319.13 feet; thence south 1 degree 28 minutes east 92.15 feet; thence south 3 degrees 35 minutes west 371.36 feet; thence south 8 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 28 minutes west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 48 minutes west 61.32 feet; thence south 54 minutes 30 seconds west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 2 minutes west 105.50 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, south 80 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 167.70 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, leaving it and crossing the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge, south 6 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 611.90 feet to the southerly side of said highway; thence still along the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 21 minutes west 230.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the first-named highway; thence across the aforesaid highway south 79 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 48.13 feet to the northwesterly corner formed by the aforesaid two highways, which point is also the northeasterly corner of Parcel No. 16; thence along the westerly side of the second aforesaid highway which is the easterly boundary of Parcel No. 16, south 8 degrees 25 minutes east 126.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 215.70 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond on Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, and the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 16, 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam over Cross river; then along the said side of said dam to the centre of Cross river; thence westerly and northerly along said centre of said river to Parcel No. 7; thence westerly along southerly boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west to the westerly bank of Cross river; thence north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west 68.27 feet; thence south 89 degrees 59 minutes west 211.20 feet; thence south 82 degrees 12 minutes west 221.60 feet; thence south 80 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 202.40 feet; thence south 77 degrees 53 minutes west 91.45 feet; thence south 80 degrees 53 minutes west 282.66 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7; thence across a road or highway leading westerly from the aforesaid highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge; thence again along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 31 minutes west 275.12 feet to the easterly bank of the Croton river; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 and the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, approximately the following courses and distances: North 74 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds east 100 feet; thence north 54 degrees 12 minutes east 168.63 to the southerly side of the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge near the southwesterly corner of Wood's Bridge; thence leaving Parcel No. 7 and across the said highway north 57 degrees 39 minutes east 27.61 feet to the point or place of beginning; containing 121.905 acres more or less, together with all right, title and interest in and to so much of the Croton river and Cross river bounding or lying in front of the above-described tract of land.

Reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the parcels to be acquired.

The remaining one of said maps filed as aforesaid on December 18, 1895, is entitled: "Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer Croton Aqt.; Michael T. Daly, Commissioner; property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Golden's Bridge, and in the Village of Katonah, Town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified February 6, 1895."

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term real estate is defined in said act) situate, lying and being in the Town of Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, described as follows:

PARCEL NOS. 65 AND 66.

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly line of the highway (which runs in front of the estate of Joseph Benedict) with the westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 13 minutes 45 seconds east, 71.99 feet across said highway to the most southeasterly corner of said Benedict's property; thence continuing still along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 32 minutes east 79.69 feet; thence north 33 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 97.18 feet; thence north 30 degrees 54 minutes east 74.41 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line of said railroad along the land of the estate of said Benedict and the estate of J. Hallock, north 8 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds east 201.27 feet; thence north 7 degrees 33 minutes east 146.72 feet; thence north 5 degrees 19 minutes east 283.79 feet to the land of George E. Todd; thence south 87 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 139.37 feet; thence south 87 degrees 7 minutes west 176.14 feet; thence south 87 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds west 182.02 feet; thence south 85 degrees 35 minutes west 164.09 feet; thence south 89 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 101.71 feet; thence south 86 degrees 42 minutes west 170.83 feet; thence south 86 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 190.75 feet; thence south 81 degrees 21 minutes west 98.60 feet; thence north 78 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 50.84 feet south 89 degrees 29 minutes west 103.68 feet; thence south 8 degrees 36 minutes west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west 61.32 feet; thence south 1 degree 3 minutes west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 105.50 feet; thence south 81 degrees 2 minutes west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 43 minutes west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 19 minutes west 167.70 feet; thence south 6 degrees 1 minute east 578.37 feet, to the northerly line of the highway aforesaid; thence crossing said highway south 6 degrees 1 minute east 33.53 feet to the southerly line thereof; thence north 77 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds east along the southerly line of said highway 531.4 feet; thence north 75 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 201.36 feet; thence north 77 degrees 45 minutes east 111.72 feet; thence north 67 degrees 41 minutes east 121.52 feet; thence north 76 degrees 33 minutes east 140.3 feet; thence south 88 degrees 3 minutes east 211.53 feet; thence south 80 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 36.48 feet; thence north 72 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds east 85.3 feet; thence north 70 degrees 42 minutes east 104.89 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1.647 acres of the highway (Parcel No. 65) and 33.336 acres of Benedict estate (Parcel No. 66), or a total of 34.983 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge designated on the aforesaid map as Parcels Nos. 67 to 73, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly boundary of the land of the estate of A. H. Todd (Parcel No. 69) and the northwesterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence north 69 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west along the land of Geo. E. Todd and estate of A. H. Todd, 261.63 feet; thence leaving said boundary south 58 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 278.99 feet; thence north 59 degrees 37 minutes west 1231.07 feet; thence south 8 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds east 555.68 feet; thence south 25 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds west 450.07 feet; thence north 61 degrees 3 minutes 30 seconds west 619.7 feet; thence north 5 degrees 52 minutes east 116.12 feet; thence north 4 degrees 31 minutes 30 seconds east 268.39 feet more or less to the east bank of the Croton river; thence northerly, easterly, northwesterly, southerly, northwesterly, easterly, southerly, northerly along the easterly or left bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns along Parcels Nos. 67, 70, 71, 72 and 73 to the southwesterly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southeasterly along said right-of-way line of said railroad, 173.73 feet to the westerly line of the highway known as the road to Golden's Bridge; thence south 19 degrees 29 minutes west 268.04 feet along said westerly line of said highway and Parcel No. 73; thence south 17 degrees 50 minutes west still along said highway and Parcel No. 72 272.65 feet; thence south 13 degrees 8 minutes west 94.48 feet; thence south 18 degrees 35 minutes west 215.99 feet; thence south 33 degrees 35 minutes west 232.03 feet; thence south 44 degrees 12 minutes west 144.45 feet; thence south 20 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds west 271.64 feet; thence south 14 minutes west 58.95 feet; thence south 12 degrees 4 minutes east 63.06 feet; thence south 24 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 189.48 feet; thence south 37 degrees 5 minutes 30 seconds east 194.92 feet; thence south 10 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds west 46.11 feet; thence south 15 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 50.12 feet; thence south 41 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 30.11 feet along said Parcel No. 72 to Parcel No. 71; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 71 south 44 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 129.09 feet; thence south 27 degrees 37 minutes west 276.33 feet; thence south 21 degrees 40 minutes west 262.69 feet; thence south 25 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds west 199.62 feet; thence south 55 degrees 5 minutes west 32.49 feet; thence south 49 degrees 7 minutes west 233.26 feet; thence south 45 degrees 48 minutes west 203.86 feet; thence south 48 degrees 57 minutes 30 seconds west 44.46 feet; thence south 41 degrees 43 minutes west 211.26 feet; thence south 30 degrees 23 minutes west 110.16 feet; thence south 11 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds east 28.63 feet; thence south 25 degrees 35 minutes east 80.61 feet; thence south 18 degrees 29 minutes east 106.15 feet; thence south 10 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 220.18 feet; thence south 19 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds east 205.35 feet to Parcel No. 70; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 70 south 25 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds east 211.93 feet; thence south 5 degrees 54 minutes east 53.77 feet; thence south 12 degrees 30 minutes east 160.31 feet; thence south 1 degree 11 minutes 30 seconds east 574.70 feet; thence south 5 degrees 50 minutes east 235.14 feet; thence south 5 degrees 17 minutes east 210 feet; thence north 81 degrees 54 minutes west 3.17 feet; thence still along said highway and Parcel No. 69 south 4 degrees 35 minutes 30 seconds east 85.20 feet; thence south 23 degrees 50 minutes east 38.88 feet; thence south 30 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 111.16 feet; thence south 34 degrees 25 minutes east 59.59 feet; thence south 30 degrees 27 minutes east 88.06 feet to the westerly line of the right-of-way of the railroad aforesaid; thence south 24 degrees 56 minutes west along said westerly right-of-way of said railroad 354.80 feet; thence south 20 degrees 53 minutes west 163.08 feet; thence south 26 degrees 13 minutes west 587.95 feet; thence south 29 degrees 9 minutes west still along said right-of-way 116.58 feet to the place of beginning; containing 413.959 acres.

Also the parcel of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcel No. 74, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the northerly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad and the westerly line of the highway leading to Katonah; thence north 38 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds west along said right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad 56.66 feet; thence still along said right-of-way line north 34 degrees 31 minutes west 110.37 feet to the left bank of the Croton river; thence northeasterly along said left bank of said river 294.7 feet to the aforesaid highway; thence south 73 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 66.71 feet along said highway; thence south 40 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 38.43 feet; thence south 16 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 34.55 feet; thence south 22 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds west 221.22 feet; thence south 20 degrees 44 minutes west 120.25 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1.039 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Nos. 75 to 82, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the easterly line of the highway leading south to Katonah, with the southerly right-of-way line of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southeasterly along the southerly right-of-way line of said railroad in several courses, as follows: South 54 degrees 47 minutes east 38 feet, south 60 degrees 33 minutes 30 seconds east 79.06 feet, south 64 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 67.06 feet, south 71 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 80.19 feet, south 74 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds east 243.89 feet, north 15 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 8.12 feet, south 63 degrees 20 minutes east 180.26 feet, south 54 degrees 19 minutes east 115.03 feet, south 46 degrees 42 minutes 30 seconds east 66.46 feet, south 41 degrees 15 minutes east 60.78 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line, south 13 degrees 44 minutes west 304.17 feet to the most southeasterly corner of the parcel herein intended to be described; thence north 79 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 190 feet; thence north 76 degrees 4 minutes west 31.34 feet; thence north 83 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds west 56.29 feet; thence north 77 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds west 153.69 feet; thence north 77 degrees 38 minutes west 306 feet; thence north 76 degrees 58 minutes west 67.47 feet; thence south 41 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 261.81 feet to the aforesaid highway leading south to Katonah; thence northerly along said highway several courses and distances as follows: North 13 degrees 9 minutes east 156.50 feet, north 15 degrees 7 minutes east 73.50 feet, north 3 degrees 14 minutes east 127.5 feet, north 17 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east 322.52 feet, north 31 degrees 34 minutes east 92.06 feet to the place of beginning; containing 9.886 acres, and embracing Parcels Nos. 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81 and 82, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Also the parcel of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcel No. 83, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection or fork of the roads leading south to Katonah from Golden's Bridge Station and the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence north 11 degrees 9 minutes west 70.95 feet along the easterly side of the road leading south of the Mahopac Branch of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence still along the said easterly side of said road on the following courses and distances: North 37 degrees 30 minutes west 124.07 feet, north 41 degrees 16 minutes west 84.63 feet, north 20 degrees 24 minutes west 172.93 feet, north 8 degrees 45 minutes west 49.71 feet, north 2 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 99.05 feet, north 25 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 194.91 feet, north 35 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds east 57.86 feet; thence leaving the aforesaid easterly boundary of said road south 24 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds east 699.01 feet to the northwesterly side of the road leading to Golden's Bridge Station; thence leaving said side of said road south 56 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 242.16 feet to the place of beginning; containing 3.593 acres, and embracing Parcel No. 83, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcels Nos. 84 to 90, both inclusive, described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection formed by the northeasterly side of the road leading to Golden's Bridge with the northwesterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence on the following courses and distances along the said line of the Golden's Bridge road: North 28 degrees 27 minutes west 288.98 feet, north 4 degrees 54 minutes west 128.07 feet, north 4 degrees 54 minutes west 228.73 feet, north 1 degree 33 minutes west 614.18 feet, north 2 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds west 353.93 feet, north 22 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 42.39 feet, north 20 degrees 23 minutes west 106.71 feet, north 43 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds west 38.97 feet, north 22 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds west 154.82 feet, north 25 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds west 74.92 feet, north 7 degrees 8 minutes 30 seconds west 195.80 feet, north 16 degrees 31 minutes west 77.10 feet, north 25 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west 99.36 feet, north 23 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 38.90 feet, north 46 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 57.86 feet, north 17 degrees 11 minutes west 37.63 feet, north 38 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds east 100.90 feet, north 47 degrees 3 minutes east 293.96 feet, north 48 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds east 40.23 feet, north 49 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds east 101.39 feet, north 50 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 162.90 feet, north 66 degrees 51 minutes east 24.16 feet, north 19 degrees 43 minutes east 180.71 feet, north 21 degrees 47 minutes east 332.58 feet, north 30 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 122.80 feet, north 24 degrees 23 minutes east 55.73 feet, north 24 degrees 52 minutes east 44.82 feet, north 45 degrees 2 minutes 30 seconds east 74.75 feet, north 44 degrees 29 minutes east 45.42 feet, south 46 degrees 59 minutes east 5.34 feet, north 43 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 35.91 feet, south 83 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds east 3.16 feet, north 56 degrees 35 minutes east 233.28 feet, north 56 degrees 35 minutes east 90.50 feet; thence leaving the aforesaid Golden's Bridge road south 5 degrees 39 minutes west 204.06 feet, south 45 degrees 51 minutes 31 seconds west 695.60 feet, south 41 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds east 230 feet, north 78 degrees 13 minutes 30 seconds east 76.7 feet, north 78 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 144.16 feet, north 4 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east 48.15 feet, north 6 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 73.04 feet, north 87 degrees 6 minutes 30 seconds east 73.36 feet, north 62 degrees 47 minutes east 31.45 feet, north 35 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 38.78 feet, south 81 degrees 14 minutes east 155.68 feet, south 81 degrees 29 minutes 30 seconds east 312.36 feet, south 74 degrees 16 minutes 30 seconds east 88.67 feet, south 84 degrees 35 minutes east 88.28 feet to the aforesaid westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence southerly on the following courses and distances:

South 26 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 791.75 feet, south 32 degrees 41 minutes west 11.61 feet, south 65 degrees 39 minutes east 4.6 feet, south 24 degrees 21 minutes west 147.25 feet, south 25 degrees 17 minutes west 238.92 feet, south 23 degrees 51 minutes 30 seconds west 129.59 feet, south 25 degrees 37 minutes west 116.08 feet, south 23 degrees 45 minutes west 239.32 feet, south 11 degrees 29 minutes east 23.97 feet, south 24 degrees 39 minutes west 1,301.09 feet, south 26 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 66.84 feet, south 22 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds west 373.66 feet, to the place of beginning; containing 67.096 acres.

Also the parcels of real estate at Golden's Bridge aforesaid, designated on said map as Parcels Nos. 91 and 92, described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, which point is distant, measured northeasterly, 568.50 feet along said easterly line of said railroad from the northerly line of the road leading to Golden's Bridge; thence northerly on the following courses and distances along the easterly right-of-way line of said railroad: North 24 degrees 40 minutes east 251.96 feet, north 25 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 143.96 feet, north 22 degrees 46 minutes east 167.15 feet, north 25 degrees 9 minutes east 182.07 feet, north 23 degrees east 155.52 feet, north 24 degrees 11 minutes 30 seconds east 146.40 feet, north 26 degrees 14 minutes east 181.84 feet, north 30 degrees 58 minutes 30 seconds east 49.08 feet, north 24 degrees 7 minutes east 282.97 feet, north 24 degrees 44 minutes 30 seconds east 255.64 feet, north 24 degrees 20 minutes 30 seconds east 169.15 feet, north 51 degrees east 16.20 feet, north 19 degrees 24 minutes east 142.96 feet, north 20 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds east 114.67 feet, north 24 degrees 37 minutes east 227.31 feet, north 24 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east 443.46 feet; thence leaving said easterly right-of-way line of said railroad in a course south 26 degrees 8 minutes east 300.71 feet; thence north 85 degrees 26 minutes east 345.40 feet; thence south 9 minutes 30 seconds west 242.04 feet; thence south 40 minutes 30 seconds east 48.60 feet; thence south 9 minutes 30 seconds east 127.99 feet; thence south 86 degrees 30 minutes east 339.42 feet; thence south 86 degrees 30 seconds east 160.82 feet; thence north 83 degrees 15 minutes east 56.38 feet; thence south 68 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds east 39.73 feet; thence south 8 degrees 50 minutes east 105.35 feet; thence south 70 degrees 25 minutes west 1,035 feet; thence south 39 degrees 55 minutes west 524.7 feet; thence south 6 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds west 124.81 feet; thence south 53 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 265.76 feet; thence south 57 degrees 1 minute 30 seconds west 345.64 feet; thence south 48 degrees 47 minutes 30 seconds east 615.18 feet; thence south 9 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 381.46 feet; thence south 62 degrees 2 minutes west 344.14 feet; thence north 61 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 635.42 feet to the place of beginning; containing 41.625 acres, and embracing Parcels Nos. 91 and 92, as shown on the aforesaid map.

Excepting from the premises shown on the map hereinbefore mentioned as Exhibit No. 2 of 1894, Parcels Nos. 6 and 7, formerly belonging to the estate of Samuel Cahn, and Parcel No. 1, formerly owned by M. S. Benedict, said premises having been acquired by the City of New-York by stipulation, and also from the map hereinbefore mentioned and described as Exhibit No. 2 of 1895, Parcel No. 71, formerly owned by Leonora B. Strong and acquired by the City of New-York by consent.

All the roads included within the above boundaries and shown on the maps are to be acquired in fee but will be left open for public travel and no change made in the length, width or grade of same until such time as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall acquire the right to close such highways.

Reference is made to said maps for a more detailed description of the real estate affected by this notice. All the real estate shown on said maps is to be acquired in fee.—Dated January 20, 1896. FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, Office and Post Office Address, No. 2 Tryon Row, N. Y. City.

NOTICE TO PROPRIETORS OF STABLES.
The attention of stable proprietors is invited to the advertisement of the sale of condemned hose, &c., by the Fire Department, at the Repair Shops of the Department, Nos. 128 and 130 West Third Street, on Thursday next, the 6th inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

Surrogate Notices.

UNDERHILL, ELIZABETH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Elizabeth B. Underhill, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said Elizabeth B. Underhill, deceased, at the offices of De Grove & Riker, Number 145 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.—Dated New-York, July 26th, 1895. EDWARD P. FLOYD-JONES, ARTHUR FLOYD-JONES, ELBERT FLOYD-JONES, Jr., ALFRED ROE, Executors. DE GROVE & RIKER, Attys. for Executors, No. 145 Nassau Street, New-York City. jy30-1aw6mTu

SKELLEN, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. SKELLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of I. Newton Williams, at No. 37 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1896. CLARENCE M. SKELLEN, FREDERICK L. KINSEY, Executors. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Atty. for Executors, 37 Liberty St., N. Y. City. f4-1aw6mTu

JAY, ELIZABETH CLARKSON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH CLARKSON JAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John L. Sutherland, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1896. BANYER CLARKSON, Executor. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Attorney for Executor, 71 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja14-1aw6mTu

BRADLEY, CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE BRADLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Delahunty, 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1895. ELLEN M. HENNESSY, Executrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for the Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New-York City. n26-1aw6mTu

QUACKENBUSH, FRANK T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank T. Quackenbush, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 7 West 65th Street, New-York City, or Quassaick National Bank, Newburgh, N. Y., on or before the 7th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1895. RETTA R. QUACKENBUSH, JONATHAN N. WEED, Executor and Executrix. A. S. & W. F. Cassedy, Attys., Newburgh, N. Y. o5-1aw-6mT

WILSON, AMELIA V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank J. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMELIA V. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 2,713 Webster Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1896, next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1895. CHARLES D. VALENTINE, Executor. A. B. TAPPEN, Attorney for Executor, 93 Nassau Street, New-York City. ja7-1aw6mTu

MORAN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles Moran, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 68 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. D. COMYN MORAN, AMEDEE D. MORAN, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. au20-1aw6mTu

Copartnership Notices

CERTIFICATE.—The undersigned, for the purpose of forming a limited partnership under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify as follows:

1. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "OGDEN & WALLACE," and the principal place of business of such partnership is to be in the City, County, and State of New-York.

2. The general nature of the business to be carried on by such limited partnership is buying and selling iron and steel.

3. The names and residences of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows:

Theodore C. Wallace, who resides at No. 36 Prospect Avenue, in the Town of Montclair, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey;

John B. Carss, who resides at No. 537 West 141st Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York;

John H. Palmer, who resides at No. 179 Arlington Avenue, in the Town of East Orange, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, are the general partners, (the said Wallace, Carss, and Palmer, being a majority of the general partners composing the firm of Ogden & Wallace, which has heretofore carried on business within this State, under the firm name of Ogden & Wallace, and is now about to discontinue such business;) and,

Charles W. Ogden, who resides at No. 31 West 20th Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York,

is the special partner.

4. The said Charles W. Ogden has contributed the sum of Seventy-five Thousand ($75,000) dollars in actual cash as capital to the common stock of such limited partnership.

5. The period at which said partnership is to commence is the second day of January, 1896, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirty-first day of December, 1898.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names this second day of January, 1896, in the presence of—
JOHN P. LAMERDIN.
THEO. C. WALLACE,
JOHN B. CARSS,
JOHN H. PALMER,
CHARLES W. OGDEN.

State of New-York, City of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

On this second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, before me personally appeared Theodore C. Wallace, John B. Carss, John H. Palmer, and Charles W. Ogden, to me known, and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they did severally acknowledge to me that they executed the same.
JOHN P. LAMERDIN,
Commissioner of Deeds,
ja7-1aw6wTu N. Y. City & Co.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

A Pamphlet Published by The New-York Times containing

Prof. John Bach McMaster's

History of the Monroe Doctrine

From The Times of Jan. 2:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF DEC. 17,
THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY OLNEY AND LORD SALISBURY,
AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE,
THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,

together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward.

For sale at all news stands and at the Publication Office of

The Times,

PRICE 5 CENTS.

MAYOR WURSTER SILENT

Not Ready to Express His Views on Sunday Closing.

THINKS THE SALOONS DID NOT OPEN

Commissioner Welles Indignantly Denies that He Issued Orders for the Enforcement of the Excise Law.

The manner in which Mayor Wurster and Police Commissioner Welles are dealing with the Sunday excise law is not pleasing to the better element of Brooklyn. They are expressing their views in plain and not complimentary language.

Mayor Wurster and Commissioner Welles, they say, have taken an oath to enforce the laws, and they are not doing so, so far as the excise law is concerned.

It is the general impression that Mayor Wurster intends to adopt Mayor Schieren's policy on the side-door question. The excise law was flagrantly violated in Brooklyn Sunday, and there are citizens who assert that Mayor Wurster and Commissioner Welles knowingly allowed it to be violated.

When Commissioner Welles was asked yesterday whether he had ordered the Captains to see that the law was strictly enforced, he appeared to be indignant. He said:

"I gave no instructions to the Superintendent to issue any such order. If the Superintendent did issue such an order it was not on my instruction."

Superintendent McKelvey was asked if there were any violations of the Sunday excise law, and he said none had been reported to him.

The morning returns of the police Captains demonstrated that there had been violations of the law, as eighty-nine arrests had been made for intoxication between 6 o'clock Sunday morning and 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The arrests were as follows:

Precinct.	No.	Precinct.	No.
First	6	Sixteenth	2
Second	10	Seventeenth	2
Third	9	Seventeenth sub	0
Fourth	3	Eighteenth sub	3
Fifth	6	Nineteenth sub	0
Sixth	0	Twentieth sub	2
Seventh	1	Twenty-first sub	6
Eighth	3	Twenty-second sub	3
Ninth	1	Twenty-third	0
Tenth	8	Twenty-fourth	2
Eleventh	10	Twenty-fourth sub	0
Twelfth	0	Twenty-fifth	0
Thirteenth	5	Twenty-fifth sub	0
Fourteenth	1	Twenty-sixth	0
Fifteenth	6		
Total			89

Mayor Wurster received from the Brooklyn Prohibition League the following letter yesterday:

Sir: We beg leave to submit for your consideration the enclosed list of liquor saloons that were open Sunday, Jan. 26, 1896. We hope by doing so to assist you in familiarizing yourself with the existing condition of affairs in the Excise Department of our City Government.

We were not a little surprised at your expressed lack of knowledge of the non-enforcement of the excise law—a fact that we were sure all citizens were familiar with, especially one who has been so near to the City Government the past two years.

It would seem to many that the reappointment of officials that had been derelict in their duties in the past to be an endorsement of their former methods and an encouragement for its continuance. We feel sure the liquor dealers have taken great encouragement from your remarks, and are more persistent in the violation of the law now than under the preceding administration.

Please note the list of saloons reported to you at different times. These saloons are not located in any particular part or precinct of the city, but they are selected indiscriminately from different parts of the city, proving beyond a doubt that the same flagrant violation of law is to be found throughout the police precincts of the city. Respectfully submitted,

I. K. FUNK, President.

J. FRED BURGYES, Secretary.

Accompanying the letter was the list of saloons found open that was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

Mayor Wurster was asked if he had had a conference with Police Commissioner Welles regarding the enforcement of the excise law.

"I had a talk on excise matters with Commissioner Welles several days ago," he said, "and if, as a result, there has been an improvement in the observation of the law, I am glad of it. I did not give any instructions to have the law more strictly enforced on Sunday. The police are supposed to know their business."

"A great many persons would like to know," the reporter said, "just where you stand on this question. Are you going to continue the liberal policy of previous Mayors, or do you favor the enforcement of the excise law on Sunday?"

"I do not care to express any views on that subject at present," Mayor Wurster replied. "I am not as yet very well posted. So far as I know, the saloons are all closed on Sunday."

"Is it your desire that the saloons shall be closed?" the Mayor was asked.

"I have nothing further to say to-day," he replied.

Mayor Wurster still continues to receive the postal cards asking him to carry out the same policy as Mayor Schieren did—the side door policy.

The postal cards can be obtained in any saloon, and frequently one man sends many cards, writing fictitious names and addresses at the bottom of the cards.

The clergymen who are making the crusade against the non-enforcement of the Sunday law will probably call upon the Mayor during the week.

"Commissioner Welles says he did not instruct the Superintendent of Police to order the saloons closed on Sunday," a lawyer said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "All we ask is that he will issue such an order. If the law is not violated now, as he contends, then to issue the order would do no harm. The fact that he refuses to issue the order, and becomes indignant because it is said he did issue an order, shows he knows the law is being violated."

In the Eastern District yesterday there was general rejoicing among the saloon keepers because of the freedom with which they were allowed to do business Sunday. Bustle and excitement was the order of the day, and it was agreed on all hands that the authorities were deserving of the highest praise, and that this was the proper country for a saloon keeper to live in.

A beer seller who had the mark of a battle over his right eye from a previous encounter, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"This is no country for illegal combinations against legitimate traffic. My business is as much entitled to the protection of the law as any other. I have lived here fifteen years, and reared four children. I vote the straight ticket and pay my taxes, and why shouldn't I sell the boys a drink if they are thirsty? Why should those bloomin' ministers interfere with me? A thirsty man must have a drink, and you bet they'll have it, whether the churchmen like it or not. We are going to compete with the churches in favor of the poor man, and we have no fear of the result. This is a cause in which the people are with us, and we are with the people.

"The police are with us, too. They are loaded down with duties now which they discharge on very inadequate pay, and to impose upon them enforcement of the Sunday law is an outrage. Do these people who talk about Sunday closing know that they are actually placing extra duties upon the police and making them break the Sabbath in watching side doors? If they are so anxious to have our bartenders get a free Sabbath, why deny a free Sabbath to the policemen and the city authorities? We have closed our front doors, drawn down the blinds, and therefore have obeyed the law. The city authorities are taking a sensible view of the situation, and they are not going to abolish the family entrance."

A Broadway saloon keeper who said that his side door was not closed in twenty years, remarked that Brooklyn was at last ruled by men who knew their business.

"I kept my front door locked all day Sunday," he said, "and I consider, and the authorities will coincide with what I say, that I obeyed the spirit of the law. This agitation on the part of the temperance people is a mere spasm. Sunday is our best day. Our business is modeled upon a liberal interpretation of the law. I have nearly $20,000 invested in this saloon, and the authorities know that if they closed my side door on Sunday my business would be ruined. Mayor Schieren's idea of the excise law was correct, and as long as the people want the side door we will keep it open. When I was fixing up this place some years ago the 'family entrance' was put in for that purpose, and if the police attempt to close it on Sunday they'll be transferred to regions where they can herd poultry and goats, or I'll know what to do with my vote next time."

In the Greenpoint section of the city the jingle of dollars resounded amid loud praises for the authorities who permitted a roaring business on Sunday. Some of the saloon keepers complained because the policy of the city authorities was not made known sooner. Anticipating police interference, they claimed, they were put to the extra expense of hiring watchers. Some also had to get new men, as the old hands were known to the police, but as there was no necessity for all this trouble, they were far from pleased, and therefore a strain of sadness was also in the air.

"All this previous uncertainty was provoking," an habitué of one of the largest saloons on Manhattan Avenue said. "We might have known that the authorities were only fooling the ministers."

This is a country where the voice of the people must be respected. The postal cards received at the City Hall told how the people felt on this question, and how little the opinions of the ministers avail when the people speak their minds. These dominies are trying to raise up another Roosevelt in Brooklyn, but the Brooklyn authorities are too shrewd to be trapped by any such reformers.

"Saloons have been open in this city on Sunday for a generation, and they are not going to be closed now if we can help it, nor while the United States mails can carry postal cards to the City Hall. They cost only one cent apiece, and they shall fall thick and fast on the City Hall before we submit to have the side doors closed on Sunday."

USED THE "CAT-'O-NINE TAILS"

TESTIMONY IN THE TEMPORARY HOME INVESTIGATION.

Ex-Employes and Inmates Say the Superintendent of the Westchester Institution Was Cruel.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 3.—The investigation into the management of the Westchester Temporary Home for Indigent Children here, and particularly into the charges of cruelty and inhuman treatment on the part of Superintendent J. W. Pierce of the institution, was resumed this morning before Referee Daniel W. Guernsey. The session was held in the auditorium, which was filled with villagers. Among them were many women. The cat-o'-nine tails, handcuffs, and chains were on exhibition.

William Haviland, a Justice of the Peace, testified that he committed two boys to the home and when he went there three days afterward he found them handcuffed and wearing chains. He learned that this was punishment for their running away.

Samuel Evans of Crugers, testified that he was an inmate of the home when a small boy, and that he had been whipped with the cat-o'-nine tails and a strap, and cruelly used by Superintendent Pierce.

Under cross-examination by ex-County Judge I. N. Mills his memory was found to be very defective. "I don't know" was the principal answer to the questions put to him. He remembered seeing five boys chained together once. He admitted having signed an affidavit prepared for him before he read it or knew its contents.

Mrs. E. B. Bordingham of Tarrytown testified that she had been a nurse in the home. She knew Sarah Schiller, now Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, who was an inmate. She had seen the Superintendent whip her for ten minutes and then put chains on her and keep them on for a month. After this whipping Mr. Pierce went away for a short time. Sarah was blamed by Matron MacDonald for causing a fire in the cellar. She denied the charge. For this the matron "smacked her face and called her a liar." The witness saw Mary Lockwood and Stella Adams after they had been punished.

Daniel Lawrence was sent to the hospital while the witness was in charge. His body was badly bruised. She never say any girls chained together, and had never seen Superintendent Pierce get very angry when punishing the children. Some of these three-year-old children were whipped with the cat-o'-nine-tails. The witness left the home of her own volition.

On cross-examination she said she was employed at the home eight years. The children had to be punished in some way. She never had felt called on to complain to the lady managers of the cruelty. The children who were punished were "not very good" children.

Harry Hunter of Armonk, a Justice of the Peace, who had been employed at the home, had to take the boys to a bath. One of there was Eddie Groves. He ran away and was brought back by Mr. Pierce. The boy's legs were marked by the scars from a whipping. The witness had handcuffed and shackled boys and girls. He saw a white boy chained to a colored boy.

This witness was recalled by the prosecution after recess, and said he had been accosted by Mrs. Hoe, one of the managers, who had asked him why he had given the testimony so it would not redound to the credit of the institution. He told her because he had been sworn to tell the truth.

Mrs. Sarah Reynolds of Port Chester testified that she entered the home when eight years old. She was sent away to work. She ran away from the home, and when she was returned, Superintendent Pierce cut her hair off and put on the handcuffs and shackles. She was sent to bed, and, with only a sheet over her, was whipped by him until blood ran from four of the cuts. Once, while the shackles were on her ankles, she fell down stairs, receiving serious injuries.

She had been called a liar and had her face slapped by Mrs. MacDonald because she would not admit that she started a fire in the cellar. She had been whipped four times. While she was at a place in Poundridge she had to do a man's work at farming; to harness horses, clean out the stable, plow, and do other such work. She was at that place nine years. Then she ran away from there because she received no wages and had such hard work to do. She went to the home again of her own accord, and was whipped three times by Superintendent Pierce. She had a good deal of trouble with Mrs. MacDonald.

Mrs. Jennie Montell, twenty-one years old, and married, had gone to the home as an inmate of her own accord. She was there fifteen months. She once told Superintendent Pierce that he lied, and he slapped her face. He told her to go to bed and stay there. She refused, and he made her do so, and would not let her read there, telling her she was put there to think over her actions toward him. She had seen chains put on the children and other punishments inflicted. The witness left the home four months ago. Her mother has charge of the laundry. Her mother had wanted her to write a letter to Mrs. Hoe, one of the lady managers, in favor of Mr. Pierce, but she would not tell a lie.

Mrs. Young, a cook at the home, testified that when she remarked to Mr. Pierce how polite the children were to him, as evidenced by their taking off their caps to him, he remarked: "Yes, they have to be, but if they want me to be a meat axe I can be. They must be polite in the home, and after they go away they may go to the devil as soon as they want to." She told him she thought he was too severe with the children. She was astonished to learn that he used the cat-o'-nine-tails on the little children, but he had said he only punished them as he would punish his own children.

On cross-examination, she testified that she did not want to be understood to say that the children did not have enough to eat. She had punished some of the children. She slapped their mouths and threw cold water in their faces—that she considered a good treatment in hot weather.

Mrs. Madeline Holland, colored, saw Mary Lockwood whipped while in bed. She was black and blue, and some blood was drawn. She had seen boys with chains on their ankles and handcuffs on their wrists, pumping the water in the laundry to the tank.

Under cross-examination, she said the Superintendent whipped the Lockwood girl because she would not get up and testify in a religious class meeting. Mrs. Hoe, one of the lady managers, had seen the boys with shackles and handcuffs upon them.

Leonard Hatfield testified to seeing a boy, shackled, cleaning up the yard. The boy told him they kept the shackles on day and night. He saw Pierce box a two-year-old child on the ears and shake it.

Mrs. Carrie Snyder of White Plains said she was whipped by Mr. Pierce with the cat-o'-nine-tails when she had nothing over her. Several times she was whipped under a sheet. She was punished for talking in church. Mr. Pierce wanted her to join the Methodist Church, and said she would go to the devil if she did not, but she refused. She knew of a number of boys being whipped. Mr. Pierce once put kerosene oil and brick dust on a boy's tongue to punish him. He cut the witness's hair for calling another girl a witch, and also slapped her face.

Easily Hunt, colored, worked for Superintendent Pierce five years, and during that time saw the boys punished. He said the cat-o'-nine-tails on exhibition in the court was not the one used in punishments. It was not as large as the other one. He had seen boys handcuffed and put to work pumping water in the laundry.

Preston Green of White Plains was an inmate of the home, and was whipped with the "cat-o'-nine-tails," and chained. In that condition he had to do pumping, and was handcuffed to another boy. Some of the boys were whipped for playing at snowballing. Sometimes the Superintendent whipped the boys with a horsewhip, and left big ridges on them. Some of the boys were in chains all the time. The witness had been punished for running away on two occasions.

John Evans of Crugers, who is twenty-three years old, was sent to the home when six years old. He was whipped by Pierce with the "cat-o'-nine-tails," and ran away. He had his head held in a pail of water until nearly drowned, and was then hung up by his thumbs for twenty minutes.

PIANO TRADE FAILURES

Financial Difficulties of Three Well-known Concerns.

ALL CLOSELY ALLIED IN BUSINESS

Assignment by William E. Wheelock & Co.—Receivers for the Weber and Stuyvesant Companies.

Three failures in the piano trade were announced yesterday.

The failures were those of the Weber Piano Company, William E. Wheelock & Co., and the Stuyvesant Piano Company, all of which concerns were closely connected in business.

William E. Wheelock & Co. made an assignment, and the other two companies applied to the Supreme Court for receivers.

The assignment of William E. Wheelock & Co. was made to Henry Warren Beebe without preference. The company manufactures pianos at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and has warerooms at 23 and 25 East Fourteenth Street. Bradstreet's reports state that the business was established in 1877 by Mr. Wheelock, and that three years later Mr. Lawson became a partner. John W. Mason has been a special partner since the founding of the company, and he has several times increased his special capital, until it amounts to $75,000 for this year. The firm built up a large business, and also extended its interests to other concerns, some in this city and some in other cities, including Chicago, Denver, and Pittsburg.

Mr. Wheelock became President of the Weber Piano Company of New-York about three years ago, and also of the Stuyvesant Piano Company. The firm reported two years ago assets of $550,000 and liabilities of $235,000.

Arnold, Greene & Patterson, attorneys for William E. Wheelock & Co., said yesterday that the company has had for some time past very intimate business relations with the Weber Piano Company, and when the Directors of that company decided to apply for a receiver, it was found to be doubtful whether the firm would be able to meet the obligations assumed for account of the Weber Piano Company, and which the latter company could not provide for as they matured. It was therefore deemed best, in the interest of the firm's creditors, to make an assignment, which was done, without preference. The attorneys could give no idea yesterday of the liabilities or assets of the firm. An inventory is now being made.

The application to the Supreme Court for a receiver for the Weber Piano Company, which has salesrooms at 108 Fifth Avenue and a factory at Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street, was made yesterday at the request of the Directors of the company—William E. Wheelock, President; William Foster, Vice President; Robert F. Tilney, Treasurer; Henry W. Beebe, Robert Vidand, Albert Weber, and A. Britton Havens. It was stated that trade in high-grade pianos has been very much curtailed, in consequence of the hard times. This materially lessened the business of the company, while the cost of production has been increased, and expenses could not be cut down to any great extent. Large losses have been incurred in the past year, obligations matured and are about to mature in the next few months to the extent of $86,000, with not sufficient funds to meet them, and the company is unable to raise money to pay them. Taxes on real estate owned by the company, to the amount of $5,000, are due and unpaid.

It was found that the assets of the company, while nominally large, are not of such a character as to be immediately available for the needs of the company. Under these circumstances, and in view of the depressed condition of trade, the Directors deemed it the best policy for all concerned to apply for a receiver.

The total liabilities, as they appear in the papers, are $364,806, of which $200,000 are in bonds, secured by a mortgage on the factory property; $95,587 in bills payable, $54,523 contingent, as indorser on bills receivable under discount, and the balance for merchandise, &c. The assets are valued at $150,000, exclusive of the factory property, which has been generally valued at $300,000, and is subject to a mortgage of $200,000. The assests consist of a large stock of materials used in the manufacture of pianos, and prepared for such use at an expense of $100,000; 59 pianos in course of construction, 290 pianos rented or on consignment, $20,840 due for pianos on installments, $16,005 in bills receivable, $11,785 in open accounts, $4,708 in cash, and eight lots in Seattle, Washington. The factory property comprises 121 to 127 Seventh Avenue, and 147 to 165 West Seventeenth Street. All the employes have been paid to date.

Among the creditors of the Weber Piano Company are: The Chemical National Bank, $30,000; Gansevoort Bank, $15,000; National City Bank of Brooklyn, $20,000; Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn, $10,000; W. E. Wheelock & Co., $9,300.

The company was incorporated in August, 1892, with a capital stock of $700,000, of which $300,000 is preferred and $400,000 common. The company succeeded to the estate of the late Albert Weber, who established the business many years ago. The estate transferred the factory property to the company, and the legacies to the widow and daughters of Mr. Weber were secured by mortgage on the property for $200,000. William E. Wheelock became President when the company was formed, and Albert Weber, son of the founder, was made manager. The firm of William E. Wheelock & Co. holds $195,600 in stock in the company, and the partners individually about $88,000. The Directors of the company suggested William Foster, the Vice President, for receiver, as he is intimately acquainted with the business, and Justice Lawrence appointed him, fixing the bond at $50,000. Grosvenor S. Hubbard was appointed referee, and the order to show cause for the dissolution of the company was set down for May 5.

The application for a receiver for the Stuyvesant Piano Company of 204 and 206 East One Hundred and Seventh Street was made to Justice Lawrence by Havens & Beebe, yesterday, at the request of Directors W. E. Wheelock, Robert F. Tilney, R. P. Vidand, and Socrates Hubbard. It was stated that the company has indorsed and has discounted customers' notes received in the course of business to the extent of $30,000, some of which have not been paid by the makers, and that firms whose notes for $20,000 have been discounted have suspended or are about to suspend. The company has large assets, but cannot convert them at once into cash. It was said that the assets are sufficient to pay the debts if they are not sacrificed.

The assets are nominally from $50,000 to $60,000, and consist of $2,146 in cash, $26,918 in receivable on hand, $8,465 in accounts receivable, $6,730 in pianos consigned, $2,665 in installment account, and unfinished pianos, materials, &c. The liabilities amount to about $48,000, $38,500 being contingent, $5,440 for merchandise, and $4,950 for services.

The company was incorporated in March, 1886, with a capital of $40,000, and the business was controlled by W. E. Wheelock & Co., Mr. Wheelock being the President. The Directors suggested Robert F. Tilney, the Treasurer, for temporary receiver, and Justice Lawrence appointed him, fixing his bond at $15,000. The order to show cause for the dissolution of the company was set down for May 5, before Lorenz Zeller as referee.

The Romance of a Fall.

From The Troy Times.

The proverb that to stub one's toe while looking at one of the opposite sex is a sign of matrimonial bonds between the two will probably be proved true by a young couple of a near-by village. It happened on Broadway, Troy, not long ago, that a pretty young lady made a misstep and fell into the arms of a total stranger. Restoring her to a state of equilibrium, he said: "I'm glad you're pretty." The compliment struck rich ground, and they became known to each other by a formal introduction. They are now engaged, and it is said that Easter bells will ring their bans. The young man says he will never object to rough sidewalks again.

Semi-Centennial of Texas.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

The semi-centennial movement is going. It is something in which all patriotic citizens regardless of political or religious differences may unite for the glory of Texas.

RARE BOOKS SOLD AT AUCTION

Early Almanacs and Works of Travel—A Volume That Belonged to King Charles I.—Bartram's "Observations."

The auction sale of books by Bangs & Co. yesterday comprised selections from the library of a book lover. Among the works sold were the following:

"Historia delle Guerre Esterne de Romani di Appiano Alesandrino, Tradotta da Messer Alessandro Braccio," two volumes, 12mo., calf, in Vinegia in casa de Figliuoli di Aldo, MDLI., $5.

"An Almanack for the Provinces of Virginia and Maryland, &c.," by John Seller. Sold by the author at the Hermitage in Wapping, London, (1684); small 8vo. levant morocco extra, by Morell, with vignette map of Maryland and Virginia on title, and folding double-page map, showing also part of New Iarsey at the end, the whole work printed from copper plates, of extreme rarity, perhaps unique, as no other copy is mentioned in any bibliography, and no other copy is known, $27; "Allgemeines Historiches Taschenbuch, fur 1784. Die Geschichte der Revolution von Nord-America, von C. M. Sprengel," maps and plates, Berlin, 1784, with plates by Chodowiecki, depicting leading incidents in the American Revolution, portraits of Washington, Franklin, Paul Jones, and others, colored plates of American military costumes and flags, $13; "The Continental Almanac, for the Year of Our Lord, 1781," by Anthony Sharp, Philadelphia, Francis Bailey, 1780, an uncut copy of this excessively rare almanac, undescribed by Hildeburn, containing the large folding plate, "A representation of the figures exhibited and paraded through the streets of Philadelphia on Saturday, the 30th of September, 1780," in which an effigy of Benedict Arnold, Janus-faced, backed by the devil, and confronted by a gallows, is the most prominent feature, $17.

"Atlantic Souvenir," 1826; "The Token," 1829 and 1838; "The Gift," 1840 and 1842, plates by Cheney and others, five volumes, silk and leather, Philadelphia and Boston, $5.

John Bartram's "Observations on the Inhabitants, Climate, Soil, Rivers, Productions, Animals, and Other Matters Worthy of Notice, Made by Mr. John Bartram in His Travels from Pennsilvania to Onondago, Oswego, and the Lake Ontario, in Canada," to which is annexed a curious account of the cataracts at Niagara, by Mr. Peter Kalm, London, 1751, $8; "Oeuvres de P. J. Bernard, Paris: Didot, 1798, $12; Bossu's "Travels Through That Part of North America Formerly Called Louisiana," with notes, &c., two volumes, scarce edition, translated by John Reinhold Forster, London, 1771, $6.

Jacques Charles Brunet's "Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur des Livres," the fifth edition and best, with the supplement complete, seven volumes, Paris, 1860, &c., $49; John Cadwalader's "A Reply to Gen. Joseph Reed's Remarks on a Late Publication in The Independent Gazatteer, with Some Observations on His Address to the People of Pennsylvania," the extremely rare original edition, Philadelphia: T. Bradford, 1783, $12.50.

"The Practice of Christianity," duodecimo, vellum, with the arms of Charles I., when Prince of Wales, in gilt on cover, unique copy, having belonged to that unhappy monarch, London, 1623, $6.25.

"The Jack Morgan Songster," compiled by a Captain in Gen. Lee's army. 16mo, original wrappers, Raleigh, 1864, $8; Cooper's "The Last of the Mohicans," first edition, 12mo, boards, uncut, Philadelphia, 1826, $4.25.

Richard Crashaw's "Steps to the Temple: Sacred Poems, with other Delights of the Muses, printed and published according to order," London, printed by T. W. Humphrey Moseley, 1646; first edition, $30; Cruikshank's "Life in London; or, The Day and Night Scenes of Jerry Hawthorne, &c.," thirty-six scenes from real life, designed and etched by I. R. and G. Cruikshank, colored, very scarce, London, 1821, $5.25; and Cruikshank's "Philosophy in Sport Made Science in Earnest," illustrated by George Cruikshank, three vols., London, 1827, uncut, $6.

COLUMBIA'S NEW GROUNDS

Dedication Set for May 2, When ex-Mayor Hewitt Will Be the Orator—The College's Gymnasium.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College yesterday afternoon nineteen of the twenty-four members were present. President Seth Low presided.

It was resolved that the dedication of the new college grounds take place on May 2. About 3,000 persons will be invited to be present. Ex-Mayor Hewitt will deliver the oration.

Plans for the new gymnasium were submitted and approved. The gymnasium will occupy a ground space of 82 by 177 feet, and the ceiling will be 35 feet from the floor. The room will be lighted by windows on three sides. It will be fitted with a running track of 12½ laps to the mile. All approved modern apparatus will be supplied.

A resolution was adopted that in all official publications hereafter issued by or under authority of the Trustees, all the departments of instruction and research maintained and managed by the college corporation be designated collectively as "Columbia University in the City of New-York," or "the University," and "the School of Arts," as the same is now known and described, may hereafter be designated as "Columbia College" or "the college."

Chapter XI. of the college rules were amended so as to make Section 5 read as follows:

The subjects of study shall be so grouped as to form eight independent courses of instruction—a course in mining engineering, a course in civil engineering, a course in electrical engineering, a course in metallurgy, a course in geology and paleontology, a course in analytical and applied chemistry, and a course in architecture. At the beginning of each year, each student shall elect which of the eight courses above mentioned he intends to pursue, and after having made his election, he shall not be permitted to abandon the course chosen in order to take up another without the consent of the President and the Dean.

Dr. W. Marsh was elected Assistant Dean of the college, and J. F. Plummer, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Faculty. A stand of colors from the Grand Army of the Republic was presented to the college.

TWO VESSELS BURNED AT SEA

The Louis Walsh Destroyed and Part of the Crew Nearly Perish from Starvation—Another Ship Lost.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Feb. 3.—The ship Louis Walsh arrived from Callao yesterday bringing Steward Chase and Cook Mitchell of the ship Parthia, which was burned at sea several months ago, 300 miles southwest of Juan Fernandez Island. The Parthia was coal laden from Liverpool to San Francisco, and caught fire from spontaneous combustion. Three lifeboats were launched, in charge of Capt. Carter and the first and second mates, respectively.

The Captain's and first officer's boats reached Juan Fernandez Island in safety, and from there the occupants were taken to Valparaiso by a Chilean man-of-war. The second mate's boat had a severe trip, and was fourteen days reaching Valparaiso. For six days they were without water or food. David Jones, an American actor, who was a passenger, became insane and died. He was buried at sea.

The barkentine Modoc, which arrived here yesterday from San Francisco, reports passing a ship on fire on the 28th ult., about 140 miles due west of Cape Flattery. It is believed the burning vessel was the British bark Nineveh, which cleared from Clallum Bay June 24, lumber laden for Sydney, New South Wales. There was no evidence of life aboard the blazing craft, and after cruising about in the vicinity until it was apparent that no assistance could be rendered the Modoc proceeded to this port. The belief is current here that the officers and crew of the Nineveh have been rescued by an outward-bound vessel.

Schooner Cyrus Hall Burned.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch received here to-day from Key West, Fla., states that the three-masted schooner Cyrus Hall of Boston, Capt. Coombs, from Savanna la Mar for Philadelphia, with a cargo of logwood, was burned at sea last night off American Shoals light. Her crew was saved. The cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion in the lazaret of the vessel. The principal owner of the schooner is the J. H. Conant Company of Boston. She was partly insured.

ANSWERED THE BURGLAR'S NOTE

The Requests of John R. Anderson to the Man Who Entered His House and Stole His Valuables.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 3.—The residence of John R. Anderson of Montclair was robbed early Saturday morning. The owner notified Police Headquarters, and an account of it was published. Anderson left for New-York after notifying the police. When he arrived at his office he found waiting for him an envelope addressed in an unfamiliar hand. It contained Mr. Anderson's railroad pass, a memorandum book, a certified check, and a note, written with a lead pencil, which read thus:

As these cannot be turned into cash, I return them, so as to save you unnecessary expense and trouble. YOUR BURGLAR.

Not knowing his correspondent's address, and wishing to acknowledge the thoughtfulness of his early visitor, Mr. Anderson wrote him through the medium of the newspapers as follows:

To the Gentlemanly Burglar of Montclair, N. J.:

I beg to acknowledge your esteemed communication of this date. I fear you must have overlooked the certified check in the book, and in view of this and the unmistakable evidence of consideration in so prompt a return by special delivery, I trust our relations may not be severed until we have the opportunity to do further business. The clothing which you removed will hardly fit the members of your family, and if you will kindly send to me the tickets from "your uncle's" establishment, where the coats were hung up, I will forgive the pains you took in coming through my window last night. The styles may change before next Winter, so it will be quite a hardship to purchase entirely new garments so late in the season.

Trusting that if you ever get within a mile of our place again you will stop—there, I remain, greatly relieved, yours truly,

JOHN R. ANDERSON.

Mr. Anderson has received no response to his cheerful letter.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS MEET

The Strike Discussed—Rumored Coalition Against Walking Delegates.

The Executive Committee of the Electrical Contractors' Association held a secret meeting yesterday at the Building Trades' Club, in East Twenty-third Street, and discussed the attitude of the Board of Walking Delegates, that has not yet called off the general strikes on the Manhattan Hotel and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, which were ordered against members of Electrical Workers' Local Union, No. 5. All that was given out was that the men who were locked out were returning to work, and that many of the members of Union No. 3 were leaving that body and were joining Local No. 5.

It was rumored that some of the building contractors were getting tired of the sympathetic strikes that have been ordered by the Board of Walking Delegates, and that they were consulting with the association electrical contractors with a view of taking concerted action to protect themselves against the board.

The Executive Board of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 also met yesterday. The members seemed to believe that there was a good deal of disunion among the association contractors, and that a rupture might probably take place among them, and thus give No. 3 the victory. The Executive Committeemen said that two of the largest contractors were practically keeping the association together, and were making great sacrifices to stand by the smaller firms and keep them in the association. The committeemen denied that No. 3 men were leaving the union, and declared that many of them were working for contractors who were supposed to have locked out their men.

The Board of Walking Delegates met in the afternoon, but no sympathetic strikes were ordered.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping desires a place for her chambermaid and waitress; American Protestant, who is thoroughly capable and trustworthy; 16 months' reference. 349 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and do sewing, or chambermaid and waitress; in small private family; good city reference. J., Box 9, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse to children; excellent personal references. 236 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a very neat young German girl as chambermaid and waitress, or for sewing in small family. 1,656 3d Av., two flights up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to wait on lady or assist in other work; first-class city reference. M. R., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; first-class city reference; in private family only. M. H., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes up-stairs work as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Julia Gormen, 427 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid; will do coarse washing; city references. M. N., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 319 East 37th St., Monday and Tuesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl; assist with coarse washing; good city reference. W., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; good city references; speaks little English. E. L., 203 West 41st St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an English lady of good social position as resident or traveling companion, housekeeper, secretary; musical; speaks French and some German. G., care of Sisters of the Church, 6 East 53d St.

Cooks.

COOK — CHAMBERMAID. — By two young girls, in same house, one good cook, other lately landed, chambermaid or up-stairs work; girls intelligent and willing; seen Monday or Tuesday from 10 to 3 o'clock. 407 Lexington Place, Av., near 42d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook and do plain washing; private family; excellent cook; meats, soups, deserts, pastry; best city references; late employer. C. K., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent colored woman, cooking; gets up dinners, lunches, and parties; reference, New-York society families. Call or address H. Smith, 9 Cleveland Place, B'klyn.

COOK.—First-class cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; city references; last employer can be seen. 109 West 46th St., first bell.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family; city or country; good baker; good reference; no washing; wages, $25. 306 West 39th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By neat, willing girl as good cook; understands all kinds of cooking; assist with washing; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands business in all branches; American family former employer. 27 West 34th St.; lady will be seen from 10 to 4.

COOK.—By a very competent cook in a private family; best city reference. Call, for three days, at present employer's, 14 East 41st St.

COOK.—By competent cook; best city reference; help with washing; ring Dempsey's bell. 1,601 Lexington Av.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; $1.50 a day, or $35 a month, in a nice private family; city or country; best city references. A. B., 666 6th Av.

COOK.—By German girl in American private family; thoroughly competent; highest references. Mathilda, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COOK.—First-class; private family; understands all kinds fancy dishes; city references. 872 6th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman; cook, or wash and iron in small family; city or country; city reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook, by the day or week; first-class references. 212 East 81st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best references; wages $25. 200 West 64th St., care Mrs. Reynolds.

COOK.—In private family; thoroughly understands her business; city reference. 317 West 54th St.; rink Keney's bell.

COOK.—By a thoroughly economical, neat German cook; assist washing; best references; city or country. 211 East 34th St, 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a good family cook; best of references from present employer; no washing; wages, $20 to $25. 26 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; excellent laundress; day, hour, or week; terms reasonable. Mrs. Nelson, 147 East 22d St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; thoroughly understands her duties; can take chef's place; best reference. L. D., 243 West 39th St.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; best references from present employer; wages, $20 to $25. B. K., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent cook and laundress; young woman; in private family; first-class city reference. 262 West 77th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and laundress; willing to do chamberwork; good city reference. 263 West 47th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; assist washing and ironing; best city reference. 200 West 31st St., ring Noble's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook in small private family; personal reference. 133 East 50th St., basement bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; understands all kinds of fine cooking. 131 8th Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; best city reference. 101 East 40th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young German woman; is a first-class laundress and cleaner. Advertiser, 430 West 42d St., first floor, left.

DAY'S WORK.—By well-recommended woman; good cook and laundress. M. B., 325 East 36th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; highly recommended by private families; cutting, fitting, and draping; elegant style; experienced ability; terms moderate. Mme. Mene, 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; German; with good reference as lady's maid or by the day in private family or take work home. Lasslo, 822 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert fitter, trimmer, by the day; formerly with Redfern; evening and street dresses; reference. Dressmaker, 134 East 117th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; go out by month; perfect cutter and fitter; Taylor system; makes and alters dresses; best reference. M., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By dressmaker in private families; can give reference. Dressmaker, 1,076 2d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By experienced American lady; musician; entire charge taken; cheerful; will go anywhere. Box 110, Roselle, N. J.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—North German, highly recommended, desires additional pupils; pure German, French, English branches; fine musician; Berlin, Hochschule diploma. G., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an intelligent American woman as working housekeeper, or to wait on invalid. Scott, 95 Amsterdam Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged woman; competent houseworker; good cook and laundress; city or country. 217 West 32d St., one flight, back.

HOUSEWORK—By a neat, tidy girl, lately landed, to do general housework; no cards. 91 Amsterdam Av.; Prenty's bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By respectable French person as lady's maid or seamstress; no objection to travel; first-class city reference. Maid, care of M. Walcott, 217 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; experienced and competent; good sewer, hairdresser, packer; take charge lady's wardrobe; best references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; first-class references. B. D., 203 West 41st St.

MAID.—By a trustworthy Swiss Protestant as experienced maid or nurse to growing children in Christian family; three languages; best city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Experienced North German, to a young lady; understands dressmaking; city references. L. G., 251 Columbus Av.

MAID.—By young French Parisian as maid with lady alone; best reference. X. Z., 154 West 32d St.

MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—Lady wishes to find a place for her maid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. 31 East 65th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French maid and seamstress; excellent hairdresser and packer; would travel. Parisian, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Protestant laundress; expert on shirts, collars, and cuffs; best city references; city or country. L. B., 210 East 28th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman breaking up housekeeping; in private family; as first-class laundress. 417 West 31st St., Mrs. Cooper's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; German; would like a steady place for Wednesday and Thursday; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 327 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; good city reference from last place. M. C., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Protestant woman as first-class laundress; city or country; country preferred; city references. Advertiser, 27 Hancock St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like to procure a position for a young woman as laundress; perfectly willing and obliging. 116 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. 340 East 81st St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to take wash home, or would go out by day. 50 Amsterdam Av., Pierce's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a colored woman as washer at home; good laundress; or to work by the day; reference. Janitor, 309 West 68th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like to secure place for a young woman; good laundress; willing and obliging. 116 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, in private family. Call, two days, 215 West 49th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By respectable woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent to take full charge of bottle baby; willing and obliging; two years' best city reference from last place. 109 East 69th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; also for growing children; patient, willing, and obliging; long period of first-class city references. K. R., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class city personal reference. 254 West 30th St., bakery.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find position as maid or nurse for an excellent German nurse, wishing to return to Germany within two weeks. 819 Madison Av., between 10 and 1 A. M.

NURSE.—A lady desires to place a trustworthy Protestant nurse; several years in her employ. 26 East 48th St. on Tuesday, between 11 and 2:30.

NURSE.—By a German and English-speaking experienced infant's nurse in refined family; best reference. Hammel, 506 West 49th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for confinement or other sickness; best of references; terms moderate. A. E., 947 2d Av.

NURSE.—By a competent German Protestant as child's nurse; city reference. M. C., care of Rainé, 922 6th Av.

NURSE.—Motherly nurse will accept engagement; day or week; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse and seamstress; good reference. P. L., 153 West 26th St.

Seamstresses.

HANDSEWING.—Extremely beautiful; fine darning, mending, buttonholes, embroidery; by day or home; references. Héloise, care Conner, 245 West 35th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Young woman would like a position in a private family as seamstress; an experienced dressmaker; by day, week, or month. M. H., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class seamstress and chambermaid; sews on all machines; personal reference. 340 East 81st St., fourth bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—English; by day or week; thoroughly experienced; takes butler's place. H., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—English Protestant; competent; takes butler's place; first-class family. Annie, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By first-class waitress; can take butler's place in small private family; best city references. R., 1,026 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—Competent waitress; private family; assist chamberwork; best city references. M. R., 154 East 54th St.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable woman to wash, iron, or do housecleaning. 237 East 45th St., third floor, back.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WITH EXCELLENT REFERENCES would like engagements to read aloud, or as private secretary. M. O. T., Box 177 Times.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife as butler and cook; both English; first-class; references. N. Ellis, care of Miss Smith, 230 3d Av.

MASSEUSE graduate has returned from 2 years in Europe; will continue to treat ladies at residence. Miss Olih, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE; home or out. Mrs. Buckau, 434 West 58th St.

SALESLADY.—By a young French lady as first-class saleslady in one of the best maison de modes; would take engagement now for March or April. Mme. Bare, French Consulat, 35 South William St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; will furnish machine if necessary; moderate salary. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a young man, a position as assistant bookkeeper, or some other position where energy and faithfulness will be recognized; can furnish the best of reference and bonds. J. G. T., 82 East 10th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—By a double-entry bookkeeper; elderly, but very competent; temporary or permanent position; moderate salary; references. Henderson, Box 193 Times.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By sober, steady, experienced Englishman; aged 38; height, 5 feet 9; last employer will recommend; wages, $50. D. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young man; willing and obliging; city reference. R., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER & VALET.—By a Frenchman; single-handed; first-class city references. A. B., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced; willing and obliging; good references; city or country. R. G., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a steady, reliable man; understands his duty; city reference; town or country; Protestant. G. B., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent French Swiss; neat appearance; aged 34; city references. 140 East 43d St., care of Mrs. Cook.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a young French couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler; wife is excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York City or country. H. R., 157 West 26th St.

BUTLER, &c.—LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a French couple; man as butler and valet; wife as lady's maid and seamstress; both understand thoroughly their duties; separate or together; country or city; city reference. L. B., 411 Amsterdam Av., laundry.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; age forty; highest references; smart, energetic, capable, all-around man; wishes position in good family at once; disengaged when suited. A. W. C., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; just out of place; family went to Europe; wishes place for about three months; city or country; very best city references. Louis, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By an Austrian with good reference, speaking German and English as butler or valet; is also capable of giving massage treatment. T. Conrad, care of M. Lasslo, 822 3d Av.

BUTLER.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; references to sobriety, honesty, and trustworthiness. Beta, Box 313 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; competent and strictly respectable; speaks English. C. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

CHEF.—By first-class French cook; best city references. R. B., 753 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By man and wife; strictly temperate; steady, reliable couple, who understand their business thoroughly; both can be highly recommended; country preferred. H. C., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; stylish city driver; good caretaker; strictly honest; sober and obliging; several years' reference from last employer, who will give personal interview. P. F., 78th St. and Park Av.; Mason's stables.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his competent man, Protestant, single, who has been in his employ for years; highest city references. R. K., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By single young man; understands horses and harness thoroughly; good, careful city driver; four years last place; strictly sober; willing, obliging. Richard, 46 West 57th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; seven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; temperate; experienced; city or country; excellent reference for business, sobriety, and honesty. 139 Hancock St., Brooklyn, present employer's.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly skilled in greenhouse, grapery, rose culture, fruits, and vegetables; five and a half years' reference from last employer. J. F., Box 27, Nyack, N. Y.

GARDENER.—English; married; understands growing orchids, ferns, roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, graperies, flower and vegetable gardens. Dumper, 119 Tallmadge St., Poughkeepsie.

GARDENER.—By young man willing to take charge of a small place; can furnish best reference from last employer, four years and nine months. P. B., Bay Ridge, L. I.

GARDENER.—By a Swede; on gentleman's place; practical in greenhouses, graperies, and gardens; first-class reference; small family. A. B., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—By a married man; twenty years' experience as gardener; fully competent to take charge of gentleman's place; best city references. James, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—By a married man, Protestant, as gardener, on private place; six years in last place; best city reference as to character and ability. Gardener, Box 163 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM.—First-class; can blow the horn; best references; last employer will certify. L. A., 139 East 39th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Tall and smart; well up in his duties; willing and obliging; good references. P. W., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—Would take care of gentleman's apartments; English. J. H., 320 East 42d St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man 21; position under butler; city reference. English, 155 East 29th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a colored man; employment of any kind. Edward, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET or COMPANION.—By young man (26) to one or more gentlemen; entire charge of rooms, &c.; good butler; best city reference. E. H., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT TO GENTLEMAN.—By a trained nurse; 26; neat, refined, obliging, and willing to be generally useful; speaks English, German, and French; highest references. H. W., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

CAPABLE MAN, WELL TRAINED IN BUSINESS, wants a position of trust and responsibility, or otherwise; any reasonable salary; references and bond if required. V. S., Box 188, Times.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED BY A NEAT, smart boy of 18 to assist at waiting and act as footman or make himself generally useful; good reference. L., 360 Amsterdam Av.

INTERPRETER.—By a Christian young man; seeks an occupation in any establishment as interpreter with thorough knowledge of English, French, German, Italian, Arabic, and Turkish languages; best city reference. E. Pels, 83 Clinton Place.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—By young Frenchman, 20, position as mounter in photographer's studio; city or country; can make himself generally useful. V. D. B., 224 East 109th St.

PORTER.—By a strong, bright young man; willing and obliging; references from present employer. B., Box 205 Times.

PORTER.—By a colored man; good reference. E., 1,242 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a young man, 22, desires position on magazine or paper, where there is a chance to work up to a reporter, or as assistant to literary man; capable of preparing articles, &c., from data. Chaucer, Box 188 Times.

THIRD or USEFUL MAN.—Disengaged Monday, Feb. 3. S. Wyatt, care of Arnold, 122 West 36th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, UNINCUMBERED, SEEKS situation anywhere, with good home; intelligent, ambitious, honest, reliable; best credentials. Home, Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

The Trades.

ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER, formerly with Marcotte, would work at your house reupholstering furniture; spring and hair mattresses made over. Address, ten days, Upholsterer, Box 275 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—First-class maid, hairdresser, dressmaker, and good packer; accustomed to traveling; must bring city references. Apply, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at 842 5th Av.

WANTED—A lady wishes to find an educated North German to take charge of two children, ages five and three. 819 Madison Av., between 10 and 1 A. M., or between 5 and 7 P. M.

WANTED—Good cook and laundress. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 2 and 4, 117 East 39th St.

WANTED—A competent family cook; kitchenmaid given. Apply, with references, Tuesday morning, before 11 o'clock, at 21 West 21st St.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent upper servant; Englishwoman preferred; wages, $18. Apply Box 847 Wallingford, Conn.

Help Wanted—Males.

COMPETENT YOUNG MAN WANTED IN A mercantile office. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected, Post Office Box 2,396, New-York.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

A Few Remarks.

From The Troy Press.

Some of the noblest qualities that adorn humanity have been exhibited by the so-called savages of the wildwood, who were naturally great enough to partake of the majesty of their environment.

It is generally the man who neglects his own garden that is most envious of the beauty and fruitfulness of his neighbor's.

Don't talk about what you would do if you had another man's opportunity until you have made the best use of your own.

The philosopher knows, but the politician does not, that all wrong is unprofitable, whatever the appearances.

It is sad to think how many are wishing for riches and growing poorer day by day.

Patience is a virtue, and sometimes it rises to the dignity of heroism and martyrdom.

Every sailor knows that bars are strewn with wrecks.

Children Close Observers.

From The Albany Journal.

Children are wonderful little beings. Just how soon their small brains begin to take impressions is discussed by Bain and Huxley and several of the other scientific psychologists, but I do not think any illustration I ever read quite equals the following:

Yesterday afternoon a toddling two-year-old who is just beginning to utter a few unintelligible words, suggesting a cross between the Chinese and Choctow languages, found upon the floor among his bow-wows and gee-gees a caster that had rolled away from the article of furniture to which it belonged. The baby picked it up, surveyed it a moment, and then putting the stem end in its mouth, with the wheel upward like the bowl of a pipe, pointed toward the match safe above the mantel. What a lesson to fathers who desire their infant hopefuls to refrain from learning to smoke.